By Mr. HARMER: Of citizens of Sandiford City, Pa., and of Mial, Union County, Ohio.

By Mr. HOOKER: Of citizens of Brown's Mills; of Nevada; of Cayuga; of Thomasville, and of S. L. Walton and others, of Mississippi.

By Mr. HOWARD: Of 38 citizens of the Third district of Indiana.

By Mr. J. T. JOHNSTON: Of A. C. Wakefield and others, of Ferndale; of W. P. Stout and others, of Hollandsburgh, and of W. F. Richeson and others, of Hollandsburgh, Ind.

By Mr. LATHAM: Of citizens of Hertford County; of Currituck County; of Gates County; of Pamlico County (2), and of Beaufort County, North Carolina.

By Mr. LYNCH: Of citizens of Luzerne County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. McCLAMMY: Of citizens of Godwin's, N. C.

By Mr. McKINLEY: Of 60 citizens of Gavers, Columbiana County, Ohio.

By Mr. McCULLOGH: Of citizens of Elliottsville; of Holbrook, Greene County; and of Boquet, Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. NEWTON: Of citizens of Eden, La.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Of citizens of Frederick County (6); of Shenandoah County (3); of Rockingham County (5); of Page County (4); of Albemarle County (2); of Warren County; of Madison County, and of Bath County, Virginia.

By Mr. OUTHWAITE: Of E. W. Pegg and 65 others, of Franklin County, Ohio.

By Mr. PEEL: Of citizens of Newton County (3); of Washington County; of Boone County, and of W. C. Wright and others; of Zach. McKinney and others, and of J. A. Baker and others, of Arkansas.

By Mr. POST: Of citizens of Oak Mound, Ill.

By Mr. RANDALL: Of J. C. Wagner and others, of Reward, Pa.

By Mr. REED: Of H. H. Sturgis and others, of Bonny Eagle, Me;

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Of James Wallace and 74 others, of Marshall County, Tennessee.

By Mr. ROGERS: Of J. M. King and others, and of G. A. Yawkey and others, of Pulaski County; of J. N. Malone and others, of Whittington; of J. W. Poteat and others; of T. P. Green and others, and of H. C. Stennett and others, of Arkansas.

By Mr. ROMEIS: Of Ira Dunham and 43 others, of Elin, Sandusky County, Ohio.

By Mr. SCULL: Of citizens of Bedford County and of Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: Of citizens of New Concord, Ky.

By Mr. E. B. TAYLOR: Of citizens of Shulersville, of Vienna, of Settle Mount, and of West Mentor, Ohio.

By Mr. A. C. THOMPSON: Of citizens of Lawrence County, and of Pond Run, Scioto County, Ohio.

By Mr. WHEELER: Of J. E. Davis and 20 others; of J. G. Brown and 26 others; of T. F. Simpson and others, and of John A. Coffs and others, of Alabama.

By Mr WISE: Of citizens of Johnson's Springs, Goochland County, Virginia.

By Mr. YOST: Of citizens of Augusta County; of Reedy Spring, of Lyndhurst, and of Roseville, Cumberland County, Virginia.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 4, 1888.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

JOHN P. JONES, a Senator from the State of Nevada, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 22, 1887, was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, communicating, in response to a resolution of December 15, 1887, information concerning the necessity or utility of improving the navigation of Lake Champlain at Adams Landing; 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, in response to a resolution of December 20, 1887, a copy of all records in the War Department relating to Captain Hall's company of Oregon Volunteers; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, communicating, in response to a resolution of December 19, 1887, the correspondence between the Attorney-General and Robert T. Davis in relation to the compensation of supervisors of election; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in pursuance of the requirements of the eighth section of the act of July 22, 1854, for Congressional action, a supplementary report of the United States surveyor-general of New Mexico on the private land claim known as the Los Padillos or El Tajo tract, No. 146; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate the annual report of the Joint Commission for the completion of the Washington Monument; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Scranton, Pa., favoring the projected world's exposition in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; which were referred to the Select Committee on the Centennial of the Constitution and the Discovery of America.

He also presented a memorial of citizens of the United States, remonstrating against the proposed admission of Utah Territory as a State into the Union; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition in behalf of 20,000 Good Templars of the State of Maine, praying for the appointment of an impartial national commission of inquiry in regard to the alcoholic liquor traffic; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. FRYE. I present a letter in the nature of a petition, asking for legislation, from E. C. Allen & Co., a publishing house of Augusta, Me., who are doing an exceedingly extensive business. They ask that fractional currency may be issued, and they present the astounding fact—astounding to me—that in their business alone they frequently receive a thousand dollars' worth of postage stamps in a single day as payment for fractions of a dollar, and that frequently in a week they receive five thousand dollars' worth of these stamps to pay sums each of which is less than one dollar. I ask that the letter may be treated as a petition from them, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the paper will be received, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McPHERSON presented the petition of George Brown, of New Egypt, N. J., late a private in Company E, Fortieth Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, praying to be allowed an increase of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Union ex-prisoners of war, residing in New Jersey, praying for the passage of a bill for the relief of the Union ex-prisoners of war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAWES presented the petition of Henry Baker and other citizens of Harwich, Mass., praying for the removal of the limitation of the pension-arrears act; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of William B. Stokes, of Tennessee, praying to be relieved from liability as surety upon an official bond; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HALE presented the petition of Charles A. Rolfe and others, of Maine, and the petition of citizens of Baring, Me., and vicinity, praying for the building of a bridge across the St. Croix River at Baring, Me.; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the American Fishery Union, remonstrating against the appointment of any commission to define the rights of fishermen, and against the adoption of any new treaty that shall dictate national legislation or destroy the small amount of protection they now have, and favoring the maintenance of their rights under existing treaties and legislation; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Benton, Holmes & Co., and other citizens of California, engaged in the manufacture of lumber, praying that the present tariff on lumber may remain unchanged; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. VOORHEES presented the petition of Benton, Holmes & Co. and others, of the State of California, praying that the present tariff on lumber may remain unchanged; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of Joseph Lewis, of Pike County, Indiana, praying for restoration to the invalid-pension roll; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, indorsing the interstate-commerce act and opposing the repeal of any of its provisions until they have been put squarely to the test and have been found to be oppressive of the rights of the people or unjust to the legitimate rights of the railroad companies; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, praying that action be taken towards opening up a deep and continuous waterway channel of commerce from the Mississippi River through the Illinois River route to Lake Michigan at Chicago; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, favoring the construction and control of a system of telegraph lines by

AUTHENTICATED U.S. GOVERNMENT INFORMATION GPO

the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, denouncing that species of gambling upon the crops and industries of the country called dealing in futures and options, and demanding that it be prohibited by law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, favoring the restriction of foreign immigration in so far as to keep out paupers, criminals, and all others incapable or unwilling to become good citizens, and favoring the Reagan bill on that subject; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, remonstrating against the abrogation of the tax upon whisky and tobacco, and praying that sugar, salt, lumber, and other necessaries of life be placed upon the free-list; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, remonstrating against a long extension of time for the redemption of United States bonds at 2½ per cent. for the purpose of the national banks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting, held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, in favor of making the Commissioner of Agriculture a Cabinet officer; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Illinois State Grange at its annual meeting held at Springfield, Ill., in December, 1887, favoring an amendment of the Federal Constitution so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented the petition of Root & McBride Brothers and 36 other firms, importers, at Cleveland, Ohio, praying for an amendment of the "immediate transportation" act to do away with discrimination against importers at inland ports in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented resolutions adopted by Rochelle Post, No. 546, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, remonstrating against any change in the revenue laws until the contract made with the soldiers, sailors, and marines who furnished the muscle to put down the late rebellion shall be as fully lived up to as is the contract made with the bondholders who furnished the money; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. REAGAN presented a petition of the city council of Fort Worth, Tex., praying for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and the revenue offices at Fort Worth, Tex.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented the petition of W. H. Horn, of San Augustine County, Texas, and 21 other citizens of Texas, praying that increased compensation be granted to fourth-class postmasters; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of citizens of Ohio, praying for the enactment of a law requiring goods produced by convict labor to be marked "convict-made;" which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of citizens of Newbury, Vt., praying that increased compensation be allowed to fourth-class postmasters; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY presented two memorials of citizens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the admission of Utah as a State with polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of the United States Maimed Soldiers' League, praying for the passage of an act increasing pensions in certain cases; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Duluth, Minn., praying for the passage of an act making Duluth a full port of entry and delivery; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the establishment of collection districts in Minnesota; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Duluth, Minn., praying for the grant of the right of way for the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company through the Bois Forte Indian reservation and other lands; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of merchants of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the reduction of the duty on cream of tartar, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOLPH presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, favoring additional appropriation for a public building at Port Townsend, Wash.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Washington Territory, in favor of an additional appropriation for the custom-house building at Port Townsend, Wash.; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SPOONER presented a memorial of the county board of supervisors of St. Croix County, Wisconsin, suggesting the desirability of action as to the construction of the granting and indemnity clauses of the grant made by the United States to the State of Wisconsin "to aid in the construction of certain railroads in said State," approved May 5, 1864, and making certain representations concerning the administration of that grant; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, presented the petition of L. M. Winters and other citizens of Star of the West, Pike County, Arkansas, praying that increased compensation be allowed fourth-class postmasters; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 1097) to provide for the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. William Lee Davidson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1098) for the relief of the Sisters of the Holy Cross in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1099) for the relief of the Church of the Ascension, in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. HAWLEY introduced a bill (S. 1100) to retire certain disabled officers of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McPHERSON introduced a bill (S. 1101) granting a pension to Rachel A. Sinkinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1102) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1103) to provide for an Indian school at Carson City, Nev.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1104) for the relief of Theophilus Fisk Mills; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1105) providing for the payment of arrears of pensions from the date of death or discharge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1106) granting a pension to Lona S. Fitzgerald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1107) to regulate the subdivision of land within 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. 1108) providing for the establishment of a port of entry at Superior, in the county of Douglas, in the State of Wisconsin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1109) for the relief of Royal E. Dake; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1110) granting a pension to Mrs. Fredericka Hauser; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill (S. 1111) granting a pension to Mary J. Davis; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BUTLER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1112) to provide for a revision of a distribution of the "invested and other common property" of the Confederated Peoria, Kaskaskia, Wea, and Piankeshaw Indians made under the treaty of 1867 with the United States, and for the payment to those of said Indians who became citizens of the United States under said treaty, the survivors of them, their heirs or legal representatives, of their proportionate share of the "invested and other common property" of the tribe still held in trust for them by the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 1113) for the relief of Snowden & Mason; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1114) for the relief of Maj. Michael P. Small, commissary of subsistence United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1115) granting a pension to Abraham Howard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1116) granting a pension to Henry Frantz; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1117) relating to the record of wills in 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. 1118) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Clark, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1119) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick A. Noeller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1120) to increase the pension of John L. Kirk; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1121) granting a pension to Harmon Bunn; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1122) granting an increase of pension to William Collinsworth; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1123) granting a pension to Mrs. Susan Capps; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1124) to increase the pension of John W. January; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. I hope the Committee on Pensions will give this case especial attention, for the reason that this man lost both his feet in prison while serving his country. I very much desire that he should be given an increase of pension during the present session. I move that the bill be referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (S. 1125) to appropriate $50,000 to construct a road from Little Rock, Ark., to the national cemetery adjacent thereto; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1126) granting a pension to Francis M. Yearian; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1127) to increase the pensions of those who have lost eyes, limbs, or the use of them, are totally helpless, are deaf, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLPH introduced a bill (S. 1128) to create ports of entry at Tacoma and Seattle, in Washington Territory; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1129) granting to the Newport and King's Valley Railroad Company the right of way through the Siletz Indian reservation; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill (S. 1130) granting arrears of pension to Mary Helena Mahan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1131) for the relief of Marcus A. Reno; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1132) granting a pension to Eliza Crewson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1133) granting a pension to Sarah Rihel-darfer; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1134) increasing the pension of Miss Sarah Mary Carroll; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1135) to grant arrears of pension in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1136) granting a pension to Anna M. Freeman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1137) for the relief of Adam L. Epley; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1138) to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1139) for the construction of a bridge across the St. Croix River; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1140) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable medals to the survivors of the "forlorn-hope storming party" of Port Hudson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1141) to increase the pension of Lucy Moore; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1142) granting a pension to Keziah E. Strong; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DAWES introduced a bill (S. 1143) granting a pension to John Curtin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1144) granting a pension to Frances H. L. Prescott; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BOWEN introduced a bill (S. 1145) granting the right of way to the Durango, Cortez and Utah Railroad Company through the Southern Ute Indian reservation in Southwestern Colorado; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 1146) granting a pension to L. J. McGoffin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1147) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fike; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1148) to grant a right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MITCHELL introduced a bill (S. 1149) to promote the efficiency of the public service in the Indian Bureau; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1150) to pay the Oregon Indian depredation claims audited and allowed by the commissioners, George H. Ambrose, L. F. Grover, and A. C. Gibbs; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE introduced a bill (S. 1151) to remove the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls of the War Department against John Miles, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment, Michigan Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1152) granting a pension to Myra Freeman; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1153) for the relief of Charles Wagemann; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present the petition of Charles Wagemann, praying to be allowed a pension, and additional papers to accompany the bill. I move their reference with the bill to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1154) granting a pension to Ann E. Brown; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, to accompany the bill, the affidavits of Mary A. Noell and Caroline A. Black, and of Francis Vallé, and a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions; and I move that they be referred, with the bill, to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1155) to adjudicate the claim of Amanda G. Walter, executrix of Thomas U. Walter, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill (S. 1156) to encourage the holding of a national industrial exposition of the arts, mechanics, and products of the colored race throughout the United States of America, to be held at Atlanta, Ga., in the years 1888 and 1889; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1157) to correct an error in the description of certain lands entered and patented by the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, by authority of an act of Congress approved May 21, 1872; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 1158) to recognize and pay certain claims due by the State of West Virginia to citizens thereof for services rendered the United States in the late war, and which are properly chargeable to the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STEWART introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 24) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to loan certain scientific instruments; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO POSTAL-TELEGRAPH BILL.

Mr. CULLOM submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 614) to provide for the establishment and operation of the United States postal telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. BROWN submitted the following resolutions; which were read:

1. *Resolved*, That the practice of the Government of the United States was correct for the first three-quarters of a century of its existence, when it collected the rev-

enues necessary to its support at the ports or other boundaries of our territory by tariff, except in cases of war or other great emergency, when internal-revenue laws, or laws imposing direct taxes, were passed, which were repealed as soon as the emergency which called them forth ceased to exist.

2. *Resolved*, That the present internal-revenue laws, which were enacted as war measures in time of a great emergency, which are onerous, oppressive, and undemocratic, have existed for almost a quarter of a century after the emergency has passed, and there being a very large surplus in the Treasury which it is the duty of the Government to provide against by a reduction of the revenues, it becomes the imperative duty of Congress to enact appropriate legislation for the repeal of said internal-revenue laws at the earliest day practicable.

Mr. BROWN. I ask that the resolutions be printed and lie on the table; and I give notice that on Monday next, at the close of the morning hour, I shall ask leave to submit some remarks on the subject.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolutions will lie on the table, and be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

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

Resolved, That the commissioners in charge of the construction of the Congressional Library be instructed to report what contracts have been made in relation thereto, the amount of the same, and the amount of money already expended, and for what purpose, and the cause of delay in the progress of work on the Library building.

CALIFORNIA VOLUNTEER COMPANY.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate a copy of the record, if any, in his Department relating to the mustering into the service of the United States of the volunteer company enlisted in the State of California about November or December, 1849, and of which Julian or Julius Martin was captain, and when such company was mustered out of the service, if any such record exists, with the names of the persons respectively constituting such company.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORTS.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That the Chief Signal Officer be directed to furnish the Senate, at his earliest convenience, the charts and tables of rainfall on the Pacific coast, and any report made thereon by any officer of his corps, and also to express his views of the importance and value thereof.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. HARRIS. I wish to ask the Senator from Missouri a question before the passage of the resolution. Would it not be better to extend the report to those drought-stricken regions, say, in Northwestern Texas and other sections where the people have suffered very greatly from drought, so that we may have the official data? I should be glad to have the Senator include that in his resolution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not think the Signal Office has probably completed any report in regard to those regions, while it has completed its reports in regard to the region named in the resolution, and has them ready. Still, I have no objection to include the points suggested by the Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. HARRIS. I should be glad to have the Senator so modify his resolution as to extend it to the reporting of such information as the Signal Office may have on the subject.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no objection to such a modification.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to modify the resolution?

Mr. HARRIS. The Senator from Missouri is preparing a modification.

Mr. COCKRELL. I now submit the resolution as modified.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The resolution as modified will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

Resolved, That the Chief Signal Officer be directed to furnish the Senate, at his earliest convenience, the charts and tables of rainfall on the Pacific coast, and any report made thereon by any officer of his corps, and also to express his views of the importance and value thereof; and also similar data and information touching the same subject-matter in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona, so far as obtained.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], coming over from a former day, which will be read.

The Chief Clerk read the resolution submitted by Mr. SHERMAN December 19, 1887, as follows:

Resolved, That the President's annual message be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, the President of the United States, in his message, tells us that we are confronted with a condition of national finances which demands our immediate attention. He says that the money collected from the people exceeds the expenses of the Government; that the surplus now in the Treasury is $55,000,000, and will be $140,000,000 by the 1st of July next. He says the situation presages financial convulsion and widespread disaster, and that, though the dangers are not palpable, imminent, and apparent, yet they exist none the less, and may be suddenly precipitated upon us.

In view of this to him alarming state of affairs, he, departing from the practice of his illustrious predecessors, drops from his annual message all reference to our foreign relations, to the many interesting questions that have arisen during the past year in our national affairs, and even omits the usual recognition of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe. All things celestial and terrestrial must be postponed until we get rid of the surplus revenue.

With this extraordinary message before us, I feel called upon to examine the extent of the dangers that the President warns us of, whether they are exaggerated or not, the causes, and the remedies proposed.

The first inquiry is whether the conditions stated are sudden and unforeseen, or have existed for a long time, and grow out of natural causes easily provided for. The existence of a surplus revenue has been a constant occurrence before and since the close of the war. Instead of being a danger, it is an indication of the continuous increase of our domestic productions, of our foreign and domestic commerce, and the steady improvement of our financial condition.

When in 1806 President Jefferson had the good fortune of a surplus revenue, he, in his message, said:

To what other object shall the surpluses be appropriated * * * after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when war shall not call for them? Shall we suppress the impost and thus give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?

He believed the patriotism of the people would "prefer its continuance, and application for the purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, and canals."

When General Jackson had the like good fortune he recommended the distribution of the surplus among the States, and in the last year of his administration Mr. Calhoun introduced a bill for that purpose, which was passed by large majorities in both Houses and signed by President Jackson.

A larger surplus revenue has frequently from time to time been wisely dealt with by Republican administrations. It has either been applied by the executive authorities to the payment of the public debt, or its accumulation has been prevented by Congress, from time to time, by the reduction or repeal of taxes. In the administration of each of Mr. Cleveland's predecessors since the close of the war this simple remedy has been applied without neglecting other matters or raising a cry of alarm. All these reductions of taxes have been made by the Republican party. The Democratic party has had the control of the House of Representatives since the success of the Mississippi plan, except for two years, and during that time never originated or proposed a reduction of taxes. The only Republican Congress for ten years did, by the act approved by President Arthur on the 3d of March, 1883, largely reduce both internal taxes and customs duties to meet the very difficulty which so alarms the President.

Now, in the third year of his administration, he tells you that on the 1st of June, 1885, within three months after he took the oath of office, there was a surplus of $18,000,000, and that it increased at the rate of over a million a week. Why did he not then follow the example of his predecessors by using the powers conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury to apply this surplus to the reduction of the public debt? Instead of this, although outstanding bonds were redeemable at pleasure, his Administration changed the form of the debt statement, so as to conceal nearly thirty millions of money as unavailable assets, and swelled the surplus for nearly a year, until friend and foe alike cried out against it. If he regarded this growing surplus as a danger, why did he not, as soon as possible, bring his influence to bear upon Congress to provide for a reduction of taxation?

I may also ask, why did not Congress then apply the remedy? The Forty-ninth Congress lived its two years and died. Mr. *Cleveland* was then as now President of the United States. The House of Representatives contained a large majority of his political friends. They alone had the initiative, the origination, the constitutional power to introduce a bill to reduce taxes. Why was it not done? The only answer is that a controlling majority of that party would not allow a bill to be reported unless it contained provisions which in the opinion of the majority of the members of the House would do great injury to or destroy domestic production, create greater distress than even the accumulation of surplus, and reduce the wages of laborers now usefully employed. If it had been the desire to reduce taxes without reducing American production, the task was easy; but the enormous powers conferred upon the Speaker of the House were used to prevent even the presentation of such a bill, and in this it was understood he had the hearty sympathy and support of the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

On the 19th day of July, 1886, I called the attention of the Senate to the precise difficulty and danger of the accruing surplus revenue, and the readiness of the majority of the Senate to provide for the reduction of taxes and application of the surplus. But for the action of the President and his Administration, including the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives, the taxes would then have been reduced without endangering domestic industries.

But, sir, even without a reduction of taxation, the surplus revenue might have been applied for great national objects, but for the vetoes of the President and the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to

exercise plain discretionary powers conferred upon him by law, and the failure of the Democratic House of Representatives to make appropriations for some of the highest national objects demanded by the people. The President, on what I regard as a frivolous reason, refused his signature to the bill providing for the improvement of rivers and harbors, which would have appropriated more than $10,000,000, or nearly one-fifth of the surplus revenue stated by him, for necessary public works and objects of the highest importance in all parts of the country. He, by his veto of the dependent pension bill, withheld from soldiers of the Union Army, many of them suffering in almshouses and charitable institutions, appropriations made by both Houses of Congress for their relief.

The House of Representatives refused to provide for a system of coast defenses, frequently recommended by the executive authorities, for a proper increase and building up of the Navy and our commercial marine, for postal communication with the South American states, and for the encouragement and support of schools for the education of illiterate children. The House neglected or refused to appropriate for deficiencies amounting to eight millions admitted to be due. The House also neglected to pass a Senate bill that proposed to refund to the several States the direct tax levied in 1862 under the stress of war. This tax; collected from the loyal States, is still charged against most of the Confederate States, causing inequalities and discontent in every State. Here there was a proper mode of applying $14,000,000 of the surplus in a way not open to objection.

Had these appropriations, sanctioned by the Senate, been made by the House of Representatives and approved by the President, and the residue of the surplus been applied to the purchase of the public debt, the condition of the Treasury, which so alarms him, would not exist, the public debt would have been greatly reduced, and improvements of vital importance to our commerce would be in course of construction.

But the President casts doubt upon the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to enter the markets and purchase bonds. He says it is "a pretense" or "a supposition." He says the pretense is founded on a provision in an appropriation bill passed several years ago, and is subject to the "suspicion" that it was temporary and limited. Here is the second section of the sundry civil bill approved March 3, 1881 (United States Statutes, volume 21, page 457):

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury may at any time apply the surplus money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, or so much thereof as he may consider proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds: *Provided*, That the bonds so purchased or redeemed shall constitute no part of the sinking fund, but shall be canceled.

This law was passed by a Democratic Congress in both Houses, on motion of Mr. Bayard, at my request as Secretary of the Treasury, to meet the very difficulty suggested, and, in plain English, to operate "at any time." Under it the Secretary of the Treasury could have and ought to have applied the surplus in the Treasury from time to time to the purchase or redemption of bonds of the United States from the beginning of this Administration to this hour, instead of which there was a steady accumulation of the surplus beyond any precedent, which tended to and did produce the very dangers and difficulties by which we are threatened.

I do not attribute to either of these great officers the intent to produce these results; I do not wish to call into question their integrity or fidelity; but when they try to alarm the country, so as to induce us to break down great industrial interests, I point them to the neglect of a public duty intrusted to their discretion as the fountain of their woes. I say they have this power now. If evil comes to the Republic by this surplus, it is their fault. A power neglected is often as great a wrong as a power usurped. An artificial scare can not be made to cover the faults and defects of this Administration.

Again, sir, if the dangers of this surplus revenue were so great and imminent as the President says they were during the last summer, why did he not convene Congress, the law-making power, to deal with what he calls "the precarious condition of financial affairs," "the distress in business circles," and "absolute peril at hand?" What more "extraordinary occasion" could occur for the exercise of his power to convene Congress? But he did not do it. And now that we are met in regular order we are not to be driven pell-mell by an outcry to reverse the policy of our country for nearly thirty years, to build up our domestic industries by reasonable and proper protection against foreign productions.

Sir, for one I wish to approach the questions presented by the President with a sincere respect for him and his high office, but with a consciousness that we, Senators and Members, have the responsibility of acting upon these matters, with fuller information and a broader view of the interest of our constituents than any executive officer, however elevated, can have.

I agree, as I said more than once during the last Congress, that the revenue should be reduced. It is a pleasing and grateful task, and the moment the House of Representatives gives us jurisdiction of the subject-matter the Senate will be ready to share in this duty, as it has as many as six times done since the close of the war; and if from time to time the Secretary of the Treasury will only do his part, by applying the revenue to current appropriations and the judicious purchase of the public debt, we can, I believe, repair the delays of his party and reduce taxation without crippling industry.

Sir, I agree, as stated by the President, that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations ought not to be made to avoid a surplus of revenue. No money should be collected from the people except to meet the requirements of the Government properly and economically administered. The true remedy is in the reduction of revenue; but this reduction should be made so as to give the greatest relief to the people of the United States. We are legislating not for foreign nations, but for our own; it is for American workshops and American laborers, and not for English capitalists and laborers. It is American productions, the home market, free trade, and easy exchanges between 60,000,000 of our countrymen that we should foster, encourage, and build up by our revenue laws, and not by increased importations to cheapen home labor. Cheapness is not the chief object of desire, but prosperity, employment, industry, and thrift at home.

The highest surplus revenue estimated by the President or Secretary is fifty-five millions a year, after complying with the sinking-fund law. I am glad both the President and Secretary recognize the obligation of this law, for it is not only a declaration of a wise public policy, but is an agreement made with public creditors. And even this estimate is based upon a continuance of the narrow policy of neglect of the defenses of the country, of the improvement of our rivers and harbors, of our just obligations to Union soldiers, of growing illiteracy in nearly half the States, and the increasing burdens of local taxation in all the States. Upon this basis alone we can remit to our people fifty-five millions of taxes. How shall it be done?

We have two distinct systems of taxation: one upon the American productions of spirits, tobacco, and beer, and the other upon imported goods, the products of foreign nations. The first of these the President dismisses with a single sentence. He says that none of the articles named are necessaries; that "there appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardships to any portion of the people."

It may be that there is no complaint by the consumers; but can he say that of the producers of these articles? They are all either the product of the farm or immediate fruits of the products of the farm. Their chief cost is in the leaf-tobacco, or the corn, rye, wheat, and barley of the farm. Do not the farmers complain of this tax? If the President thinks they do not, he is greatly mistaken. The manufacturers of tobacco and the distillers and brewers may not complain, for the necessary requirements of collection laws give them a close monopoly; but the farmers, who are compelled to sell to licensed dealers alone, do complain. The tax on whisky may, and I think does, to some extent, restrain the use of the article as a beverage, and in this way does good; but the taxes on tobacco and beer do not. The traditions and policy of our people are against internal taxes. During and since the war they were a necessity. Now, if continued, they should be reduced; especially the tax on tobacco, no longer necessary, should be remitted. Though tobacco is not, like bread and meat, a necessity, yet its use is so general that the tax is a burden to the farmer and the consumer. The special taxes on rectifiers, special dealers, stills, and worms, yielding annually $5,200,000, ought to be repealed and left to be imposed by the States, and the tax on spirits and beer might be modified so that the States could impose taxes on the domestic consumption of these articles, a bounteous source of revenue, and a proper means of relief from the burdens of local taxation. If the object sought was only to avoid the accumulation of surplus revenue, the easy, natural, and logical course is to repeal or largely reduce internal revenue; and I am glad to notice that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN] has introduced a proposition to that effect.

But the President proposes to continue these taxes without diminution, so that he may strike a more effective blow at the taxes now resting upon foreign productions. It is of taxes or duties on foreign goods he uses the epithets, "vicious, inequitable, and illogical." His Secretary says: "Reduce duties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible." It is at the tariff laws that these two officers aim their epithets and arguments, and the surplus revenue is the mere pretext or occasion. It is the protective industrial policy built up by the Republican party that they would break down. Though the President says that the labor engaged in manufactures should be considered as well as the preservation of our manufactures, yet the message, when fairly construed, is a severe indictment of all engaged in manufactures.

The President speaks of taxes "wrung" from the people "for the benefit of our manufacturers quite beyond a reasonable demand," of "organized combinations to maintain their advantage," of taxes fastened "with relentless grasp upon the clothing" of the people, who are abused and irritated. It is a sweeping accusation against the policy of protection, supported by the great mass of his countrymen and recommended by his most illustrious predecessors. It shows that he favors a public policy which will, in the end, leave our manufacturers in every branch of industry, and the laborers employed as well, to the hard, sharp, and grinding competition of the capital and labor of the world.

Let us then examine in detail this alleged scheme of injustice and wrong, under which, it is said, we have suffered for twenty years, and

the effect of the new policy proposed upon the industry and prosperity of our constituents.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, there was imported from foreign countries for consumption in the United States merchandise to the value of $683,418,981. Of this there was admitted free of duty merchandise of the value of $233,093,659, giving absolute free trade in domestic productions to the 60,000,000 of our people with each other and with all the world, and free trade in over one-third of all the articles of foreign production consumed in this country. These articles are mainly such as can not be produced here by reason of climate; they do not come into competition with domestic industry; and a tax upon them would be simply a burden without any redeeming benefit. With this kind of free trade I am in hearty sympathy, and would extend it to every article of common use, the growth or production of which is not profitable in the United States. If Senators can name any such articles not already on the free-list, they will have my hearty assistance to place them upon the free-list. It is exactly the opposite policy that is proposed by the President and the school to which he belongs. They seek to place taxes upon articles now free, such as tea and coffee, in order that a greater reduction may be made on articles that do come into competition with home industry.

After deducting the free-list, we import goods of the value of $450,000,000 upon which we levy duties. Shall this be by a uniform rate? We say no, but by a careful discrimination and classification of rates, depending upon the nature and quality of the goods, who are to be the consumers, and the effect the rates proposed will have upon domestic industry; we therefore say that articles of voluntary use, of luxury, ornament, or appetite, not in common use among the people, and which are purchased almost exclusively by the wealthy, should bear a higher rate of taxation—the highest rate that experience shows can be collected without excluding them or inducing smuggling. This is founded upon the admitted maxim of political economy, that taxes should be assessed upon those best able to pay.

This class of articles takes a wide range and includes many that compete with our domestic industries, but the foreign articles are preferred to domestic articles because of taste, fashion, or quality, or are supposed to be superior in flavor to the article of domestic growth. This is especially the case with wines, liquors, and cigars. Other articles of foreign production are supposed to be of higher grades of art, beauty, or excellence than the domestic article, such as silks, satins, broadcloths, innumerable articles of dress and ornament, and porcelain, statuary, painting, glassware, and the like. As to all these articles the price is a matter of indifference to the consumer, and the rate of duty is very much like the price fixed by the manufacturer, as much as you can get.

This is the policy of the present tariff laws, and it has operated even better than was hoped. The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics has given us a list of some of these articles in Schedule E, pages 71–73 of his last report, amounting in value to $86,531,039, which yielded a revenue of $42,172,328 during the last fiscal year. This includes diamonds and other precious stones valued at $10,981,192, upon which a duty is levied of 10 per cent., because experience has shown that a higher rate would lead to smuggling and thereby diminish the revenue. It also includes paintings and statuary valued at $1,935,306, at a duty of 30 per cent. Excluding these articles, the rate of duty on other articles of luxury ranges from 50 to 100 per cent.

But Schedule E does not embrace all the articles properly classed as luxuries. The chief of that bureau says: "In the present table many articles of luxury are grouped together in Class D." Then, again, there are numerous articles of cotton, wool, linen, of furniture, of pottery, glass, etc., which are so elaborately manufactured and ornamented as to become more articles of luxury than many articles of silk which are classed as luxuries. These articles being for the most part subject to the same rates of duty as others of plainer and less elaborate manufacture, and being classed in the import statement with them as furniture, cotton manufactures, glassware, etc., the richer and more luxurious articles can not be distinguished from the necessities, and therefore must be included under Class D.

Taking from the other schedules of imported goods a great variety of expensive fabrics, including expensive clothing, porcelain, and other articles of luxury, and adding their value to Schedule E, it will appear that the value of such articles is not less than $120,000,000 and the duties collected on them not less than $60,000,000, or nearly one-third of all duties collected. It certainly can not be said of these duties, in the language of the President, "that they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people." On the contrary, these duties have imposed the chief burdens of taxation upon articles of voluntary luxury, and still have incited our own artists and mechanics to compete in these branches of industry with the most skilled artisans of Europe and Asia. In this way we have made the most remarkable progress in these expensive productions, and have brought within the means of great masses of our people porcelain, table ware, ornaments, clothing, decorated and enameled furniture, and a multitude of other articles of taste and luxury, the work of American mechanics. To reduce the duty on these foreign luxuries is but to transfer the burden of taxation from those who willingly bear it to the shoulders of the people.

The next class of duties to which I call your attention is on articles of food and animals. Of these the value imported during the last fiscal year was $112,273,076, paying a duty of $67,998,334, but of this sum the articles of sugar, fruit, and rice, valued at $90,898,000, paid a duty of $63,190,000, or more than nine-tenths of all the taxes levied on food and animals. These are articles which enter into the consumption of every family and every inhabitant of the United States. Now, if the object is to reduce surplus revenue, what better mode could be suggested than to repeal one-half of the duty on sugar, and thus directly relieve the people from $28,250,000 of taxes on an article in most general use by the people of the United States and bearing a tax of 82 per cent. No such suggestion is made by either the President or the Secretary, nor do I care to explore the reasons for their silence.

I believe in protecting all home industries, without respect to section, to the place or manner of production, whether on the farm or in the workshop; but if protection is not the object of the law, and surplus revenue is the great evil to be dealt with, why not give relief to our people by a reduction of the tax on sugar? The effort to produce sugar in this country in quantities at all approaching the demand has failed, though protected by rates among the highest imposed by our tariff laws. Still, in view of the hopeful prospects of producing sugar from beets and sorghum-cane, as well as from sugar-cane, I would not cripple this industry by reducing protective duties except by giving the producers of domestic sugar a bounty equal to the reduction of duty on the imported article.

But it is not the duties on food of which the President complains as "the vicious, inequitable, and illogical source of taxation." The duties of which he complains are those for "the benefit of our manufactures," and especially he urges "a radical reduction of the duties imposed upon raw materials used in manufactures, or its free importation." As I have already said, the great body of crude articles imported that enter into the processes of domestic industry, to the value of $106,389,032, are now free of duty. Every imported article of this class is now free of duty, unless it directly competes with the development of our national resources. The duties of which the President specially complains are such as are levied on "raw materials used in manufactures" that compete with textile materials raised on the farm and metallic ores dug from the mines. Duties averaging 32 per cent. are levied upon imported articles of this kind, valued at $59,542,660, which now yield a revenue of $19,567,903. The chief of these are agricultural productions, namely, wool, flax, hemp, and other textile grasses, hops, bristles, and seeds, valued at $35,000,000, and yielding a revenue of $10,000,000, or less than 30 per cent. duty. The remainder are chiefly metals in ore or pigs, coal, and marble, of the value of $22,490,108, yielding $9,270,526. These imports come into direct competition with the productions of near two million American farmers and hundreds of thousands of laboring men engaged in mines and furnaces in developing almost untold natural resources buried in the earth in nearly every State and Territory of the United States.

This moderate protection given to the labor and capital employed in mining and agricultural industries is the favorite point of assault by the President, and all free-traders, upon the protective policy. It is the citadel of the system. The whole depends upon the principle that it is wise to give by our tariff laws to all forms of American labor the protection or advantage which the imposition of duties on similar foreign production necessarily gives. This has been the rule since the beginning of our Government, recommended by every President of the United States from Washington to Polk. The same rule has been applied for the benefit of the farmer, the miner, and the furnace owner, as for the manufacturer. When it shall be established that labor on the farm, in the mine, and in the furnace shall not be protected as well as that in the workshop, the whole system will fall, and properly so.

The principle of protection demands equality of benefit and of burdens. The object is protection to labor, not to capital. The labor of the miner who digs the ore from the earth, and the furnaceman who molds his metal into pigs, and the farmer who raises wool, is entitled to the same degree of protection, to the extent of the labor employed by them in the production of pig-iron, iron ore, and wool, as the manufacturer who advances the iron into machinery, or the wool into cloth. The principle of protection applies to all American labor alike, and every hour of labor contributed in the whole process of the production of the highest work of art is entitled to equal consideration in framing protective duties. No reason can be given why wool should be made free, and woolen goods be protected. If we must have cheap wool, we must have cheap woolens, and if the labor of the farmer in producing the wool is not protected against undue competition with Australia or Buenos Ayres, then he who makes cloth of wool should not be protected against competition with the looms of Manchester or Leeds. If we have low duties on iron ore, we must have low duties on iron and steel in all its forms. The farmer in producing his crops performs as valuable labor as the artisan in the workshop, and the rights of every producer should have equal and just consideration without fear or favor.

And yet the President selects this class of productions under the name

of "raw materials" for destruction, and specially selects wool as an article not to be protected, and recommends that "the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in the revision of our tariff laws." His whole argument rests upon the allegation that the price of wool is increased to the extent of the duty; that but for the duty the merchant could buy his wool cheaper in South America or Australia. This argument is shown to be fallacious, for the destruction of this industry in the United States would at once advance the price of wool in foreign markets. But suppose it to be true; does not this argument apply as well to all domestic productions and to all manufactures? Wool is the completed article of the farmer as the cloth is of the manufacturer and the coat is of the tailor.

The objection that the duty on wool will raise the price to the consumer, if true, applies as well to the duty on cloth and on every article on the tariff list. The all-sufficient answer is that the duty encourages the production of wool, the manufacture of cloth and of the infinite variety of articles produced or made by American labor competing with foreign labor. This diversity of production inures to the benefit of all classes of our people alike, and is the secret of the enormous growth, power, and wealth of the Republic.

When the President suggests the reduction of this duty as a means of reducing surplus revenue, he seems to be ignorant of the result produced by the tariff of 1883. When that act took effect, we had in the United States 50,360,243 sheep, yielding 262,000,000 pounds of wool. We have now 44,759,314 sheep, yielding 228,300,000 pounds of wool. Did this measure reduce the revenue from wool? Let us see. In 1883 we imported wool to the value of $8,915,149 and collected duty to the amount of $3,206,201. In the last fiscal year we imported wool to the value of $18,206,988, and collected as duty $6,390,055, thus more than doubling importations and nearly doubling the duties collected. Is this the way to reduce the surplus revenue? The President seems to think so; but the junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] has found out the secret. According to a statement I have seen reported in the papers, he is satisfied that a reduction of duty would increase the revenue. He is so quoted in the papers. Whether the statement is true or not, I do not know, but he at least is a little wiser than the President.

But suppose we remove the duty on wool entirely, as the President recommends, we shall get rid of six millions revenue, but shall destroy one of the most important industries of the country. When, after opposing all I could the unwise reduction of the duty on wool in 1883, I, with great reluctance, voted for the tariff bill of that year, because its other provisions would reduce the surplus revenue. I was assailed by the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, and by every Democratic paper in that State, for voting for a bill that reduced the duty on wool; and now a Democratic President recommends its entire abolition! If a reduction of 20 per cent. of duty slaughtered 5,600,000 sheep, what will be the effect of the entire repeal of the duty?

But the President says millions of farmers who do not raise wool get no benefit from the duty on wool, and he indulges in faulty figures and computations as to whether the duty on wool is as much as the increased cost of clothing to the wool-grower. This is beneath the dignity of the policy involved. The question is whether the industry of wool-growing is of benefit to our country, and whether a duty on wool tends to develop that industry, or its repeal to destroy it.

By the same logic the man without children should oppose the school tax, the peace-loving Quaker should oppose all expenditures for the Army and Navy, the citizen of Kentucky for coast defenses, the people of New England for the improvement of the Mississippi River. The whole theory of the President is the outgrowth of the narrowest sectionalism, or rather, of the philosophy of selfishness, which sees no advantage in great objects of national desire, but only what is within the reach of his tub.

But it has been said that if the duty is repealed, the farmer will still go on and raise sheep for the food they yield. I deny it. The great body of sheep raised in the United States is for wool. This is especially so in Texas and California. The act of 1867 gave an enormous impetus to this industry. Former acts had almost destroyed it. The act of 1883 greatly injured it; and now the President, ignorant or heedless of this history, would slaughter millions of sheep upon the pretext of reducing revenue.

The same argument would apply to the duty on every one of the articles I have named—miscalled "raw materials." When I consider the enormous development of our mineral resources under our protective policy, the 10,000,000 tons of ore that choke the avenues of commerce, give employment to our vast system of railroads, build up cities like magic—when I recall the furnaces I have seen which light the heavens from Birmingham to Portland, the new and wonderful mines away off on the granite ridges of Lake Superior, the vast developments in the great Northwest from Minnesota to Washington Territory, the new industries in raw materials springing up in almost every State and Territory of the Union, the clay of the potter, the sand of the glass-maker, it seems to me almost an act of madness to disturb this growing prosperity. These raw materials are the foundation of all our industries.

All this is under the pretext that the surplus revenue must be diminished. Does not experience show that reducing the duties increases importation and adds to the revenue? And does not every man see that to repeal the duties outright is to place our farmers, our miners, our furnacemen, our railroads, and the multitude of people that live by these new developments, under such degrading competition as will cripple and destroy their industries? The pampas of South America may furnish you wool, the helots of Africa, Spain, and Cuba may give a few manufacturers iron ore and pig-iron a little cheaper; but the result will be to cripple the employment of greater masses of your countrymen, to impair their ability to purchase from you, and in the end to break down your whole industrial system.

It has always seemed to me that the most narrow and selfish notion advanced in respect to our tariff laws (to which the President now lends his name) is that made in behalf of advanced industries now supported by duties greater than those on raw materials; that they must be allowed to purchase their raw materials in the cheapest markets of the world; that we must leave undeveloped the mineral treasures planted by the Almighty in every State and Territory, in order that they may have cheap raw materials. Sir, I regard the home production of raw materials as even of more importance than manufactures. All of it is labor better distributed than any other, and gives larger employment to trade and transportation.

The enormous increase of such raw materials is shown by the contrast of the production of a few articles in 1860 and 1886. In 1860 the mines of iron ore yielded 903,300 tons. In 1886 the yield was 10,000,000 tons. The yield of pig-iron in 1860, largely from foreign ores, was 987,559 tons; in 1886, 5,683,329 tons. The yield of copper in 1860 was 7,200 tons; in 1886, 69,971 tons. There are still imported into the United States iron ores, pigs, scrap, and iron and steel in ingots, all called raw material, valued at $17,875,427, which pay duty of $7,801,699. If all of these raw materials were placed on the free-list you would reduce the revenue $7,800,000 and close the most useful industries on the continent. Iron ore and pig-iron free of duty would close every furnace where labor costs more than 50 cents a day, and, worse than all, it would make unprofitable the mining of 10,000,000 tons of iron ore and of as many tons of coal. The transportation of all this raw material would be lost to your railroads and internal waterways, and be given to the hulks, barges, and vessels of every nation but our own. If you reduce the rates, you increase importations, revenues, and surplus, and cripple home industries. If you repeal duties you destroy industries.

There is but one rule that must be applied to all industries impartially, and that is to give to all forms of American labor, which have to compete with foreign labor, that fair and reasonable advantage and protection which will give the American producer the home market for home products. If by reason of climate or other cause we can not compete with foreign countries, then let the trade be as free as air, unless a duty is demanded for purposes of revenue. We should invite competition by foreign labor, but not degradation to the European standard of wages of living.

Let us now turn from raw materials to manufactures. The imports not on the free-list, or classed by me as luxuries or raw materials, are articles partially manufactured for use as materials for manufacture, and manufactured articles ready for consumption, of the value of $218,052,246, which pay as duties $84,034,090. These importations come into direct competition with domestic manufactures mainly built up by the encouragement of our tariff laws. They include all articles made of metals further advanced than metal in pigs or ingots, all articles made of wool, flax, or cotton, all completed articles of every kind, except food, that enter into the consumption and use of civilized man. Scarce any of these industries existed in the United States when the Constitution was framed. Since then they have flourished or foundered according to the changing rates of our revenue laws.

It was these that Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Clay recommended should be fostered, encouraged, and protected. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] in a speech made here a few years since quoted these and many great statesmen in support of this policy; but it was not fully established until our civil war made higher rates and a more perfect classification necessary. Since then our tariff laws have been mainly framed and passed after the most careful consideration, founded upon the same principle, that while levying duties we should protect, foster, and diversify home industries with rates varying from time to time according to the needs of the Government and the growth and development of domestic manufactures. A careful revision of these was made by the Tariff Commission of 1882, which was not improved by the changes made in Congress. It was in the main enacted without party or sectional division and is now the law. All branches of domestic industry have become adapted to these rates except where, as in the case of worsted goods, forced and faulty constructions by revenue agents have defeated the meaning of the law. It is this system that is denounced by the President as "vicious, inequitable, and illogical."

If the objection made by him was only that it now produced too much revenue, I would then discuss with him the best mode of reducing revenue, whether by reducing internal taxes, or by adding to the free-list articles which can not be produced here, or by increasing rates on goods now in successful progress of manufacture or production, so as to discourage importation and invite home competition. If the only object

is to diminish revenue. this is the plain, direct, logical, and effective mode, and I believe as to some industries it ought to be adopted. Even a fair enforcement of the law as it stands, with proper legislative provisions to prevent and punish undervaluations, with some tribunal willing to construe the laws so as to carry out their plain meaning, would reduce importations and revenue.

But that is not what the President wants. His denunciation is aimed at the principles of protection to American industries by tariff laws. He assumes, to use his own language, that "it is a scheme which permits a tax to be laid on every consumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers." He especially designates the farmers who are not wool-growers, the mechanics engaged in trades not protected, and the body of our people who are consumers as the victims of this policy. He says only "2,623,089 persons employed in manufacturing industries are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff." This statement of the President that only 2,623,089 persons "are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff" is a remarkable one, when the claim is universally made by those who believe in the policy of protection that all classes of citizens as well as those employed in domestic manufactures are deeply interested in this policy. But even if the statement is applied only to employés, it is misleading. Adding the number dependent upon their labor for a livelihood, and considering the enormous development of our domestic industries since that time, it is safe to say that one-fourth of our entire population is now directly interested in and supported by these industries. Add to these more than two million of farmers, with their families, engaged in producing wool, sugar, flax, hemp, rice, barley, and many other agricultural products protected by the tariff laws, and you will have some conception of the reach and extent of the legislation proposed by the President. Indeed, all the industrial classes of our population, all who are dependent in any way upon their labor and skill for a livelihood, all except those fortunate few whose fixed salaries or income make them independent of if not indifferent to the prosperity of their less fortunate neighbors, and those who are engaged in foreign commerce, are directly interested in the policy of protection.

But this is not all. Every inhabitant in favor of good government and the prosperity of this country is interested in the development, growth, and diversity of manufactures. This is an object of as vital importance as protection by army or navy, as education, peace, or property. It was the leading, controlling cause of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and was the first object sought for by law when the Government was founded.

Sir, the farmers and mechanics of this country have long since learned to look beyond the narrow view of their interest taken by the President. They look at it from a higher plane. The farmer is protected by moderate tariff rates on everything produced by him which comes in competition with foreign labor. He, more than any other, receives the benefit of the home market furnished him by the diversified labor and employment of manufacturing industries, a home market that consumes 90 per cent. of all the surplus productions of the farm. The carpenter and the blacksmith know full well that every laborer employed in manufactures is withdrawn from competition with them and adds to their means of employment and to their wages. He needs no protection, for his work can not be performed by laborers in foreign lands. It is fixed by the home demand, and is therefore higher in price than in any other country in the world and higher than labor in factories.

The benefits of protection permeate through the whole community and extend to the remotest part of the country, but are most apparent in the immediate neighborhood of manufacturing industries. They are like the air around us, a part of the life we live, though we can not tell whence it comes. The general prosperity is measured by the increasing diversity and extent of our production, both of the farm and of the workshop. The lines between productions which formerly, by reason of the presence of slaves, were largely sectional are now broken down, and the most prospering and hopeful industries are to be found where slavery existed, and the labor of these once slaves, now free, is the means of the most rapid development of the mineral resources in our country.

The President assumes that the duty on imported articles is added to the price of similar articles of home production. He says:

> Millions of our people who never use and never saw any foreign products purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles.

This can only be true when the article is not made in this country to any considerable degree. In the absence of domestic competition the importer fixes his own price and adds the duty and expenses to the cost in the place of manufacture. But at the first sign of American competition the importer reduces the price of his article and sells it often in a stagnant market at far less than the original cost and duty. Indeed, as a rule imported goods competing with American goods are sold in our market cheaper than in the European market, duties added. In this respect the English manufacturers adopt the old rule of our railroads as to the long haul and the short haul. They charge the home consumer short-haul rates as much as possible, and sell at long-haul rates in the American market, at the lowest living price, so as to drive out American competition. This accomplished, the price is advanced. This has been testified to by many merchants dealing in all kinds not only of American products but of foreign productions.

But, fortunately, in the great body of articles formerly imported the American manufacturer is well established, and under domestic competition the price of standard articles is reduced to approaching European rates, and in some articles we do now compete with them in the markets of the world. This process is now going on.

This is especially so with cottons and woolens and iron and steel manufactures and implements of trade and husbandry. The price of these is not affected by foreign productions, but only by home competition. Of the vast aggregate of manufactures in the United States, valued by the census of 1880 at $5,369,579,191, and now estimated at $7,000,000,000, it is believed about one-third are articles described in the tariff lists, and which come more or less in competition with imported goods. The market value of fully three-fourths of these is fixed by home competition at far less prices than the imported article can be sold for in our market.

Home competition, whenever it gets a foothold, reduces prices and lessens importations. The most remarkable example of this is in the production of glass and glassware, pottery and china-ware, which, under the present tariff, have become established industries, consuming a vast quantity of sand and clay found in great quantities and good quality in many States, and are now competing with European articles, and have greatly reduced the price.

Mr. Dudley, lately United States consul at Liverpool, says:

> An examination will show that there is not a single manufactured commodity, so far as I know, that is not cheaper to-day in the United States under our protective system than it was in 1860 under free trade and before the present protective tariff went into operation.

Again he says:

> Upon investigation it will be found that nine-tenths of the manufactured commodities used by the farmers of our country, including clothing, household goods, furniture, implements of husbandry, tools, etc., are as cheap in this country as they are in England, and in some instances even cheaper.

That statement is borne out by the actual returns from our consuls. Still the fact that large importations are now made of manufactures of iron, steel, cotton, wool, wood, leather, china, and glass ware is evidence that the duty on certain grades of these goods is not beyond the revenue standard. These are mainly those of highest cost, classed as luxuries, consumed only by the wealthy, while in the common grades of all branches of these manufactures the domestic article has driven the imported article from the market. This growth of home manufactures has been so marked and rapid that if the present system is maintained our home industries can and will compete with European production of all articles essential to human life and comfort.

The President states that under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. This is a gross but common exaggeration. To show this I will attach to my remarks a list of all articles imported.

But I agree with him that if upon careful examination it shall appear that any duty on any articles can be dispensed with without detriment to American industry, it should be done. If any article now paying taxes can not be manufactured here, it should be placed on the free-list. But the fact that a multitude of articles on the tariff list yield little or no revenue is proof conclusive that the domestic product supplies the demand. In that case to place them upon the free-list might and perhaps would destroy an established home industry, induce importations, and increase the revenue. To even reduce the duty on minor articles so as to invite importations would increase the revenue and add to the surplus. A well-established home industry might in this way be overthrown by importations for that purpose, and then the price of the foreign article would advance and the revenue increase. Therefore stability of rates can do no harm, and may do much good.

But the President says that "as the volume and diversity of our national activities increase new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation directly affords them." A strange declaration, for the immediate effect of "new recruits" is to induce competition and lower prices. We see that in every branch of industry open to competition. But he says of these industries that "there exists a suspicion of an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage." This is impossible in nearly all the great branches of manufactures. The only striking examples of "organized combination" are by the distillers of whisky, the refiners of sugar, the cotton-seed-oil trust, and the Standard Oil Company, and as to these the President is silent.

He again makes reference to this subject in this language:

> But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination.

When such combinations to prevent a reduction of price by fair competition exist, I agree that they may and ought to be met by a reduction of duty. I hope the President will be able to specify them. I know of none such. Combinations are often made by laborers to secure an advance of wages or by employers to reduce wages. If the President is able to aid us to find a remedy for these disputes about the division

of the products of industry, I will give him credit as a public benefactor; but the remedy he proposes strikes alike at the laborer and employer. He invokes the poorly-paid labor of Europe to compete on equal terms with the American laborer and capitalist alike. The capitalist may survive it, but the laborer is necessarily brought to the wages and living and condition of the European laborer.

The object of our tariff laws is to encourage our manufacturers in their competition with their foreign rivals as well as to secure revenue. Therefore these laws should be as permanent as possible, consistent with the needs of the Government. Our citizens are encouraged to invest their money in expensive machinery and buildings to make articles that otherwise we must import. We give them no special privilege, no monopoly. All the world may in our own country enter into competition with them. The President, however, seems to think they are public enemies. He says if by fair competition they should reduce the price of the foreign articles, then, to use his language, "it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation." I deny it. The condition of facts stated by him would invite competition at home, which would reduce the price more and more. This healthy process should be encouraged. To chase the successful manufacturer by a change of duties is to legislate for the foreigner against our own citizens.

And this brings me to the most important benefit conferred by our tariff laws; that the result is not only to diversify our industries but to secure to laborers employed in manufactories higher wages and better surroundings and advantages than are enjoyed by laboring men in similar employment anywhere in the world. The President does not overlook this, for he says:

> It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactories than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe.

He says he acknowledges the force of this argument, that our labor is honorable, that it should not be measured by that of any country less favored. This is all very true, but is inconsistent with the rest of his message. He says of such workingmen, they are only one-seventh of our laboring population, that these, too, have their own wants and their families to supply, that the articles made here can be bought so much cheaper abroad, and we must consider that the tax falls upon all alike; but he says he will think of the workingman when he lowers the duty, and hopes the manufacturer will not reduce his pay. This is very much like the speech he makes to many an eager applicant for office whom he can not appoint. He consoles the workingman very much as he does the wool-grower, that, after all, he must buy his clothing, and he could buy cheaper if he would work at less wages and make his cloth out of Australian wool duty free. He closes his consolation to the workingman with this benediction:

> He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

The workingman is no doubt overwhelmed with this logic; but he might answer, "I am, it is true, only one to seven employed in other labor, but their wages do not compete with pauper labor. They are fixed at American rates, in competition with other Americans in the same trade, with American ideas and wants. I went into the factory here to compete with Europeans in establishing a new industry under a law which gave an advantage or protection to home industry. I thought it was right and patriotic. I have received fair wages, have learned the business and am content with it, and have saved a little, but not much. A benevolent and beneficent President thinks this is all wrong, that I must compete with the pauper labor of Europe and work as cheaply, that otherwise I am robbing all the rest of the laboring people of this country; so I must either go back to the farm or take such wages and living as have driven every year a half million of people from Europe to our shores."

The treatment of this question by the President, as it affects the workingman, is a delusion and a snare. He assumes that the cost of living, especially of food and clothing, is higher here than in Europe. This is not true. Food of every kind, except sugar, is cheaper here than in any market in Europe. This is shown by prices current and is proved by the vast export of provisions from the United States to every commercial port in Europe. Clothing worn by workingmen, including blankets, is sold here at prices as low as in London or Liverpool. It is only on the expensive grades of cloth and clothing that the cost in England and Belgium is less than in the United States. The quality and quantity of food of laboring men are confessedly better and greater here than in Europe. The rate of wages is from 50 to 100 per cent. higher here than in any country in Europe, and in some industries much higher. The President does not dispute this, but appeals to the manufacturer, who has been represented as a robber, a conspirator, and extortioner, not to reduce the wages of the workingman, but to pay him out of "surplus profits"—profits very often found on the wrong side of the ledger—profits yielding on the average less than legal interest on money.

What workingman does not feel that this is sheer mockery, and that the inevitable result is to reduce his wages by inviting a close competition with pauper labor? He must share the fate of his employer and divide with him the loss. The all-sufficient answer to the President is that the American laborer does not travel eastward across the ocean to better his condition, but the European laborer comes to America, where labor is respected, and the laborer is better fed, paid, and clothed than in any part of Europe or Asia. Whether this shall continue to be true depends upon the action of Congress in supporting or repealing this protective policy.

Sir, the question before us is one purely of wages. If wages in the United States were no greater than in England, France, and Belgium, our chief competitors, we could, no doubt, now compete with all the world in all metallic and textile fabrics. Is it wise in this country to pursue a policy that will compel the reduction of wages of laboring men employed in manufactures to the standard now general in European countries? We know from documents furnished by our consuls the rate of wages there.

The Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], in a recent speech made in Boston, gives in detail the most striking information gained by him from personal observation and inquiry in the workshops of several countries of Europe as to the low, starving rates of wages, and the degradation of labor existing there. God forbid that such injustice and wrong shall ever exist here. Our free institutions could not survive such scenes. Manufactories conducted upon such a basis would be an unmitigated curse. Cheapness purchased at such a price would be a crime. And yet without protective duties we must either abandon our manufactures or reduce wages to the European standard. What more evidence do we need than the hundreds of thousands of people who come to us annually from European countries, bearing the most indisputable testimony to their poverty, their sufferings, and their distress?

The Republican party, inheriting, as they think, the principles of their ancestors, have declared that it is the duty of the National Government, not only to levy enough duties on imported merchandise to support the Government, but that, in doing so, they should so levy these duties as to secure to laboring men employed in manufactures, so far as they can, such wages as will not only furnish them a comfortable living, but will properly support, maintain, and educate wife and children. Cheap labor in this country means the degradation of American politics. The great body of our voting population must labor on the farm, in the mine, or in the workshop, and if without the means of livelihood and opportunities of education, they are not prepared to perform the highest duties of citizens.

Sir, I believe that the advice of the President, to largely reduce the duties on goods coming into competition with our manufactures, will, if sanctioned by Congress, have the effect to produce widespread disaster in every part of our country. Many prosperous industries will be destroyed; others will be crippled. Laboring men will be thrown out of employment, or their wages reduced. It will be no compensation for this distress that a few imported articles will for a time be cheaper in our market, for if there is less to pay there will be fewer to buy. The farmer will have no better market abroad for his products, but will have fewer customers and more competitors at home. Distress can not fall upon a large portion of our people without its widening circles extending to the whole mass. Our national experience, and my own observation during my public life, prove that when protective duties have been reduced the results produced disappoint the authors of that policy, ending in financial distress, and often in panics. This is no time for such an experiment. The signs of unrest in Europe, the vast armaments, the misery of the laboring poor, all warn us to stand by our American policy of home development, of protected industry, and internal improvements. I wish in advance to take my stand against any substantial disturbance of this beneficent policy.

Sir, I have endeavored to give a respectful answer to the message of the President. I am willing, according to the Republican national platform of 1884, to "correct the irregularities of the tariff and reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax-payer, without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country." It is upon this basis that Republican reductions of taxation have always been made.

I am willing, as requested by the President, to join in a careful examination of the details of our tariff laws, with a view to the reduction of taxes to the extent stated by him, but not in the manner recommended by him. I am willing, as he enjoins us, to take "a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country." But I can not do this and at the same time follow the recommendations of the message. I can not strike at the industrial interests built up by our tariff laws. I can not deepen and intensify the struggle now going on between employers and employed by inviting increased importation, crippling manufactures, and reducing the wages of labor. I greatly prefer a policy that will encourage home industry, diversify home productions, discourage importations, add to our internal and external commerce, open new mines, increase raw materials, light new furnaces, establish new rolling-mills, factories, and workshops, and develop the wonderful natural resources which have been placed by a bountiful Providence under our soil.

I prefer that policy which looks to the interest of our own people rather than to those of foreign nations. I prefer the policy of reducing prices by home competition rather than by foreign competition, of

cheapening raw materials, by increased production, and the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and the competition of our railroads. In other words, I prefer the development, increase, and growth of the productions and employment of our own countrymen, by the aid of our revenue laws, without respect to the policy, or theories, or interests of other nations.

Whatever may be said in favor of free trade among all nations, I believe that, as a new and undeveloped country, our interests are at home, with no entangling alliances, with no powerful enemies on our borders, with no need of great armies or navies, with a Government strong in the strength, numbers, and intelligence of its people, and capable of supplying within themselves all the wants of the highest civilization. Whatever may be said of other nations, protection to home industries, embodied in our tariff laws, is the best for us; and for one I propose to maintain it, even against the advice of the President.

I prefer to obey the injunction of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and such illustrious statesmen as Clay and Webster. I greatly prefer the eloquent appeal of Calhoun in 1816, before sectional animosities clouded his patriotism, in favor of the protection and importance of manufactures to the "national strength and perfection of our political institutions," and in "binding more closely our widespread Republic."

The wisdom of protection to domestic manufactures has been demonstrated by the lights of experience during and since the war.

It has produced the most bounteous stream of revenue, enabling us to meet all the vast expenditures of the war, to sustain and improve our public credit, and to rapidly reduce the public debt without severity or distress.

It has so increased and diversified our domestic manufactures that they have grown to the enormous sum of seven thousand million dollars, including every article of necessity or desire, and yet in every stage of its growth has reduced the cost to the consumer more and more.

In spite of false prophecies it has increased our foreign commerce so that our exports and imports combined, including specie, amounted to the sum of $1,504,000,000 during the last fiscal year, greater far than during any year of lower duties, and double that of our foreign commerce prior to 1860.

This American policy of protection has been adopted and followed by all European nations except Great Britain, and has been approved and copied by the ablest statesmen of Europe, including Bismarck and Cavour. It has even been adopted and copied by all the dependencies of Great Britain. Our neighbor, Canada, when armed by the parent Government with autonomy and power to make laws for itself, has adopted our policy in nearly all its details, has almost copied our tariff laws, and in some of the schedules, especially that of metals, has literally adopted our rates. Australia and all the dependencies of Great Britain armed with self-government are closely following our line of policy, and thus have grown rapidly in strength and population. It is the desire of the people of Ireland to gain the consent of Great Britain that she may, by home rule, protect her industries and thus restore her waste places and recover her wandering population.

Great Britain alone pursues the policy of free trade, only because by centuries of protection she has so established her manufactures that she can compete with all the nations of the world. She is purely a commercial nation, with her ships on every shore, with her hand of power grasping possessions and markets for her surplus manufactures in every part of the habitable globe. But even in England there is a growing party demanding restriction upon the importation of the products of Germany, France, and Belgium. When in some distant future this Republic may have so established our industries we may profit by her example. Until then I prefer to follow the lights of our experience, not to be deluded by the sophisms of free trade, but to preserve our home market for domestic productions, looking forward to the time when competition at home may open the markets of the world to our manufacturers. Even now we can, if we will, by wise commercial regulations with Canada and Mexico and the South American states, extend the market for our home manufactures over vast regions, exchanging tools and implements, cotton goods, and furniture for sugar and coffee and other tropical productions in the south, and lumber, timber, and furs in the north.

Senators, we do not appreciate as we ought the commanding position now held by the United States among the nations of the world. We do not need to learn lessons of political economy from the mother country, for the experience of one hundred years has taught us that our continental position, our vast undeveloped resources, our diversified soil, climate, and productions, our free institutions, founded upon the equality and rights of citizens, bound together by the same language, religion, and laws, demand a line of public policy which less-favored nations, watching each other and jealously curbed by "the balance of power," are not free to adopt. Our ancestors won independence from these thralls. Our fathers won the freedom of the ocean and proclaimed the doctrine of continental exemption from European aggressions. We in our day have tested the strength of our Union. We have abolished slavery. We have established the principles upon which our currency and public faith are founded so as to command the respect and approval of the civilized world. We are now united in bonds of growing strength and I trust in perpetual union. We have built up our industries by a policy founded upon the highest patriotism. Its success is marked by the general wealth and prosperity of our people. While taxing them it seeks to benefit, and it extends its benefits impartially to every industry and to every section. It gives employment to the laborer in every field. It concentrates in our own land and among our own people agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, making each support the others and all contributing to the wealth and grandeur of the Republic These great departments of industry are not now divided by sectional lines, but are interwoven like the veins, arteries, and muscles of the human body. They are being established North, South, East, and West, in every State of the Union. The great Northwest, with its boundless resources, is contributing every variety of productions to the common wealth.

What we want now is the cultivation of the sentiment of patriotism, an intense love of country, a feeling of national pride. It should be taught in infancy, after the first lisping of "father" and "mother." The school-boy should study the lesson of our wonderful history, achievements, and progress in every stage of his education. The city editor should read a river and harbor bill to learn how many places there are in this country not seen from his eyrie in the high tower. Every American, whether native or naturalized, ought to feel that this is his country, to which he owes allegiance, duty, and pride. The President, any President, in his elevated seclusion, approached only by flatterers and office-seekers, should regard the interests and honor of his country, its development and prosperity, and the employment and happiness of his countrymen as higher far than the interest of foreigners or the cheapness of their products.

It is to the Senate only I have a right to appeal. It was designed by the framers of the Constitution as a conservative check upon changes of law which would injuriously affect the persons and property of American citizens. The best we can do for mankind is to do the best for our country. We give to foreign nations the light of our example, but our duty is to our own. What higher duty can there be than to be watchful of the interests and to protect, foster, and diversify the industries of our own people?

Our country's welfare is our first concern,
And who promotes that best, best proves his duty.

Tables quoted by Mr. SHERMAN:

Imported raw materials of the farm.

1887.	Value.	Duties.
Wool	$18,206,988	$6,390,055
Seeds	846,581	172,438
Flax, hemp, and jute	11,880,121	1,930,340
Bristles	1,156,435	174,424
	32,090,125	8,667,290
Hops	3,117,663	1,329,500
Total	35,207,788	9,996,796

Imported raw materials of the mine.

Coal and coke	$2,811,158	$683,728
Copper	209,005	103,735
Iron and steel ores in pigs	17,875,429	7,801,699
Lead	345,313	235,878
Other metals	503,611	92,156
Marble	494,219	235,595
Zinc, pigs and ore	251,373	117,735
Total	22,490,108	9,270,526

Classification of imports.

Free-list	$233,093,659	
Articles of luxury, etc	120,000,000	$60,000,000
Articles of food	112,273,076	67,998,334
Manufactures	218,052,246	84,034,090
Total	683,418,981	212,032,424

FREE-LIST.

Statement showing the value of imported merchandise entered for consumption for year ending June 30, 1887.

Articles.	Value.
CLASS A.—ARTICLES OF FOOD, AND ANIMALS.	
Animals, not elsewhere specified	$3,136,082
Bologna sausages	49,828
Cocoa or cacao, crude, and leaves and shells of	1,670,008
Coffee	56,360,701
Curry and curry powder	4,311
Eggs	1,960,465
Farinaceous substances, and preparations of	721,984
Fish, not elsewhere specified	1,098,562
Fruit, including nuts, not elsewhere specified	4,767,629
Oil-cake	58,512
Sauerkraut	9,311
Spices, unground, not elsewhere specified	3,315,965
Tea	16,373,423
Yams	3,004

FREE-LIST—continued.

Statement showing the value of imported merchandise entered for consumption for year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
CLASS A.—ARTICLES OF FOOD, AND ANIMALS—Continued.	
Articles imported free of duty under reciprocity treaty with Hawaiian Islands:	
Rice	$383,985
Molasses	14,712
Sugar	9,255,351
Fruits, including nuts	
Tallow	
Total from Hawaiian Islands	9,654,048
Total free of duty of Class A	99,183,773
CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.	
Aluminium	9,458
Asbestos, unmanufactured	118,883
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude	99,055
Bells and bell-metal, fit only to be remanufactured	1,129
Bismuth	169,679
Bones, crude, etc., not for fertilizers	59,244
Brazil pebbles for spectacles, etc	35,291
Buhr-stone, unmanufactured	25,660
Chalk and cliff-stone, unmanufactured	59,230
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, not elsewhere specified:	
Argal or argol, or crude tartar	3,412,987
Arsenic	78,891
Balsams: Copaiva, fir, Peru, and tolu	67,418
Barks: Calisaya, Lima, and all cinchona barks	772,257
Berries, nuts, and vegetables, etc., used in dyeing, etc	120,607
Cochineal	140,249
Dye-woods	1,328,933
Flowers, leaves, etc.: Buchu, chamomile, rose, senna, etc	271,010
Gums: Amber, Arabic, benzoin, camphor, catechu, terra japonica, tragacanth, etc	4,537,211
Iodine, crude	174,400
Roots: Colombo, gentian, licorice, madder, etc	1,935,182
Sulphur, crude	1,688,360
Tonka beans	149,113
Vanilla beans	775,877
All other	1,176,350
Total chemicals, etc	16,628,845
Coal and charcoal	57,749
Coir and cocoa fiber	3,556
Copper, old, taken from the bottoms of American vessels compelled by marine disaster to repair in foreign ports	442
Cork-wood, or cork-bark, unmanufactured	1,239,247
Cotton, unmanufactured, and cotton waste	533,219
Diamond-dust, or bort	33,498
Fertilizers:	
Guano	338,467
All other	1,434,901
Total fertilizers	1,773,368
Fish sounds or fish bladders	124,050
Flint, flints, and ground flint-stones	1,324
Furs and fur-skins, undressed	2,471,280
Gold and silver sweepings	$12,621
Grease for use as soap-stock only, and all other soap-stock	52,420
Gut, cat-gut, or whip-gut, unmanufactured	44,328
Hair, not elsewhere specified	2,404,423
Hide cuttings, raw, and all glue-stock	485,042
Hides and skins, other than fur-skins	24,225,776
Hoofs, horns, etc., unmanufactured	235,250
India rubber and gutta-percha, unmanufactured	13,762,627
Istle, or Tampico fiber	180,428
Ivory, unmanufactured:	
Animal	486,368
Vegetable	144,663
Lithographic stones, not engraved	97,893
Meerschaum, crude or raw	35,478
Mica and mica waste	63,480
Minerals, crude, not elsewhere specified	58,089
Moss, sea-weed, etc., used for beds	73,103
Ores, not elsewhere specified	3,840,925
Paper-stock, crude	4,538,719
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	838
Plants, trees, shrubs, etc., not elsewhere specified	254,472
Plaster of Paris, unground	162,154
Platina, unmanufactured	438,516
Plumbago	331,621
Polishing, pumice, and rotten stone	34,866
Quicksilver	
Quills, prepared or unprepared	764
Rennets, raw or prepared	56,011
Sausage-skins	278,140
Seeds, not elsewhere specified	596,522
Shells, not manufactured	197,984
Silk, unmanufactured	19,640,397
Sparterre, for making or ornamenting hats	335
Straw, unmanufactured	30,521
Talc	40,848
Tanning materials, not elsewhere specified:	
Hemlock bark	272,956
Other articles in a crude state	19,134
Teazles	3,156
Terra alba, aluminous	39,431
Tin, bars, blocks, or pigs, grain or granulated	6,927,710

FREE-LIST—continued.

Statement showing the value of imported merchandise entered for consumption for year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.
CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—Continued.	
Whalebone, unmanufactured	$6,579
Wood, unmanufactured	2,734,620
All other free articles	135,617
Total free of duty of Class B	106,389,032
CLASS C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED, FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS.	
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, not elsewhere specified:	
Acids	474,512
Albumen and lactarine	102,215
Alizarine, natural or artificial	356,743
Analine salts and annotto	138,736
Indigo	2,734,117
Lime, chloride of	1,573,168
Madder, extract of	8,779
Potash, muriate of	592,432
Quinine, sulphate and other salts of	1,141,373
Soda, nitrate of, or cubic niter	2,614,162
Sugar of milk and sulphur lac	50,593
Turpentine, Venice, and uranium	$47,152
All other	182,657
Total chemicals, drugs, etc	10,016,644
Coir yarn	141,091
Feathers for beds, and downs	204,962
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels	29,229
Hair, hogs', curled for beds and mattresses	3,457
Oils, not elsewhere specified	1,736,240
All other free articles	18,260
Total free of duty of Class C	12,149,883
CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, READY FOR CONSUMPTION.	
Articles specially imported—	
For the use of the United States	18,283
Philosophical and scientific apparatus, etc., for the use of any religious or scientific institution, and not intended for sale	79,962
Articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, returned	6,401,829
Bags, not of American manufacture	
Bolting-cloths	271,693
Books and other printed matter, not elsewhere specified	968,466
Fashion plates	5,280
Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins	25,656
Gold size	7,461
Hones and whetstones	22,853
Household effects, etc., of persons arriving in the United States and of citizens of the United States dying abroad	2,661,867
Indians' goods	1,124
Manuscripts	8,078
Models of inventions, etc	7,532
Paste, oxydizing	
Platina vases, etc., for chemical uses	58,925
Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy	8,415
Spurs and stilts, used in the manufacture of earthen, stone, and crockery ware	1,123
Wood: Fire-wood, hop-poles, and railroad ties	815,572
All other free articles	201,546
Total free of duty of Class D	11,565,665
CLASS E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, ETC.	
Amber beads	10,011
Articles specially imported: Regalia, gems, specimens of natural history, works of art, etc., specially imported and not intended for sale	277,160
Art-works, not elsewhere specified, the production of American artists	495,937
Cabinets of coins, medals, etc	231,370
Curling stones, or quoits	982
Diamonds rough or uncut	262,357
Fans, common palm-leaf	63,205
Mineral waters, not artificial	380,299
All other	2,083,985
Total free of duty of Class E	3,805,306

SUBJECT TO DUTY.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887.

NOTE.—The third column shows the specific duties imposed by tariff laws reduced to equivalent ad valorem rates on last year's importations.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS A.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND ANIMALS.			*Per ct.*
Animals, not elsewhere specified	$4,665,067	$933,013	20.00
Breadstuffs	6,386,561	1,075,811	16.84
Chicory	163,682	106,672	65.17

SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS A.—ARTICLES OF FOOD AND ANIMALS—Continued.			Per ct.
Chocolate	$74,197	$5,694	7.67
Cocoa, prepared	144,906	12,693	8.76
Coffee substitutes	7,399	2,375	32.10
Fish, not elsewhere specified	2,817,352	611,938	21.72
Fruits, including nuts, not elsewhere specified	15,101,447	4,214,779	27.90
Hay	791,687	157,445	18.89
Honey	5,242	2,693	51.38
Infants' food	43,635	8,727	20.00
Oils, olive and other salad	654,819	163,648	25.00
Provisions, comprising meat and dairy products	1,759,262	430,007	24.44
Rice	1,518,766	971,455	64.01
Salt	1,455,385	676,866	49.92
Spices, not elsewhere specified	170,304	66,271	38.91
Sugar and molasses:			
Molasses	5,336,730	1,496,863	28.05
Sugar	68,882,884	56,507,496	82.04
Total sugar and molasses	74,219,614	58,004,359	78.15
Vegetables:			
Potatoes	542,234	214,638	39.58
All other	1,734,070	332,872	19.20
Vinegar	17,447	6,378	36.56
Total dutiable	112,273,076	67,998,334	60.57
CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.			
Asphaltum or bitumen, crude			
Brass, bars or pigs, and old	31 985	2,840	8.88
Bristles	1,156,435	174,424	15.08
Broom-corn and rice root for the manufacture of brooms			
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, and medicines, not elsewhere specified:			
Antimony, crude	192,902	19,290	10.00
Other drugs and dyes	191,399	28,382	14.83
Clays or earths	263,621	84,279	31.97
Coal and coke	2,811,158	683,728	24.32
Copper:			
Ores	209,005	103,735	49.63
Bars, ingots, and pigs, old, fit only for remanufacture, and regulus of	3,681	2,168	58.90
Cotton waste or flocks	172	34	20.00
Emery ore			
Flax, hemp, jute, and other textile grasses:			
Flax, raw, and tow of	1,908,845	154,509	8.09
Hemp, and substitutes for	3,766,713	736,322	19.55
Jute, raw, and jute butts	2,665,088	517,412	19.41
Sisal grass and other vegetable substances, not elsewhere specified	3,539,475	522,097	14.75
Total flax, hemp, etc	11,880,121	1,930,340	16.52
Grease, all not specially enumerated or provided for	324,487	52,349	16.13
Hair, cleaned, unmanufactured, hogs' hair, human hair uncleaned, and cleaned or drawn but not manufactured	103,699	24,801	23.92
Hides and skins: Sheep-skin and Angora goat-skins, raw or unmanufactured			
Hops	3,117,663	1,329,506	42.64
Iron and steel, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified:			
Ores	2,112,128	855,996	40.53
Pig-iron	6,510,126	2,811,026	43.18
Scrap-iron	3,723,417	1,755,723	47.15
Bars, billets, blooms, blanks, ingots, etc., of steel	5,529,704	2,378,954	43.02
Total iron and steel	17,875,429	7,801,699	43.64
Lead: Molten and old, ore and dross, and pigs and bars	345,313	235,878	68.31
Marble and stone, unmanufactured	494,219	235,595	47.67
Metals, metal compositions, not elsewhere specified: Argentine, albata or German silver, nickel, nickel oxide, and metals unmanufactured	503,611	92,156	18.30
Mineral substances in a crude state, unmanufactured	47,291	9,458	20.00
Paper-pulp, dried for paper-maker's use	497,273	49,727	10.00
Parchment, old, fit only to be remanufactured			
Plants, trees, shrubs, and vines of all kinds, not elsewhere specified			
Rosin	353	49	13.88
Seeds: Castor beans, garden seeds, hemp seed, flax seed, rape seed, and bulbous roots	846,581	172,438	20.36
Sinews, nerves, etc., crude			
Sugar-cane	1,989	199	10.00
Sugar drainings	16,178	3,236	20.00
Tar and pitch	15,133	2,177	14.39

SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS B.—ARTICLES IN A CRUDE CONDITION WHICH ENTER INTO THE PROCESSES OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY—Continued.			
Wood, and manufactures of:			
Basswood, unmanufactured; timber used for spars, etc., hewn and sawed or squared or sided	$1,025	$202	Per ct. 19.71
Hubs for wheels, posts, etc., and unmanufactured wood, not elsewhere specified	61,019	12,167	19.94
Total wood, etc	62,044	12,369	19.93
Wools, hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured:			
Class No. 1.—Clothing wools	4,339,498	2,395,537	55.20
Class No. 2.—Combing wools	2,270,058	974,179	42.91
Class No. 3.—Carpet and other similar wools	9,741,814	2,530,101	25.87
Rags, shoddy, mungo, waste, and flocks	1,855,618	490,238	26.41
Total wools	18,206,988	6,390,055	35.10
Zinc, spelter, or tutenegue:			
In blocks or pigs, and ore	251,372	117,735	46.84
All other dutiable articles	92,558	9,256	10.00
Total dutiable	59,542,660	19,567,903	32.86
CLASS C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED, FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS.			
Button materials: Lastings, mohair cloth, etc	303,911	30,391	10.00
Cement, Roman, and all other	1,102,532	220,506	20.00
Chalk, prepared, French, red, etc	15,038	3,008	20.00
Chemicals, drugs, and dyes, not elsewhere specified:			
Acids	92,207	33,566	36.40
Aniline dyes or colors	1,540,813	539,285	35.00
Chemical salts or preparations, not elsewhere specified	386,140	96,535	25.00
Extracts: Hemlock, indigo, logwood, and other dye-woods	439,680	48,947	11.13
Glycerine	1,016,084	294,245	28.96
Opium, crude, prepared for smoking, and extract of, and morphia	1,643,784	1,091,593	66.41
Potassa or potash	992,027	296,613	29.90
Soda, and salts of	4,767,835	1,632,483	34.24
Sumac	466,378	64,425	13.81
All other	1,093,110	317,888	29.08
Total chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc	12,438,058	4,415,580	35.50
Coloring for brandy	9,211	4,606	50.00
Copper: Plates, rolled, sheets, rods, pipes, etc., and sheathing or yellow metal	62,841	1,356	a33.88
Cotton, manufactures of: Thread, yarn, warps, or warp yarn, not on spools	919,702	423,760	46.08
Emery, grains and ground	29,833	6,744	22.60
Flax, hemp, jute, and other textile grasses:			
Oil-cloth foundations for floor-cloths	1,019	408	40.00
Yarns	789,176	276,187	35.00
Furs: Dressed on the skin, and hatters'	4,373,619	874,724	20.00
Glass and glassware: Disks or plates, unwrought, for optical instruments			
Glucose	35,644	7,129	20.00
Glue	479,756	95,951	20.00
Gold and silver, manufactures of: Gold leaf and silver leaf	5,899	1,658	28.11
Hair, manufactures of: Curled hair for beds, hair-cloth, and hair seatings	56,627	16,942	29.92
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, materials for: Braids, plaits, flats, etc., of straw, etc	4,271,765	862,265	20.19
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Bar iron—			
Bars or shapes of rolled iron	1,292,782	660,520	51.09
Bars, rolled or hammered	153,696	54,541	35.49
All other, and slabs, blooms, or loops	30,348	10,622	35.00
Hoop, band, scroll, or other iron	247,853	114,624	46.23
Mill-iron			
Sheets, plates, and taggers' iron—			
Boiler or other plate and sheet iron, common or black	126,464	50,900	40.25
Sheets or plates of iron and steel (except what are known as tin-plates)	598,861	234,709	39.19
Sheets or plates, known as tin-plates, terne-plates, and taggers' tin	16,883,814	5,706,434	33.80
Taggers' iron put up in boxes or bundles or not	159,195	48,996	30.78
Wire-rods, of iron and steel	4,223,612	1,717,481	40.66
Wire—			
Iron	13,863	4,794	34.58
Steel	433,460	70,050	16.16
Wire-rope and wire-strand—			
Made of iron wire	11,769	5,928	50.37
Made of steel wire	54,276	26,604	49.02
Wheels of steel, and tired steel wheels, etc	274,112	214,529	78.26
Total iron and steel	24,504,105	8,920,732	36.41

SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS C.—ARTICLES WHOLLY OR PARTIALLY MANUFACTURED, FOR USE AS MATERIALS IN THE MANUFACTURES AND MECHANIC ARTS—Continued.			Per ct.
Lead, in sheets and pipes	$950	$578	60.84
Leather, bend or belting, calf-skin, skins for morocco, upper leather of all kinds, etc	6,325,704	1,067,527	16.88
Lime	57,226	5,723	10.00
Malt, barley	153,359	41,993	27.38
Marble and stone, rough or undressed	368,001	106,749	29.01
Metal, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified: Bronze or Dutch metal, in leaf and powder	608,214	84,464	13.89
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified: Polishing powder	28,455	5,691	20.00
Oils:			
Animal: Cod-liver, neat's-foot, seal, whale, and fish	87,561	21,890	25.00
Mineral: Naphtha, benzine, and petroleum, crude	11,565	2,313	20.00
Vegetable, fixed or expressed: Castor, croton, flax-seed, hemp-seed, rape-seed, nut, olive, not salad, and other, not elsewhere specified	179,729	47,701	26.54
Vegetable, volatile or essential: Bay leaves, cognac, fruit ethers, fusel oil, etc	133,471	34,374	25.75
Total oils	412,326	106,278	25.78
Paints and colors	1,220,806	399,533	32.73
Plaster of Paris, ground or calcined	33,737	6,747	20.00
Silk: Floss silk in the gum, and spun silk	453,285	134,995	29.78
Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, frames, tips, etc	80,312	27,733	34.53
Wood, manufactures of:			
Boards, planks, deals, etc	5,825,320	930,653	15.97
Clapboards	58,953	6,362	10.79
Staves	304,031	30,403	10.00
Cabinet or house furniture, not finished; osier prepared for use, and rattans and reeds	224,414	27,308	12.17
Total wood, etc	6,412,718	994,726	15.51
Wools, manufactures of: Yarns, woolen and worsted	1,747,562	1,207,735	69.11
Zinc, spelter or tutenegue: In sheets	26,668	18,931	70.99
All other dutiable articles	177,382	22,143	12.48
Total dutiable	67,505,441	20,393,493	30.21
CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, READY FOR CONSUMPTION.			
Blacking	63,552	15,888	25.00
Bladders, manufactures of	11	3	25.00
Books, engravings, and other printed matter, bound or unbound	2,736,138	684,034	25.00
Brass, manufactures of	373,771	168,098	44.97
Brooms	4,175	1,044	25.00
Brushes	557,348	167,204	30.00
Buttons, and button molds	3,469,016	867,254	25.00
Candles and tapers	39,617	7,923	20.00
Carriages, and parts of	242,999	85,040	35.00
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., not elsewhere specified: Preparations, medicinal and proprietary	403,135	175,555	43.55
Clocks and watches, and parts of	1,882,564	489,326	25.99
Copper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	48,217	21,697	45.00
Corks, and cork-bark, manufactured	209,532	52,383	25.00
Corsets	1,058,793	370,578	35.00
Cotton, manufactures of:			
Thread on spools	97,167	51,222	53.82
Cloth—			
Not exceeding 100 threads to the square inch	161,455	117,682	72.83
Exceeding 100 and not exceeding 200 threads to the square inch	2,176,238	973,203	44.72
Exceeding 200 threads to the square inch	1,217,654	526,416	43.23
Velvets, velveteen, etc	2,252,965	901,186	40.00
Clothing, ready-made, and other wearing apparel	456,751	159,863	35.00
Cords, braids, gimps, galloons, laces, etc	605,478	211,917	35.00
Knit goods: Shirts and drawers and hosiery	6,865,060	2,702,709	39.37
All other	3,738,116	1,378,308	36.87
Total cotton manufactures	17,568,884	7,022,406	39.87
Earthen, stone, and china ware:			
Bricks and tiles	162,210	34,188	21.08
Earthen, stone, and china ware	5,545,883	3,217,693	58.02
Total earthen, stone, and chinaware	5,708,093	3,251,881	56.97
Electric lights, and parts of	4,140	828	20.00
Feather beds	1,932	386	20.00

SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, READY FOR CONSUMPTION—Continued.			
Flax, hemp, jute, and other textile grasses manufactures of:			Per ct.
Bagging for cotton	$26,727	$14,467	54.13
Bags and bagging	936,041	374,416	40.00
Brown and bleached linens, duck, canvas, etc	13,589,446	4,756,297	35.00
Burlaps	3,756,795	1,176,706	31.32
Carpeting of hemp or jute, and grass cloth	143,812	43,322	30.12
Oil-cloths for floors	308,337	123,335	40.00
Sail duck and sheetings	19,327	6,019	31.14
Seines	6,233	1,558	25.00
Thread, twine, and pack thread	638,552	255,421	40.00
Cables and cordage	86,269	26,736	30.99
All other	482,956	170,028	35.21
Total flax, hemp, etc., manufactures	19,994,495	6,948,305	34.75
Furs, manufactures of	171,647	51,494	30.00
Glass and glassware:			
Plate glass	2,953,829	1,697,306	57.46
Window-glass, cylinder and crown	1,489,702	1,376,233	92.38
All other	2,857,809	1,436,773	50.28
Total glass and glassware	7,301,340	4,510,312	59.01
Gunpowder, fulminates, and percussion caps	91,014	35,196	38.67
Hair, manufactures of, and hair pencils	38,053	12,683	33.33
Hats, bonnets, and hoods, of grass, straw, willow, etc	631,146	189,344	30.00
India-rubber and gutta-percha, manufactures of	263,744	76,048	28.83
Inks and ink powders	103,659	31,098	30.00
Iron and steel, and manufactures of:			
Axles, axle-bars, anchors and parts thereof, and anvils	122,125	51,567	42.22
Bars or rails for railways—			
Tee rails, iron	1,888	1,406	74.48
Other rails, iron or steel, or in part of steel	998,441	841,941	84.33
Cast-iron pipes, cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-irons, hatters' irons, all castings not elsewhere specified, and malleable iron castings	32,508	9,759	30.02
Chain or chains	84,938	38,118	44.88
Cotton-ties	345,997	121,099	35.00
Cutlery: Penknives, pocket-knives, razors, sword-blades, and cutlery not elsewhere specified	1,889,064	874,151	46.27
Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats	68,334	39,933	58.44
Fire-arms	985,817	315,369	31.99
Hollow-ware, nails, spikes, tacks, and brads	5,545	3,553	64.08
Needles	314,524	79,335	25.22
Nuts and washers, railway fish-plates, rivets, bolts, and hinges, or hinge-blanks	4,843	2,979	61.51
Saws	25,423	8,975	35.30
Screws for wood	3,719	1,880	50.55
All other manufactures of iron and steel	3,356,286	1,600,738	47.69
Total iron and steel	8,239,452	3,990,803	48.44
Lead: Shot, and manufactures of lead, not elsewhere specified	360	162	45.00
Leather: Gloves and other manufactures of leather	4,607,866	2,219,335	48.16
Marble, slate, and stone, manufactures of	98,762	39,063	39.55
Matches	25,458	8,910	35.00
Matting and mats for floors, of vegetable substances	885,969	177,194	20.00
Metals, metal compositions, and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified:			
Bronze, manufactures of	240,635	108,286	45.00
Britannia and japanned wares, pens, pins, plated and gilt wares, pen tips, and penholders, German silver, platina, stereotype plates, pewter, types, and all other not elsewhere specified	1,636,422	677,880	41.42
Mineral substances, not elsewhere specified: Agates, asbestos, and plumbago	1,133	281	24.80
Palm-leaf, manufactures of	6,571	1,971	30.00
Paper and manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	1,981,224	420,578	21.23
Parchment	124,869	56,861	45.54
Pencils, lead	11,342	3,970	35.00
Philosophical apparatus and instruments	3,615	1,807	50.00
Repairs on vessels	184,259	64,491	35.00
Saddlery, coach, and harness hardware, etc	949	285	30.00
Silk: Sewing silk, silk in the gum, and twist	436,224	117,131	a26.89
Soap	302,510	60,502	20.00
Sponges	17,035	14,029	82.35
Starch	38,131	11,122	29.17
Straw, manufactures of	38,829	56,581	a45.00
Tin, manufactures of	18,584	3,717	20.00
Toothpicks, quill	72,430	34,453	47.57
Umbrellas, parasols, and shades	82,380	36,379	44.16
Varnishes	5,697	1,139	20.00
Wax, and manufactures of	1,126	338	30.00
Whalebone, manufactures of	$376,788	$131,876	35.00
Wood, manufactures of:			
Cabinet wares, finished			

SUBJECT TO DUTY—continued.

Value of imported merchandise entered for consumption during the year ending June 30, 1887—Continued.

Articles.	Value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
CLASS D.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, READY FOR CONSUMPTION—Continued.			
Wood, manufactures of—Continued.			*Per ct.*
Laths, pickets, and palings	$373,984	$35,191	12.84
Shingles	185,611	31,355	16.89
Osier and willow baskets and wares	312,179	93,654	30.00
All manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	600,181	204,014	33.99
Total wood manufactures	1,748,743	496,090	28.37
Wool, manufactures of:			
Balmorals	3,039	2,030	66.79
Blankets	3,887	2,785	71.65
Bunting	53	43	81.13
Carpets and carpeting	1,472,656	701,549	47.64
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel	1,461,243	896,472	61.35
Cloths, woolen	10,022,371	7,055,825	70.40
Dress goods, women's and children's, coat linings, and Italian cloths of every description	17,199,141	12,398,975	72.09
Endless belts or felts	167,166	88,379	52.87
Flannels	185,204	129,674	70.02
Hats of wool	6,595	3,562	54.01
Knit goods: Hosiery, shirts, drawers, etc	1,980,454	1,243,689	62.80
Shawls, woolen	1,029,998	654,008	63.50
Webbings, gorings, suspenders, etc	443,809	293,850	66.21
All other, not elsewhere specified	6,656,449	4,560,965	68.52
Total woolen manufactures	40,632,065	28,031,746	68.99
Zinc, spelter, and tutenegue:			
Manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	8,117	3,652	45.00
All other dutiable articles	55,334	23,622	42.69
Total dutiable	124,473,106	61,898,366	49.73
CLASS E.—ARTICLES OF VOLUNTARY USE, LUXURIES, ETC.			
Art-works, not elsewhere specified:			
Paintings and statuary	1,925,906	577,772	30.00
Cider	499	100	20.00
Cotton embroideries	10,661,301	4,264,520	40.00
Fancy articles:			
Dolls and toys	1,646,597	576,309	35.00
Fans, except palm-leaf	499,791	174,927	35.00
Feathers, not artificial	1,652,055	514,388	31.14
Feathers and flowers, artificial and ornamental	444,490	222,245	50.00
Perfumery and cosmetics	390,430	262,404	67.21
All other	2,552,636	1,199,087	46.97
Total fancy articles	7,185,999	2,949,360	41.04
Fire-crackers	332,941	332,941	100.00
Flax, hemp, jute, etc.: Laces and insertings	1,142,473	342,742	30.00
Ginger ale, or ginger beer	153,377	30,675	20.00
Gold and silver, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified	434,809	130,410	30.00
Hair, human: Bracelets, curls, etc	2,379	833	35.00
Jet, manufactures and imitations of	54,065	13,516	25.00
Jewelry and precious stones, not elsewhere specified	10,981,192	1,162,300	10.58
Liquors, spirituous and malt, and wines:			
Malt liquors	1,267,309	614,187	48.47
Spirits, distilled	1,909,900	2,939,923	154.01
Champagne and other sparkling wines	3,295,354	1,735,422	52.72
Still wines	3,718,383	2,112,711	56.84
Wine flavoring	413	83	20.00
Total liquors and wines	10,191,359	7,402,326	72.68
Mineral waters, artificial	6,473	1,942	30.00
Musical instruments	1,613,884	403,471	25.00
Paper, manufactures of, not elsewhere specified: Cards for playing	4,040	4,040	100.00
Photographs	35,449	8,861	25.00
Prune wine	17,060	3,412	20.00
Silk, manufactures of:			
Braids, fringes, galloons, buttons, and ornaments	462,455	231,228	50.00
Dress and piece goods	13,961,886	6,980,943	50.00
Handkerchiefs, hats, caps, bonnets, and hosiery	1,585,803	792,901	50.00
Laces	2,383,205	1,191,603	50.00
Ready-made clothing	634,100	317,050	50.00
Ribbons	1,970,954	985,477	50.00
Velvets	6,343,086	3,171,543	50.00
All other	3,468,554	1,734,277	50.00
Total silk, manufactures of	30,810,043	15,405,022	50.00
Sugar candy and confectionery	22,665	12,327	54.39
Tobacco, and manufactures of	10,955,125	9,127,758	83.32
Total dutiable	86,531,039	42,174,328	48.74

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill (S. 371) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President——

Mr. BLAIR. As the Senator desires to speak on the pending motion, I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside, to be resumed at the conclusion of the Senator's address.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. If there be no objection, the unfinished business will be informally laid aside. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] is entitled to the floor on the pending resolution.

Mr. BLAIR. If the Senator will excuse me a moment, I desire to say that I have been appealed to by some one in behalf of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN], who had the right to the floor during the morning hour, that if the unfinished business came up before the conclusion of his address it should be informally laid aside, and I have been also notified that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES] wished an opportunity to speak on the other side of the question. I hope no one will ask me for any further delay in the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. President, the subject of taxation is as old as government itself, in whatever form, whether human or divine, government has been established on the earth, and yet it is as fresh and full of interest to-day to the laboring masses of mankind as ever at any former period of the world's history. Conflicts of opinion arise, debates ensue, and controversies rage now as they have from the tithing and taxing days of Israel down to the present time. On the one hand government has a paramount right to the support of its citizens as long as it does not transcend its rightful power nor oppress them with extortions beyond its legitimate requirements, while on the other hand the very laws of nature, those supreme and indestructible principles on which rest the natural rights of man, keep the people imbued with a perpetual vigilance against the needless exactions and lawless greed of those in power.

Nothing more important in popular estimation, nor more calculated to produce public agitation, and indeed revolution, can be conceived than such an issue when persisted in, with the exception perhaps of an actual invasion of the liberties and the lives of the people by armed power. At the very foundation of the American Revolution will be found the question of unjust taxation. Our forefathers dismembered the British kingdom, then the foremost power in the world, rather than submit to oppression in that form; and in the Constitution they framed for their great and triumphant independence the powers of the Government in taking the earnings of the people in order to defray public expenses were clearly defined and scrupulously guarded. The idea that more money might, could, or ever should be taken from the pockets of the American people by taxation and placed in the Treasury than was absolutely necessary to defray the actual expenses of the Government economically administered had no existence in the early days of the Republic and no place in the thoughts or purposes of its immortal founders.

Money withdrawn by the hand of the tax-gatherer, whether acting directly or indirectly, whether acting visibly or invisibly—money thus taken from the business transactions of the country, from the active channels of trade, and laid away in Government vaults, idle, useless, and dead, is a spectacle belonging to modern times, modern methods, and modern parties. To contract the volume of currency in circulation, to make money scarce amongst the people, and consequently hard to obtain even in exchange for low-priced labor, depreciated property, or high rates of interest, has always been a financial policy marked by disaster and suffering and accursed by every friend of the general welfare of his countrymen; but when this abominable policy is still further aided and executed by snatching the money of the people from their very hands, at the rate of $10,000,000 a month, as the Senator from Kansas [Mr. PLUMB] admitted was being done now, without necessity, excuse, or palliation, every honest mind must revolt against such wanton robbery.

Overtaxation! Overtaxation! Sir, it is a crime against every home, every fireside, and every laboring man and woman in the United States. It is a crime, national in its proportions, gigantic in its strength, omnipresent in its visitations, and brutal in its rapacity. When the life-blood is drained from the human body by the hand of murder we know that the chill and paralysis of death must ensue, and we know equally well when the earnings of the laboring people are seized by an all-pervading, universal system of overtaxation, and swept out of useful circulation, that every neighborhood, every business community, every branch of industry must experience the stagnation and hardships produced by a drainage so unjust, so criminal, so unnatural, and so inconsistent with the life and prosperity of all the labor interests of the country.

It will be remembered that just as we were adjourning for the recent recess a flurry took place on the other side of this Chamber—a squall it might be styled in nautical phrase, presaging perhaps more dirty and stormy weather from the same point of compass hereafter. In the midst of this premonitory tempest the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] undertook to dispose of the question of overtaxation by a contemptuous and elaborate sneer. After severely upbraiding the

President for dealing with only one single question in his late annual message to Congress, the Senator exclaimed:

> He reserved himself entirely for this great impending disaster; and what is it? The surplus that is accumulating in the Treasury.
> This is the new disaster, the biennial disaster, the disaster which comes in aid of a support to the Executive opinion, the disaster which is presented to frighten the country and alarm the people into submitting to legislation that their judgment and their cool deliberation do not sanction. What is it? Fifty-five million dollars of surplus in the Treasury of the United States to-day. What a wonderful surplus is $55,000,000!

With what lofty contempt the Senator from the Rocky Mountains looks upon the sum of fifty-five millions of surplus taxation! Sir, I have recently been in the State represented by the Senator. I looked upon her lofty ranges, towering peaks, and blooming valleys; I lingered about her delicious and healing springs, and saw, as it were, the dead brought back to life; I studied her tremendous mineral resources, her capacity to supply the world with silver; and I witnessed her gold, her silver, and her precious stones put into form and condition for the various uses of mankind. It was indeed, to my mind, a land of wonder and enchantment, and it seemed well calculated to enlarge the views and expand the conceptions of every beholder. I was prepared to understand that many matters and things which appear great and important to people in less-favored countries are small there by comparison, but I was not prepared to believe that even in Colorado fifty-five millions of money, abstracted needlessly from the hard earnings of the American people, was regarded as an insignificant and paltry affair, to be sneered out of the way. I was not prepared to believe that the busy, pushing, enterprising citizens of that great, progressive, and rapidly-developing young State would indorse the contraction of the currency they so much need to the extent of fifty-five millions, or to any extent, by unnecessary and extortionate taxation, especially when they behold the same iniquitous process continuing into the future at the rate of ten millions a month.

But the weighty utterances of another Senator fell upon my ear that blustering afternoon, just before recess, which I desire to recall, and which I think the tax-paying laborers of the country will not soon forget. The Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] speaks as one in authority in the councils of his party. His words bind and unbind its policies to as great an extent as those of any other living man. It is true they were not cabled from Paris in all haste under the deep sea, as if the world was in breathless expectation and doubt until he was heard from, but nevertheless, spoken here in the Senate of the United States, they are full of significance and binding force. The Senator from Ohio distinctly declared it "fortunate" for the country that there were $55,000,000 of surplus revenue in the Treasury. Approving the assaults made by other Senators on the President and his message, the Senator from Ohio indulged in the following language:

> It seems to me it is reasonable and right when such a state of affairs exists, when the country is about to be frightened and business men are alarmed lest something terrible should happen because the money of the country is gathered into the Treasury, that the humbug should be at least punctured, or exploded, or explained away to a certain extent.

One of the chief blessings and glories of our form of government is the fact that within the next twelve months the citizens of the Republic will have a free and unrestrained opportunity to declare whether in their opinion it is fortunate for them to bear the tyranny of a vast and enormously increasing surplus taxation, and also whether a very able, courteous, and dignified state paper from the Chief Magistrate of the country to the representatives of the people and of the States should be denounced as a humbug because he laid bare the outrage and urgently recommended remedial legislation. The Senator speaks lightly of the fact that "the money of the country is gathered into the Treasury," and scouts the idea of danger or oppression on that account. "Money of the country gathered into the Treasury!" For what object, for what public purpose known to the Constitution, is the money of the country gathered from the fields, the workshops, the marts of trade and commerce, and dumped in huge surplus heaps in the Treasury? Surplus is thus defined by Webster:

> That which remains when use is satisfied; excess beyond what is prescribed or wanted; overplus.

I commend this definition of the surplus now in the Treasury and rapidly swelling to the careful consideration of the Senator from Ohio, and I also commend it to the careful consideration of the American people. That surplus is what remains after the use for which money is properly placed there is satisfied; it is the excess beyond what is prescribed by the Constitution or wanted for any defined or specified purpose of the Government; it is simply an overplus, a waste, something not needed where it is, but sorely needed elsewhere.

It will be for the Senator from Ohio and his followers, if he should be the standard-bearer of his party in the contest of 1888, on whose skirmish lines we are now facing each other, to explain to the people why it is fortunate that their money is gathered into the Treasury as a surplus, in excess of all uses, prescriptions, or wants on the part of the Government, rather than it should remain in their own hands.

But the leaders and the press of the Republican party are making strenuous, constant, and audacious efforts to evade and obscure the real and in fact the only issue, so boldly, ably, and opportunely proclaimed and emphasized by the President in his recent message in behalf of the overtaxed labor and business of the country. These efforts are transparently dishonest and will not succeed. They have but small lodgment now in the public mind, and they will have none at all after full discussion has taken place and every principle and position of the Executive, and also of his adversaries, are clearly understood. The plain, naked issue presented by the Executive in his masterly message is a reduction of taxes down to the actual expenses of the Government, as against the maintenance of the present system, whereby the gains of daily labor and the profits of trade are absorbed, without just cause or public reason, into the already flooded and overflowing vaults of the Treasury. Shall such reduction be made, or shall needless and dishonest burdens remain upon the people? That is the question now propounded every day from one ocean to the other, and Congress alone can give an answer.

In moving forward, however, to reduce the taxes of the Government to the line of Government expenses the very first step discloses the powerful forces and fortifications which appear to block the way, and with implements of warfare more potent than cannon or sword defend the present system and forbid reform. The vast and commanding manufacturing interests of the country are invoked into the field of discussion and controversy as allies of the Republican party, allies of excessive taxation, of surplus revenues, of a plethoric overplus in the crowded coffers of the Treasury. More than a hundred years have rolled away since our existence as an independent power began; a hundred years of such majestic development of the industrial and manufacturing forces has taken place as the world never before witnessed. American skill, energy, and resources in furnishing supplies for all the wants of mankind stand foremost among the nations of the earth, and yet the leaders of the Republican party insist with loud and vehement pertinacity that all the mighty manufacturing establishments of the United States, from which have emanated such wonderful and glorious results, will at this late day, this high noon of their power and greatness, collapse and perish by the wayside, unless sustained and protected by an elaborate system of tribute and extortion levied on their laboring countrymen.

I am unwilling to believe that American manufacturers are fairly represented by those who assume to speak thus for them in Congress. I am unwilling to believe in the unpatriotic and absolute selfishness attributed to them here and elsewhere by their self-constituted and misguided friends. I prefer to look upon them as an able, enterprising class of American citizens, deeply imbued with love of country, guided by an unselfish desire for the general welfare, and inspired with a readiness to share in common with their fellow-countrymen all the sacrifices and burdens necessary to secure justice, fair dealing, and good government. In this light I have been accustomed heretofore to regard them in my personal intercourse, and in the discharge of my public duties, and I hope and expect to be warranted in maintaining the same favorable views under all the varying circumstances of the future.

But in this connection there appears a feature of political warfare on the part of the opponents of the present Administration which, while neither novel, nor truthful, nor even decent, calls for attention for those very reasons. The power of misrepresentation comes apparently as a preternatural gift to a certain class of minds, and it seems, within the last thirty days, to have been bestowed in a Pentecostal shower on Republican Senators and Members of the House, and on every other speaker and writer for the Republican party whenever they discuss the attitude of the Democratic party, and of its leader, Grover Cleveland, on the subject of the tariff.

A determined, persistent, and brazen campaign of willful mendacity seems now opened on that subject, and it will continue in the councils and in the field work of the Republican party, day by day, morning, noon, and night, until the frosts of next November come to wither and blast alike their falsehoods and their hopes. The initial point, as well as the key to the arch of the political canvass of 1888, on the part of Republican managers, is, to assume and boldly charge, in season and out of season, that the present Democratic Chief Magistrate and his followers, the entire Democratic party, are in open and bitter hostility to all the manufacturing industries of the United States, wish them nothing but evil, and are in league with British free trade, bribed with British gold, for their destruction. The colossal calumny embodied in this charge, now ringing all along the lines of the Republican party, like a bugle-call to action, stands refuted, overwhelmed, and trampled into the dust by every act of the Democratic party during the glorious and ever-to-be remembered epochs of its former history, and also by every utterance of the President now in power, including especially his recent message, now under discussion.

Sir, it is proper under these circumstances to go to the record of facts, and take a careful and reliable reckoning. It is true the saying has been that falsehood travels with a seven-leagued stride, while truth follows afterwards with a slower gait; yet I have faith that truth will prevail even in such an unequal race.

Let us look for a few moments into that grand declaration of national principles and purposes put forth at Chicago in 1884, by the authorized representatives of the Democracy of every State in the Union, and on which the confidence of the people was secured, and a great victory won. Let us see, first, whether the charge that the Democratic party

is in favor of free trade, and therefore hostile to our manufacturing industries, can be sustained, and, second, whether it is true that the President has departed in a single iota, jot, or tittle from the distinctly-declared policies on which he was elected.

The pledge of the Democratic party at the Chicago convention of 1884, to reduce the taxes of the American people, was bold, explicit, and peremptory. It was made in a few plain, strong words, the meaning of which it was impossible to pervert or misunderstand:

All taxation shall be limited to the requirements of economical government.

And again:

The Democracy pledges itself to purify the administration from corruption, to restore economy, to revive respect for law, and to reduce taxation to the lowest limit consistent with due regard to the preservation of the faith of the nation to its creditors and pensioners.

Sir, it is not to be wondered that a political platform containing such pledges as these should encounter the fierce opposition of those who, like the Senator from Ohio, regard an idle surplus in the Treasury a fortunate thing, and the overtaxation which placed it there a blessing to the people, or of those who, like the Senator from Colorado, turn up their noses disdainfully at $55,000,000, abstracted without any just cause whatever from the channels of trade, as a trifling circumstance.

The reduction of taxation thus pledged by the Democratic party necessarily implied a revision of our system of revenue, and many material changes in our present legislation. This great fact was not evaded by the Chicago convention, nor treated of in any double or doubtful sense. It was pointed out that the Tariff Commission created by Congress in 1882 reported in favor of a general reduction of import duties to the extent of 20 per cent., and that by the tariff act of 1883 a reduction of less than 4 per cent. had been made. It was very obvious, therefore, that it was the purpose of the Democratic party, if placed in power, to reduce taxation by a still further reduction of the duties paid on imported merchandise. It pledged itself "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," and then proceeded to say:

But in making reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather to promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this Government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of Federal revenue; such they must continue to be. Moreover, many industries have come to rely on legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be at every step regardful of the labor and capital thus involved. The process of reform must be subject, in the execution, to this plain dictate of justice.

And again, the following assurances were given:

The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country.

Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal Government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got, under our present system of taxation, from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity.

We therefore denounce the abuses of the existing tariff, and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that Federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered.

These provisions of the Democratic platform, on which Democratic success was secured in 1884, contain full notice to the country that Federal taxes were to be reduced to a point where no surplus would be left in the Treasury after paying for an economical administration of the Government, and they also gave ample and timely notice that this reduction was to be made in the custom-house duties now levied on foreign importations. It will also be seen, as a striking feature of these Democratic declarations, with what careful conservatism the manufacturing and labor interests are to be treated in the impending and absolutely necessary revision of our system of tariff taxation.

The policy put forth by the Democratic national convention in 1884 on the subject of the tariff and of taxes was the policy of the founders, the great leaders, and statesmen of the party. It has the sanction of such names as Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Polk, Marcy, Silas Wright, Horatio Seymour, and others who by their commanding talents and lofty patriotism have illuminated and adorned American history. It was the policy of rigid economy, and of taxation not a dollar beyond actual public expenses; but in raising revenue to that extent by custom-house taxes it has always been, as it is now, the settled policy of the Democratic party to "be at every step regardful of the labor and capital involved" in American manufactories, and to afford them, by equitable adjustments, such incidental protection against foreign competition as must always necessarily and inevitably arise from a tariff laid on articles of traffic manufactured abroad. Incidental protection to the home manufacturer to the extent of the tariff paid by the foreign manufacturer for the privilege of bringing his goods here to sell is as certain as that the shadow of a man will follow him when the sun is shining.

It is this principle, from which there is no escape, which was recognized in the national Democratic platform already cited, and which calls for careful consideration and wise adjustment whenever tariff legislation is attempted.

Sir, I rejoice in every element of American success. I am proud of the inventive genius of this country and of its vast establishments where skilled labor abounds. I look with delight upon the cotton-mills, the coal-mines, the blast-furnaces, and rolling-mills of the South as well as upon those of New England, Pennsylvania, and of many Western States. I would encourage them in their gigantic career of development and usefulness by every legitimate means and by the exercise of every power confided to my hands by the Constitution, and I hold that the policy of the Democratic party has always been ample for their prosperity and progress.

More than that; it is the only safe policy for American manufacturers. Let it once be clearly understood that the manufacturers of this country as a class demand that they be enriched by using the powers of the Government to collect fraudulent taxes, remaining idle in the Treasury, solely for their benefit; let it be understood that they insist on a Chinese wall of high protection, built by a wanton, undisguised tribute levied on the farmer and on every other class of laborers, with no pretense that the Government needs a dollar of such unrighteous extortion; let it be understood that the manufacturers of the United States accept the guidance of the leaders of the Republican party and join in their praise of surplus taxation, now going on at the rate of ten millions a month, with no other reason whatever except to enhance their gains and swell their enormous profits; let all these facts be once understood and fasten themselves in the public mind, and then indeed will perils environ the manufacturing interests of this country such as have never been known before.

If every suggestion of relief to the tax-payer by a reduction of duties, however moderate in tone, reasonable in amount, and regardful of the manufacturer's investments, is to be met with the senseless, untruthful, and knavish cry of free trade, it will not be long until it will be made manifest that the minority can not rule and rob the majority of the American people. Free trade, to a mind knowing the meaning of words, signifies the repeal of all tariff laws, the abolition of all custom-houses, and a resort to direct taxation for revenue. If the Democratic party, with its record of more than fifty years' administration of the Government and its frank and constant declaration of principles, is to be charged with the folly of free trade every time an attempt is made to modify a tariff which is preying on the very vitals of labor and business, the people will very soon and very clearly find out that such assaults are only made to divert public attention from evil designs and schemes of plunder of which they are the victims.

I can not believe, however, that the strong, sagacious, and patriotic business men of the country in control of manufacturing industries will permit themselves for political purposes to be placed in an attitude of absolute injustice, selfish, overweening avarice, and disgraceful unfairness towards the great mass of their fellow-citizens. On a former occasion, more than five years ago, on this floor, I made the following statement, which I here now repeat:

I voted for the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE] because I am one of those who believe there is no necessary antagonism between the agricultural and manufacturing industries of this country. I believe there is a safe, sound middle ground between the high protectionist *per se* on the one hand, and the wild free-trader and direct taxationist on the other; that the prosperity of this country lies where its growth and its development, both of lands and manufactures, will be best promoted and protected, and I hope before this session closes to embrace an opportunity to point out that true medium ground; that ground where I think all the industries of this country can be encouraged and harmonized, and at the same time a sufficient revenue obtained.

Again I said in my place as a member of this body:

I speak not in support of a tariff for revenue only, nor of a tariff for protection only, but in support of a tariff which collects the necessary revenue, and at the same time to the extent of that revenue extends protection with discriminating justice to American manufactories.

I am conscious of not the slightest change in my convictions on this subject from that hour to this.

But having pointed out what I conceive to be the true position of the Democratic party on the subject under discussion, I desire in this connection to consider next, and somewhat carefully, the message from the President, which has caused so much demoralized commotion amongst the leaders of the opposition. Sir, it is a pleasure to me to dwell on this remarkable state paper. It bears close and repeated scrutiny and study. It is true to the principles and teachings of the Democratic party from its foundation by Jefferson, eighty-seven years ago, to the present day.

The thanks of the laboring and business classes of the country, and, indeed, of every friend of equal and exact justice, are due to the Executive for seizing on this vital issue with the grasp of a strong, honest man, and placing it before his countrymen in such shape and light that it will never disappear until the wrongs exposed are redressed and the outrages of overtaxation shall cease. The opening statement of this message rings out on the air, and startles the drowsy camp-fires of both political parties, like a bugle-call on the field announcing the hour for action, and calling every man to his position. It is as follows, and will sound well in rehearsal again, even here in this stately presence:

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the Government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guaranties to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of

more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a brood of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding-place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

In this age of vast and colossal monopoly, sucking the very life-blood of labor with equal fierceness and with more numerous and effective contrivances than the octopus, Victor Hugo's devil-fish of the sea; in this age of giant corporations which "clasp with hooked hands" the seaboards of each ocean boundary of the Republic, and rule all intermediate space and interests in their own favor and in utter disregard of the human toil on which all their huge proportions rest; in this age of enormous trust combinations, a new invention for establishing tyranny and oppression in business, for stamping out all rivalry and competition, for the maintenance of exorbitant prices, and for the aggrandizement of the power of consolidated money and the triumph of cruel, heartless, soulless monopolies; in this age of pools, syndicates, and gluttonous greed, when men plot, negotiate, and combine for the amassment of millions in the hands of the privileged few at the expense of the brawn and muscle of those who eat honest bread in the sweat of their faces; in this age of swollen pretense, sham aristocracy, and gilded vulgarity, based upon the labor of others almost, if not quite, as inadequately paid as in the South in the days of slavery; in such an age as this the splendid utterances which I have just read from the message of the President will fall upon the minds of the people as a token, a promise of relief, reform, and redemption from one who has never broken a pledge nor forgotten a public duty.

He declares for the lowly and the oppressed, and announces why, under our theory of government, it is "a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice" as well as an "indefensible extortion" to rob the people under the guise of taxation. Since the matchless and immortal inaugural read by Jefferson on the 4th of March, 1801, no communication has emanated from the Chief Magistrate of this Government more able, more elevated in statesmanship, more humane and benevolent in its purposes to the people, or more conducive to the general welfare and to good government than the message now under consideration. Who will join issue with him on this opening statement which I have just read? He says the taxes wrung from the people are largely in excess of what the Government needs. Who denies that? He declares that every citizen is entitled to the "full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deductions as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the Government which protects him." Who will gainsay this statement of a great fundamental doctrine of free government, unless it be the Senator from Ohio, who congratulates the people on having the fruits of their industry taken away from them and gathered into the Treasury? The other side of the Chamber has indicated, in a somewhat confused and disorderly way, its purpose to attack every point in the message. Let it be understood that there will not only be no unreadiness on this side to meet every such assault, but that we challenge and court the conflict.

But in addition to the espousal and indorsement of a surplus revenue created by excessive and unjust taxation, and a bitter opposition to the President on that point, the methods suggested in the recent message by which to remedy the already great and still growing evil have especially incited the hostility of those who, in a marked degree, have the interests of the Republican party in their keeping. The sources of Federal revenue are easily comprehended. The duties laid at our custom-houses on goods from abroad, seeking admission and sale here, and the internal or domestic taxes on spirituous and malt liquors, and on tobacco, furnish not only all the money required for actual expenses by the Government, but have created the enormous surplus now on hand, and continuing to increase with amazing and startling rapidity. The deep and fluent streams of money running from the hands of the people into the Treasury must be checked and diminished from one or the other of these prolific and superabundant fountains of revenue.

Where shall reduction of taxes begin? On what articles now affording an overplus shall it take place? These are questions which provoke contention, engender selfish conflicts, and really constitute the most serious difficulties we have to encounter. In the light, however, of Democratic principles, and the more than half a century of Democratic administration, and in view of the distinct declarations of the present Chief Magistrate, there need be no doubt as to the points where the Democratic party will seek to lighten the burdens of the people by lessening their taxes. To cheapen the price of such commodities as constitute the necessities of civilized life, and to place the burdens of government, as far as possible, on those articles which contribute to the luxurious habits and artificial tastes and appetites of mankind, is the true policy and the just exercise of the taxing power. It was declared by the Democratic party, in national convention assembled in 1884, that sufficient revenue for all legitimate purposes of the Government could be raised "from custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury, and bearing lightest on articles of necessity."

Such is the position of the party now, and it will be adhered to in the approaching revision of the tariff. It is true that a very determined assault is being made on our internal-revenue system, and there is a strong purpose in various quarters to entirely abolish or greatly reduce the taxes now collected on spirituous and malt liquors and on tobacco. The result of this movement, should it succeed, is obvious at a glance. It would place before the American people free whisky and tobacco; it would cheapen the use of articles which are of no necessity, while it would retain and continue the present high duties on everything the people wear and on every implement of husbandry wherewith nearly ten million agriculturists prepare their fields and gather their harvests. The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that for the year ending June 30, 1887, the sum of $118,837,301.06 was collected by his office, and all of it from distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco in its various forms, with the exception of $977,724.73 arising from oleomargarine and two or three other minor sources.

The Commissioner estimates that during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1888, there will be collected as internal revenue $120,000,000. It will be remembered that the President estimates the surplus which will have accumulated in the Treasury by present rates of taxation June 30, 1888, at the sum of $140,000,000, showing that even the total destruction of our whole internal-revenue system would not make a sufficient reduction to correct the evils by which we are confronted. Sir, I am fully aware that there are many and grave objections to internal-revenue taxation, and I am also aware that many worthy and patriotic people are opposed to its existence, upon grounds far different, however, from a desire to perpetuate for personal gain enormous and unjust taxes on the necessities of life. I appreciate the fact that for many years, and especially in certain States, the whole system, with all its peculiar forces, was used as a powerful instrument of partisan political warfare, and was rendered odious to every fair-minded citizen. We are also often reminded that it is a war tax, and that in times of peace it should pass away. All these considerations and others have their weight; but while the taxes laid by a war tariff on almost every article which enters into the daily wants and necessities of every man, woman, and child in the United States have in reality not been reduced at all, I submit, in all candor, that the work of reduction and reform should be pursued mainly in that field, and the internal-revenue system left to stand yet awhile, subject to certain modifications which can be made perhaps with advantage. For instance, the tax collected on tobacco for the year ending June 30, 1887, amounted to $30,108,067.13, and of this collection the sum of $12,682,137.19, was derived from cigars, cigarettes, cheroots, and snuff. Ithas occurred to me that this tax of over twelve millions and a half shouldbe retained, and that the remainder of the assessment on tobacco, amounting to over seventeen millions, might be remitted, in the general adjustment, now imperatively required. This, however, is a feature of detail, perhaps a feature of compromise, which I need not dwell on now, but which may become my duty to act upon hereafter. I am simply insisting at this time that the great bulk of abatement in the present totally unnecessary, and, therefore, vicious taxation of the people, must take place in a careful and prudent revision of the tariff, and I shall leave to the future what may seem to be the best means and arrangements by which to attain that end.

As a choice between reducing internal-revenue or tariff taxation, I shall labor to cheapen woolens, linens, cotton fabrics, salt, lumber, coal, iron, steel, and all the other great staple commodities, rather than such articles as are indulged in from acquired habits or luxurious modes of living.

Sir, I need hardly assure the Senate that I do not at this advanced period of political economy announce these views because of any charm of novelty or new invention. They are old and axiomatic; they contain self-evident and necessary truths, and no process of reasoning or demonstration can make them plainer, and yet because the President has maintained them in his late message he is assailed as if he had made a violent departure from every sound principle of government. In the following clear, terse sentence taken from the message is to be found the very marrow of the question now before us:

The taxation of luxuries presents no features of hardship; but the necessaries of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

What higher, broader, stronger, platform than this is required for a victorious campaign of the year now just opened? *In hoc signo vinces.* The Democratic party will inscribe this great sentence on its colors, and challenge its adversaries to the arbitrament of the ballot. The result will not be doubtful.

But let us examine somewhat further as to the methods suggested, and the spirit manifested by the Executive in his very able and patriotic message. Falsely and foolishly stigmatized as a free-trade document, we find in it, speaking of the tariff, the following explicit avowal:

It must be extensively continued as the source of the Government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our manufacturers. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests.

Is it in wise, conservative statements like these, guarding the interests of American manufacturers on one hand, while seeking to relieve the people on the other, that the doctrines of free trade are so plentifully found? Or is the mythical monster, free trade, discovered lurking in the following splendid paragraph, enunciated by the President in a tone worthy the best statesmanship in the history of the Republic:

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon the theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us—not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free-traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the Government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the Treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening their means of subsistence and increasing the measure of their comforts.

Sir, does it not seem that those who cavil with Mr. Cleveland and denounce his views on tariff taxation are such as have predetermined a quarrel and would not approve the Declaration of American Independence if it came from his hand? Such political leaders may have their uses, but in the present instance it requires no gift of prophecy to foresee that as blind leaders of the blind they and their followers will roll in the ditch of defeat together.

But a persistent and violent effort is also being made by those who manage and lead the opposition to the present Administration to convince the public mind that the President is unfriendly to labor interests and labor organizations, and that the reduction of taxes which he so powerfully enforces would prove hurtful to the workingmen and workingwomen of the country, and especially to wage-laborers employed in our manufacturing industries. I might here pause to ask the meaning of the present condition of the wage-workers in many of the most extensive manufacturing regions; why, under the present high tariff, they are engaged in constant strikes and severe struggles with their employers for more pay, if it is true that the employer always pays his hired labor in proportion to the rate of duty levied to protect his manufactured products.

I will go far to protect the American laborer in every respect and to comfort his daily life with generous laws. My heart is full of appreciative sympathy for him and his household as they gather around their troubled fireside, often in penury, sometimes in actual want, and never in ease or affluence, but I have never yet conceived it a remedy for his privations and anxieties to increase the tax on his blankets and bedclothing, or on his salt and meager tableware, while his employer, for whose profit such taxes are paid, is left wholly free to fix his wages, reduce them to the starvation point, or deprive him of work altogether. If the laborer is compelled to pay taxes on all he and his family consume for the benefit of his powerful employer, it would seem but just that the employer should also be compelled to give work to the laborer at wages sufficient to support in comfort him, his wife, and his children.

The President expresses his solicitude for the welfare of the American laborer and points out the vigilant care his interests should receive in the treatment of the tariff in the following terms:

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufactures than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborers' life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

* * * * * * *

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workingman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employés either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a very large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home, is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits, the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

Sir, I have thus particularly, and in detail, dwelt upon the message of the President, and submitted his views on disputed points as stated by himself, in order to present a complete refutation, in a condensed form, of the reckless and sometimes malicious misrepresentations with which his positions have already been assailed, and which are certain to continue at least ten months longer. In my judgment, however, the American people will have but small difficulty, as soon as the present improvised commotion has subsided, in determining that his premises, his arguments, and his conclusions are alike impregnable, and alike defy assault. In fact, it was suggested to me a few days ago by a keen and able observer of men and affairs that those most conspicuous at this time in seeking to make a political issue on this subject against the President had failed to convince themselves, but were simply playing a compulsory part, masquerading, as it were, in theatrical costumes, under the sore and humiliating stress of a partisan political necessity.

It would indeed seem strange that intelligent and cultivated thinkers could candidly conclude, under all the circumstances of trade, labor, and general business in this country at the present time, that a dead surplus piled mountain high in the Treasury is a blessing, and that taxes on the common wants and necessities of life should not be diminished, even though it be done without the slightest injustice to the manufacturer and with as much protection as possible to employed labor. It is not for me to impugn the sincerity of our adversaries, but when experienced Republican leaders assume an air of extreme confidence over such an issue as this; when clubs and caucuses and club conventions are called together in spasmodic haste, and proceed to inflate themselves with a sort of hysterical enthusiasm over the opportunity given them by the President to attack principles as old, as true, and as necessary to liberty as any embodied in our Declaration of Independence, it would not, I think, be wonderful, in view of such conduct, if the plain, common-sense people of the country should regard such demonstrations as merely sound and fury, signifying nothing more than a noisy effort to sustain their political courage in the face of certain and overwhelming defeat.

But there is another feature of controversy over the question of the tariff and its present condition which involves the responsibility of parties and to a certain extent of individuals for the delay which has occurred in legislative action. For the first ten years after the war closed the Republican party had complete control of every department of the Government, and for the next six years the Democratic party had a majority in the House of Representatives. During these sixteen years no concerted effort was made for a general revision of the tariff. The expenses of the Government were very great, and whenever a surplus occurred in the Treasury after they were defrayed it was readily returned to circulation by the payment of bonds then falling due and payable. In this way the evils of surplus revenue arising from high taxation did not manifest themselves nor call for redress with the same imperative force they do now. It is true that tariff reform was from time to time urgently demanded by the agricultural and commercial interests of the country, and that tariff taxes were excessive; but the subject was not taken up for definite action until the Forty-seventh Congress convened.

The Republican party had secured a majority in both branches of that Congress and also held the executive department. The bill brought forward by skillful Republican leaders, and which became a law on the 3d day of March, 1883, was designed to appease the popular demand for a revision of the war tariff, or as it is most generally known, the Morrill tariff, and at the same time to touch it as lightly and tenderly as possible. As a member of the Finance Committee of this body I lent my efforts towards shaping that measure so as to reduce taxation and promote the best interests of the whole country; but it all the time appeared more a show than a substance, more a pretense of doing a thing than the actual accomplishment of it. Subsequent experience has demonstrated that the impressions under which I voted against this measure were correct. Instead of reducing our revenues from customs duties they have largely increased under its insidious operation.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, the revenues collected from that source were $192,905,023.44; for the succeeding year, ending June 30, 1887, they were $217,286,893.13, an increase of $24,381,869.69, while for the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1888, the duties on imports already actually received, and those estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury, will reach $228,000,000, being still another increase of $10,715,106.87, in tariff taxation. And alongside of this increase of tax tyranny and overplus oppression, a monopoly of the wealth of the country, in the hands of favored classes, has, with equal pace, also increased, while the condition of labor appears to be not only without protection, but to grow more and more insecure and deplorable every day. A so-called revision of the tariff, producing such results as these, was either a deliberate deception or a huge blunder, and not in any respect what was due to the interests and the expectations of the American people.

In fact the authors themselves of the tariff act of March, 1883, seem to have had but little faith that it would long impose on the credulity of the country. Although the time of nearly an entire Congress had been taken in its consideration, and although its passage was at the time hailed for party purposes as a brilliant triumph of economic statesmanship, yet in the brief space of only fifteen months, at Chicago, June 3, 1884, in the national Republican convention, it was found necessary to put forth a new party promise, as follows:

The Republican party pledges itself to correct the irregularities of the tariff, and to reduce the surplus, not by the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction, but by such methods as will relieve the tax-payer without injuring the laborer or the great productive interests of the country.

Here was a plain, clear admission, made three years and a half ago, that their work of little more than a year before had been poorly done,

and called for correction; that it had not prevented the accumulation of a surplus, nor brought relief to the tax-payer, and this admission was accompanied by a solemn pledge that the Republican party would do its work over again, correct the irregularities it had committed, reduce the surplus in the Treasury, and lift unnecessary burdens from oppressed labor. I repeat, that this distinct and positive pledge was given to the country three years and a half ago, and yet, never by one word, one vote, one step, or the lifting of its finger, has the Republican party, from that day to this, made a single attempt for its fulfillment. On the contrary, the leaders of that party have not only done nothing themselves to remedy their own confessed wrongdoing, but they have, with the whole weight of their organization, hindered the efforts of everybody else.

If I am reminded at this point that a small minority of Democratic Representatives in the House, while waiting for the practical workings of the recently-enacted law of March, 1883, voted against further tariff legislation for the time being, my answer will not be an assault on them, their motives, or their party loyalty. Their action was taken according to their best enlightened sense of duty to those whom they represented. With additional light, however, now on the subject in all its branches and details, those who hope that Democratic counsels will fail to reach a harmonious conclusion will be left to nurse their disappointments before the present session of Congress adjourns.

But what shall be said for a party which, fully realizing its sins and shortcomings, casts its whole force, under caucus discipline, against every movement of relief and reform which it confesses is necessary to the public welfare? This was conspicuously true of the Republican party in both the Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses; and now in the Fiftieth Congress its boldest and ablest leaders appear terrified and enraged at being compelled to face the same great issue, which they pledged their readiness to meet in 1884, but which they have succeeded in avoiding ever since. It will not do for them to prate about "the vicious and indiscriminating process of horizontal reduction." The field has been open all the time for measures to be introduced by themselves, and their consideration could have been at once secured, had such been the policy of the party.

Various State conventions of that party also have echoed from time to time the confession and the pledge of reformation given in its national assemblage at Chicago. I recall the fact that this was done in Indiana, and yet I know of no leader of the Republican party in Congress from that great and prolific State who has signalized himself in the slightest attempt to reform the abuses or even to disturb in the minutest particular the admitted irregularity and injustice of the tariff as it now stands. The same thing can be said of Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, and many other powerful Commonwealths of the West and Northwest; but with all their talent and eloquence on this floor and in the other branch of Congress no sound, not even a whisper, has ever been heard from them urging the fulfillment of the broken pledge of 1884. And if now, after this long delay, the leaders of the Republican organization here in Congress and elsewhere assume the attitude of tariff reformers, such as they promised to become at Chicago, it will only be under compulsion, the compulsion of public opinion, invoked and aroused by the powerful statement and appeal of Mr. Cleveland in his message a month ago.

They are chiefly incensed against the President because he has disturbed their policy of inaction, concealed, as they conceived it to be, by timely promises and pledges which were never intended to be kept. Their anger is kindled because their dilatory tactics, like a lawyer's for the benefit of his client based on affidavits for a continuance, and promises to go to trial at the next term of court, can avail them no longer. The President has served notice on them, and all concerned, that a further violation of these promises will not be condoned by the people who demand, and have a right to demand action, action by the present session of the present Congress. He calls them to their duty, and arraigns them in the following strong and patriotic language:

> The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those intrusted with the weal of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the Government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permits the collection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have, in the most solemn manner, promised its correction; and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

But while determining that for the future no useless surplus of the people's money shall be gathered into the Treasury, and while devising the best means to attain that end, the question constantly arises, and with great force, as to the proper disposition of the surplus already there, and which will be vastly increased before this unnatural current, now flowing so strongly in the wrong direction, can be stopped by legislation. The plain people have caught up this question and are asking at every opportunity what is to be done with the overplus of their money which remains after every authorized and legitimate expenditure has been made. It presents a puzzle to their minds as it does also to minds long engaged in the transaction of public affairs.

The statesmen of Europe have looked with amazement at the report of the Secretary of the American Treasury as well as at the message of the Executive. In these great state papers they behold in cold, undeniable figures the wonder and the marvel of nations. A government with every debt paid which is due, and which presents an option to the authorities to pay; a government meeting to the hour the interest on its bonds not yet payable, and in certain instances purchasing such bonds themselves at a premium for its sinking fund; also meeting with the same promptitude its magnificent pension pay-roll; liquidating every item of public expense and yet showing in its treasury an overplus at the end of the present fiscal year of $140,000,000, without disturbance or revolution on the part of its overtaxed citizens, is indeed a spectacle without a parallel in the history of the human race.

Looking merely at its imposing surface it is well calculated, for the moment, to swell the American heart with pride at the inexhaustible resources of his country and the law-abiding patriotism of his countrymen. But the dazzling and alluring picture will not bear scrutiny, nor be approved by sound principles nor sober after-thought. When the Earl of Cardigan, in his uniform of scarlet and gold, led the Light Brigade, "The noble six hundred," down the North Valley at Balaklava, charging the whole Russian army, and riding into "the jaws of death, into the gates of hell," General Bosquet of the French forces, looking on from a distant height, exclaimed, "It is magnificent, but it is not war." And so may thoughtful observers of the tremendous financial power and endurance of the American people exclaim, "It is glorious, but it is not statesmanship." It is glorious to the manhood and resources of the Republic, but in giving the orders, in shaping the policy, on which the American people have been thus strained, taxed, and bitterly tested, all the world now knows that a blunder, equivalent to a crime, has been committed, and stubbornly persisted in. But the question still recurs in its homely, practical way as to the disposal of the results of this blundering policy.

Sir, I have observed with such care as I have been able the numerous suggestions which have been made for the use of the surplus revenue now on hand. It is far easier to point out the objects to which, in my judgment, it ought not to be applied, than it is, perhaps, to indicate where it should be. I am not a disciple of a standing army, nor of a standing navy. I believe in the necessity of neither the one nor the other. Troops should be maintained on our frontiers in sufficient numbers to prevent, as far as possible, the white man from taking the homes and everything else belonging to the Indians, and then in turn to prevent the Indians from indulging in retaliatory murders. To these should be added a few more to raise the flag at sunrise in our forts, and to fire the evening gun at sunset. As to actual preparations for war the American people have shown that they are always ready.

A very earnest and very loud appeal, however, has for some time past been made from certain quarters for the construction of a powerful navy. Our pride in great fleets and in mighty naval armaments, with which to parade and show before the nations of the earth, has been eloquently invoked on many occasions, and when that glowing theme has seemed insufficient to move the country we have been passionately reminded of the perils of impending war unless we build and cover the seas with ships. What proportion of this argument, if it may be so called, is due to sincere conviction, and how much of it is due to the ship-yards, ship-builders, and thrifty contractors whose palms itch to handle the millions in the Treasury, it would be impossible to determine. It has failed, however, to convince me that a standing navy is any more necessary than a standing army. The nations of the earth need no visible sign of our greatness in the shape of American squadrons on their coasts, nor do they need any other reminder than American history that their own safety, far more than ours, requires them to pursue with us the arts of peace rather than the arts of war.

It is now seventy-two years since the close of the only war this Government ever had with a European power, excepting the war for its independence; and in the strong and increasing light of a Christian civilization, calling for the peaceful methods of arbitration instead of the sword, and especially owing to the grand isolation of our geographical position, and our freedom from contact with powerful neighbors, it is reasonable to believe that a hundred years more will come and go without the sound of a hostile gun aimed at the American flag in any of the four quarters of the globe. If, however, the emergency of war should ever rise, no comments from me are necessary, in the light of our glorious military and naval history, to show the manner in which it would be met by the spontaneous patriotism, courage, energy, and inventive genius of the entire country, in all its sections and in every State.

With the exception, therefore, of five or six steel cruisers perhaps, to patrol the oceans and exchange official courtesies with foreign powers, the American people should not be required to spend their money at this time on maritime vessels. Nor would a glance at the history of the Navy since the close of the war encourage the attempt to build up a standing navy, unless an absolute assurance could be given, a bond executed by Fate itself, that such an administration of its affairs as marked many portions of that long period could never occur again. In his recent annual report the Secretary of the Navy very correctly says:

> It is often the subject of wonder what has become of the $70,000,000 spent upon war vessels since the close of the war, in view of the fact that there is now no navy.

Sir, I am tempted to submit what the Secretary styles a "bit of history," as stated in his report, and which he aptly suggests "will serve as an illustration" on this point. It reads as follows:

Among the vessels dropped from the Navy Register and sold during the past year is the Tennessee.

The account of the sale is stated elsewhere.

The history of this vessel is quite interesting and most illustrative. She had a short life, but as a consumer of money a brilliant one. Her hull was built and she was equipped in the New York navy-yard. Her machinery was designed and built under contract by the eminent engineer, Mr. John Ericsson, costing $700,000. Her total original cost was $1,856,075.81. Upon her trial trip, in January, 1867, she ran about 1,000 miles. She attained a speed of 16 knots and made a run of 15 knots per hour for four hours. She encountered a perilous storm, described as a hurricane, which continued over twenty-four hours. The ship suffered considerably. The report of her commander says:

"The engines moved off finely and worked perfectly during all the storm * * * her machinery is as perfect as it need to be. It has undergone the severest test and not once found wanting. She is the fastest ship I have ever seen."

The chief engineer says:

"If the strength and workmanship of the machinery can not be depended upon, then no reliance is to be placed upon the performance of any steam machinery with which I am acquainted."

Two years afterwards she underwent what was called "repairs," and the sum of $576,799.61 was spent upon her; all but $73,000 of this was put on her hull and equipment. It was the full price of a new wooden hull of her size at that time. This was from 1869 to 1871. She then made a cruise of three months and went into the hands of Mr. John Roach to enable him to take out the machinery and boilers of John Ericsson and substitute others of superior character. It was among other things expected to give the ship a 14½-knot speed for twenty-four hours. When she had her trial of this new machinery in 1875 her maximum speed was 10¾ knots, and she had had put upon her an expense of $801,713.60 in addition to the value of her machinery and boilers taken in trade by Mr. Roach at $35,000. This machinery had cost $700,000; had not been in actual service six months; had never been surveyed and condemned by a board of Government officers, nor its value fixed by any Government board, but it was sold to Mr. Roach as old iron.

That is to say, between 1869 and 1875 the Tennessee had had three months' service and had cost in repairs and improvements $1,443,513.21.

This was largely in excess of a fair price for a new ship of her characteristics.

Twelve years after (on April 4, 1887) she is condemned by the Statutory Board as unseaworthy and not worth repairing, and ordered sold, having had put upon her between 1875 and 1887 the additional sum of $577,716.17. She brought $34,525 at the auction sale. She had cost the Government $3,800,000 in round numbers, and had done about ten years of active service, outside of repair shops and navy-yards.

Sir, the views I have thus advanced on the subject of the Navy also express my position in regard to a general system of coast defenses, and the vast expenditures, and dangerous influences therein implied. I turn to more natural, necessary, and practical methods for the use of our surplus revenues. A generous pension-roll with all arrearages paid; liberal appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors, the great waterways for cheap transportation, and the only successful competitors of the railroads; the construction of public buildings wherever needed for the public service; all these objects are laudable, and should be attained, but they will fall far short of restoring our immense surplus to circulation, and of affording the relief needed.

As a further remedy, and indeed the greatest and most potent, the American people will be best pleased to see their public debt diminished, and if the authority to purchase bonds not yet due is not to be found in existing law, let Congress promptly supply the defect. I notice with great interest the suggestions made by the able and accomplished Secretary of the Treasury on the use to be made of the surplus. He says:

One use which can be made of this money is to diminish taxation to such an extent that the annual revenues will be less for some years to come than the appropriations; thus the accumulated surplus would be used for ordinary expenses and the people would gain the greatest possible good from it. Doubtless by the time this money was spent in pursuance of this plan, the revenues would have so increased as to be equal to proper annual expenses. Experience teaches that this would probably be the case. In the mean time a portion of this money could lie in banks, where it would be available for the business of the country, and, as upon withdrawal from them it would be at once returned to the channels of business through Government payments, no shock would be caused by such withdrawal. As this is the best use to make of this money, I advise it. If, however, it is thought better to attempt to buy bonds with it, specific authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to do so.

With the greatest respect for the opinion of the Secretary, my judgment prefers the alternative he presents in the last sentence of this extract rather than the more specific recommendation which precedes it. The people know their money is well applied when it is redeeming them from the clutches of debt. If bonds have to be purchased at a premium, equal, or something more than equal, to the accruing interest saved by their prepayment before due, still the country will hail its gradual emancipation, even at such a sacrifice.

There is no bondage so cruel as the bondage of debt, and when our last Government bond is paid, and the last vestige of our national debt is wiped out, there will be a jubilee year in this great land beside whose glories all other jubilees and centennial years will grow pale and insignificant. With equal and exact justice to all our people, and with special privileges to none, and with rigid economy in every branch of the public service, that glad year will approach swiftly and surely. Sir, I have faith in its coming, because the administration of the Government has at last been placed upon sound principles, carried out by honest, able hands, and the American people will see to it in their own way that no backward step shall be taken for the future.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The Senate resumes the consideration of the unfinished business.

Mr. SHERMAN. Before that is done, I ask that the message may be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TELLER rose.

Mr. SHERMAN. Does the Senator desire to speak on this question?

Mr. TELLER. A few words.

Mr. SHERMAN. I withdraw the request for action on the pending resolution.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not intend at this late hour to discuss either the tariff or the general financial question in which the country is interested.

The Senator who has just taken his seat took occasion in very handsome terms, to which I take no exception, to refer to some remarks I made the other day. I am under obligations to him for the magnificent advertisement and eulogy that he rendered on the State I have the honor in part to represent. He will thereby increase the great number of friends he has in that State, and I certainly feel under personal obligations to him.

I did remark the other day that the President of the United States had said we were confronted with a great emergency, and that, in my judgment, a surplus of $55,000,000 was not an emergency which ought to frighten any administration, much less this one. I complained then, as Senators on the other side of the Chamber had complained, that the Administration had allowed for months the money to accumulate in the Treasury without paying bonded debts that were due and drawing interest.

I learn from an official source which can not be questioned that when the first call was made by this Administration for the redemption of bonds in payment of the public debt, which had been due and were due when this Administration came into power, the surplus had accumulated in the Treasury to the extent of $83,236,898.73. Over $83,000,000 had accumulated before this Administration saw fit to call in a single dollar of the indebtedness then due.

I find a statement here, derived from the published reports of this Administration, that in August, 1885, long before any bonds were called, there were in the Treasury, exclusive of subsidiary coin or unavailable assets, $49,716,000, which could have been applied. The next month the amount was $63,903,106, or nearly $64,000,000; and that was not considered a startling thing. No money was paid out; no bonds were called; no pretense was made that the business of the country was being disturbed, or that it was likely to be disturbed.

I find that in October, 1885, there were $66,818,292 in the Treasury. I find that in November, 1885, there were $61,930,595, and the last of December, 1885, before a bond had been called, there were $71,018,872, or nearly $16,000,000 more than the amount of surplus in the Treasury when the President of the United States sent his startling message to this and the other House.

As I have said, when this Administration made the first call for bonds there was a surplus of $83,236,898.73 in the Treasury. It was said here the other day that on several occasions before they made the call there had been a much greater surplus in the Treasury than there was when this message came to the Senate. I stated then that it was not the amount of money which brought this message; it was not because the Administration were frightened at the surplus and the accumulations; for they knew that there was a method by which they could reduce the surplus, and they had exercised that method to the extent of $27,000,000, if the Treasurer is correctly reported in the message of the President of the United States.

I know it was said on the other side of the Chamber that there was some question whether the surplus could be paid out; but I submit that when an administration have availed themselves of a law to the extent of paying $27,000,000 of the public money at the demand of Wall street—for there is where the demand came from, and but for that demand I do not suppose it would have been paid—they might pay out the $55,000,000 that they have, in the interest of the suffering multitude, if the whole people are suffering as it is now stated they are.

The President speaks of the condition which confronts us. What is the condition? That there is too much money in the Treasury; that it is coming in; and that there is no method by which it can be paid out. Sir, the President knew that when the next appropriation bills come in they must reduce the apparent surplus very largely. The President knew that the deficiency of last year and the deficiency of this year must come in. He knew that there must be a river and harbor bill of some amount; and he knew, what was a foregone conclusion, that the bill which is now before the Senate to be acted upon would take at least $7,000,000 out of the Treasury for the coming year. He speaks of $140,000,000, which he says may come into the Treasury, although it is quite possible that amount may not come; but he ought to know that if it does come, there are $48,000,000, or nearly that amount, to be paid out for the sinking fund. So he was just within a little of the amount they had in the Treasury before they saw fit to call a single bond. They had $83,000,000 before they called any bonds, and then did not call them until they were arraigned by the Democratic side of this body in a speech which has had no equal in any arraignment of the present Administration from this side. Words were uttered from that side of the Chamber, with reference to the conduct of Democratic officials, which have never been equaled in severity on this side of the Chamber. It was then, and then only, that they yielded to what they

knew was the sentiment of the legislative body and the sentiment of the people all over the country, and called for bonds which had been due and drawing interest eleven months before they made the call, with sufficient money in the Treasury to have paid, if it had been properly expended, I say, the entire debt within reach in six months after the Administration came in.

Be that as it may, they can not deny that on several occasions during the season they had more surplus than they have now. They can not deny that they had $194,000,000 drawing interest at the rate of nearly $6,000,000 a year, which they did not see fit to pay, but they added that to the public burdens which the people bear in paying off this great debt. And now we are told that with $55,000,000 of surplus, such is the condition that confronts us, that it is alarming. I deny it. I deny that any man who has studied the finances of the country a day, and who understands the changes which may happen, can regard it as alarming. While the revenue ran up this year $34,000,000 beyond expectations, it was because $22,000,000 was paid into the Treasury as duties on excessive imports, brought about by the prosperity of the country. That any man who knows anything about the condition of the country knows.

Next year may bring adversity and hard times, and then the $22,000,000 will not be received. Then every man who knows anything about the subject knows that the $3,000,000 paid for public lands last year will not be paid when the pinching hand of adversity is upon the people. So I say it is not wisdom, it is not good business for us, with $230,000,000 due in four years, and with the interest on it to be paid every year, to go on now and reduce the revenues to the bare expenses of the Government.

We have had two speeches on this subject from the other side of the Chamber, and neither of the gentlemen has proceeded, any more than the President did, to show how it is proposed to reduce the revenue. Is it to be $50,000,000? Is it to be $100,000,000? On what do you mean to reduce it?

We are met with glittering generalities that there is a burden on the people, and it is to be reduced. I deny it. Here is the great body that represents the people of the United States; the other Chamber represents them more directly, and is charged with this very question, but it has not seen fit to move in it. Why? Because the people nowhere in this great country at any time have demanded that the taxes should be reduced at the expense of the continuation of the public debt, as this policy means. The people everywhere, where they have been heard from on this question, in conventions, in chambers of commerce, in legislative assemblies, at the polls, and everywhere, have said, "It is a fundamental doctrine of the American people, irrespective of politics, that the public debt shall be paid." Two hundred and thirty million dollars is due four years from now. How do Senators who sustain the President propose to pay it? If they reduce the revenue now to current expenses, how is it to be paid? Do they wish to be put with those who are in favor of a refunding of the debt? Do they want to continue taxes upon the people to keep up the debt? They must do that or they must raise revenue beyond the current expenses so as to be sure and certain that when the debt comes due we shall have the money wherewith to pay it.

I said on a former occasion that this was not an honest scare in the executive department. I said there was no fright there any more than there was here, nor any more than there is with the people; and I repeat again, having proper respect for a co-ordinate branch of the Government, it was for the purpose of bringing the opinion of this body and the other of the legislative department of the country, by misrepresentations and untruthful statements, to the opinion of the Executive that the country would be benefited by a reduction of the tariff; in other words, that the great industrial interests of this country should be disturbed, whether the judgment of the people willed it or not, for fear of an accumulation of large sums of money in the Treasury of the United States, at the expense and to the detriment of the general business of the country.

There is nothing to-day, and there has not been anything at any time in the last year, that would justify such a message. Last year when the regular message came to Congress it dealt with another subject largely. Many pages were devoted to the question of silver, and a few pages were devoted to the questions of civil-service and revenue reform. Then the silver question was the great emergency that confronted the executive department, as it had been the year before, when three-fourths of the whole country differed from the executive department on that silver question Now the emergency is because of $55,000,000 in the Treasury, of which $27,000,000 is an accident and uncertain in character.

A Senator asks me what was the cause of the emergency of last year. I have stated what was the emergency then, but no one in this body or elsewhere paid any attention to it. In the history of the world an executive officer of so great a people never uttered anything that fell with so little weight upon a people as the utterances of the executive department on that silver question. Nobody took fright; business in this country went on prospering and increasing. There was progress such as had not been heard of before. We coined far more silver this year than we had ever coined before, coining 34,000,000 silver dollars against 24,000,000 the year before, and we have built 13,000 miles of railroad and we put into them $325,000,000.

There is not anything in the history of this country like it. No such number of miles of railroad have ever been built in any other year. More money has been expended for railroads, for manufactures, and for all other things that go to make people happy and comfortable; and yet we are told that this system which we have built up, which has made us great and prosperous as no other nation in the world has grown and prospered, is iniquitous, illogical, and wicked, and that if we do not immediately, at the behest of the executive department, destroy the system, disaster will come to the people.

Do you think the people believe it? Does anybody believe it? Do they believe it at the executive department? If they do they are afflicted to a degree never known in high circles before. I did ridicule it, and I did sneer at it perhaps, as was said by one great Democratic paper that I read. I thought it was beneath the dignity of the President of the United States to tell us that $55,000,000 in the Treasury was a threat, was a promise of disaster, when he had had $83,000,000 there, and when he had had $66,000,000 there, and when he had had $50,000,000 there at other times and never saw fit to pay out the money on the then payable debt of the nation; and I stated that I believed, as I do now, that it was in the interest of an attempt to destroy the great industrial enterprises of this country.

I said the other day, and I repeat now, that in my judgment this is the great question, whether the American laborer shall have compensation for his labor or whether he shall not. I do not myself regard it as a question of capital. I do not regard it as a question whether the manufacturers are to be properly compensated for the money they have invested. I regard it as a question between us and the laboring men of this country, and they will so look upon it; and the appeal that the President made to the manufacturers that when their tariff was reduced, when their income was lessened, as he said it would be, they should be generous to their employés, shows that he understood that the effect of a reduction of the tariff duties would be to reduce the laboring people's wages in this country.

I did not intend to discuss this question to-night, as I have said, because I propose on some occasion hereafter to discuss it at length. I simply wanted to say to Senators who think they can escape this question by saying it is a question of capital, and who think they can escape it by high-sounding words, by talking about wringing from the people taxes, by talking about the robbery of the people, that they are mistaken; they will not deceive anybody by such talk. The American people know that their prosperity is in a great degree the result of the productions of this continent that have given them varied industries and a multitude of employment fitted to the capacity of different classes, with different intelligences and different interests.

When a question came before the Senate some years since about excluding from this country a class of people who competed with our laborers, who came here without homes, without property, without families, and who contributed nothing to church, who contributed nothing to state, who contributed nothing to schools, who contributed nothing to the body-politic, but who lived on wages that the American laborer could not—when we said we will exclude them, the other side of the Chamber pretty generally voted for their exclusion upon the theory that they would not bring the American laborer in competition with the Asiatic laborer, on American soil, where he must wear to some extent American clothes, where he must eat American food; but now they would give him the opportunity in China to manufacture there and send the manufactured article over here.

I have been told by a Senator on the floor since this discussion commenced to-day that goods can be brought from China and landed on our coast for $10 a ton with a great profit to those who transport them, and it is proposed by this system of reduction of the tariff to allow the 450,000,000 Chinamen living upon wages that the poorest American in this country would starve upon, to compete with the American laborers in everything that they can manufacture, and they can manufacture everything that the cunning of man's brain or the skill of his hand can manufacture; and they are to be brought not to our doors, not where they would eat our grain and pork, but where they shall consume only the productions of their own country, and yet shall compete with ours.

I do not believe that such a measure will be a very practicable one in this body. I doubt very much whether a Democratic House will favor it, even at the risk of some disfavor at the White House; but if a Democratic House can be found that dares face the American laborer and open the ports of this country to the labor of the world to compete with American manufactures and American labor, I rely on this body to interpose a check. Neither do I believe that the people of this country are so ignorant and so unlearned that they do not know that if 2,000,000 of men who are engaged in manufactures receive a living from that work, all other classes of American citizens receive likewise benefit in a proportionate degree. They will not be satisfied that there is danger with $55,000,000 in the Treasury.

I only rose to put in the RECORD the proof, figures and facts that can not be gainsaid, that when the Administration announced that the

$55,000,000 is a threat to the interests of the country, its own history shows that the announcement was unwarranted by its own history and entirely uncalled for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HARRIS in the chair). The Senate resumes the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill (S. 371) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. CULLOM. There ought to be a brief executive session this evening, and I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. BLAIR. Before that motion is put I should like to say that I shall press the consideration of the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is the motion withdrawn?

Mr. CULLOM. Only to allow a statement to be made.

Mr. BLAIR. I do not propose to go on to-night, but I think the Senate will bear me witness that I have been giving way and giving way from before the holidays and since, and I am justified in asking that the consideration of the unfinished business shall be proceeded with to-morrow. I would suggest further that action be taken on the pending resolution to-night, as the Senator from Ohio suggested a few moments ago.

Mr. CULLOM. I think my motion is pending.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois 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 seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 58 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 5, 1888.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate the 4th day of January, 1888.

INTERSTATE-COMMERCE COMMISSIONERS.

Walter L. Bragg, of Alabama, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate-Commerce Commissioner (for the term ending December 31, 1888), to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate-Commerce Commissioner (for the term ending December 31, 1892), to fill an original vacancy.

William R. Morrison, of Illinois, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate-Commerce Commissioner (for the term ending December 31, 1891), to fill an original vacancy.

Augustus Schoonmaker, of New York, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate-Commerce Commissioner (for the term ending December 31, 1890), to fill an original vacancy.

Aldace F. Walker, of Vermont, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate-Commerce Commissioner (for the term ending December 31, 1889), to fill an original vacancy.

GOVERNOR OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Eugene Semple, of Vancouver, Wash., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of Washington Territory, *vice* Watson C. Squire, removed.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA.

James Sheakley, of Greenville, Pa., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be a commissioner in and for the district of Alaska, to reside at Wrangel, *vice* George P. Ihrie, resigned.

SECRETARY OF UTAH TERRITORY.

William C. Hall, of Salt Lake City, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Utah Territory, *vice* Arthur L. Thomas, resigned.

SECRETARY OF WYOMING TERRITORY.

Samuel D. Shannon, of Cheyenne, Wyo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Wyoming Territory, *vice* Elliott S. N. Morgan, removed.

PENSION AGENTS.

William H. Barclay, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Pittsburgh, Pa., *vice* Russell Errett, term expired.

Daniel A. Carpenter, of Knoxville, Tenn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., *vice* Robert L. Taylor, resigned, Joseph H. Wagner having failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Thomas D. Marcum, of Catlettsburgh, Ky., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, *vice* George R. Pearsons, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Benton J. Hall, of Burlington, Iowa, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner of Patents, *vice* Martin V. Montgomery, resigned.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF NEVADA.

Charles W. Irish, of Iowa City, Iowa, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Nevada, *vice* Christopher C. Downing, removed.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Gould B. Blakely, of Sidney, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Sidney, Nebr., to fill an original vacancy.

Benjamin F. Burch, of Independence, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oregon City, Oregon, *vice* John G. Pillsbury, term expired.

Alfred B. Charde, of Oakland, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Niobrara, Nebr., *vice* Sanford Parker, term expired.

John T. G. Crawford, of Fort Ogden, Fla., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Gainesville, Fla., *vice* Zachary T. Crawford, deceased.

Albert W. Crites, of Plattsmouth, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Chadron, Nebr., to fill an original vacancy.

Frank S. De Mers, of Fisher, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Fargo, Dak., *vice* Edward C. Gearey, term expired.

E. Nelson Fitch, of Ludington, Mich., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Reed City, Mich., *vice* William H. C. Mitchell, term expired.

Charles M. Foree, of Shelbyville, Ky., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Lewiston, Idaho, *vice* Arthur J. Shaw, resigned.

Alexis E. Lemee, of Natchitoches, La., who was recommissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La., from March 3, 1887, when his former term of office expired.

Charles P. Maginnis, of Morris, Minn., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Duluth, Minn., *vice* Emanuel G. Swanstrom, resigned.

George W. Parks, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, *vice* Hugh C. Wallace, resigned.

Isaac Hilliard Polk, of California, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Los Angeles, Cal., *vice* John W. Haverstick, resigned.

Harvey E. Shields, of Terre Haute, Ind., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Olympia, Wash., *vice* James R. Hayden, removed.

Thomas W. Slusher, of The Dalles, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at The Dalles, Oregon, *vice* Caleb W. Thornbury, term expired.

Charles O. Stockslager, of Galena, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Hailey, Idaho, *vice* Julius S. Waters, term expired.

Joseph H. Swan, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Glenwood Springs, Colo., *vice* James W. Ross, removed.

John Treacy, of North Platte, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nebr., *vice* John D. Seaman, removed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January* 4, 1888.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 22, 1887, was read and approved.

MEMBERS SWORN IN.

Mr. DUNN, of Arkansas, and Mr. HAUGEN, of Wisconsin, having appeared at the bar of the House, were duly qualified according to law.

THE HOUSE RESTAURANT.

Mr. PAYSON submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Rules:

RULE —.

The power of appointment, removal, and the regulation of all the privileges and duties of the keeper of the House restaurant, and all details connected therewith, is hereby vested in the Speaker of the House.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR, indefinitely.

To Mr. HAYDEN, by reason of a death in his family.

To Mr. GALLINGER, until Monday, the 9th, on account of important business.

To Mr. DOCKERY, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. KERR, by reason of sickness.

To Mr. BARNES.

INTRODUCTION AND REFERENCE OF BILLS.

Mr. MILLS. I am informed that the Chair is not ready to announce the standing committees of the House to-day, but will most likely do so to-morrow. I ask, therefore, unanimous consent that the States and Territories be called for the introduction of bills which can be presented to-day and can be prepared for reference to the committees by the clerks by the time the committees are announced.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that under this call only public bills and joint and concurrent resolutions of a public nature are in order. Resolutions for the establishment of post-roads, for the improvements of rivers, and all private bills go into the petition-box for reference.

Mr. HERBERT. Do I understand that a bill for the improvement of a river goes into the petition-box?

The SPEAKER. That has been the rule since 1879. The new rule of the House provides that all private bills shall be introduced in the same way.

VACATION OF PATENTS.

Mr. HERBERT introduced a bill (H. R. 1171) to provide a mode of vacating patents in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF CIRCUIT COURT COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1172) to regulate the jurisdiction of circuit court commissioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1173) to provide for the judicial ascertainment of claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Mr. HERBERT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1174) relating to compensation and duties of United States attorneys; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF DUTIES.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill (H. R. 1175) to provide for the reduction of duties in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COURTS OF APPEAL.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1176) to establish courts of appeal, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

LINE OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1177) to define the line of the Army and to increase its efficiency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1178) to amend an act entitled "An act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and to provide for the payment of certain judgments for quartermaster's stores and subsistence supplies furnished to the Army of the United States;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INVESTIGATION OF CLAIMS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1179) to amend an act entitled "An act to afford assistance and relief to Congress and the Executive Departments in the investigation of claims against the Government;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1180) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PROOF OF LOYALTY.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1181) to dispense with proof of loyalty in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SURVIVORS OF THE INDIAN WARS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1182) granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars from 1835 to 1842, who have attained the age of seventy years; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1183) to acquire a dock and landing opposite David's Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS ROCK CREEK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1184) to authorize the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek on the Woodley Lane road, 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.

DAVID'S ISLAND.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1185) to acquire a dock and landing opposite David's Island; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMAN'S BANK.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1186) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain the amount still due and unpaid to depositors in the Freedman's Bank; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SIGNAL STATIONS ON WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1187) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to establish signal stations on the West India Islands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1188) to aid in the temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committtee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

TAX UPON COTTON.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1189) to provide for refunding to the several States certain sums of money which were collected from persons residing in said States as a tax upon cotton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RECORDS OF WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1190) to provide for the printing of additional copies of the Records of the War of the Rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1191) to remove the tax from tobacco and from spirits made from fruits in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1192) to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1193) to adjust the claims of the States against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL FUND OF ALABAMA.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1194) to increase the school fund of the State of Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

ENTRY OF LANDS BY FEMALES.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1195) to authorize females to enter lands under the homestead law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATING THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1196) to regulate the administration of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR SCHOOL SITE, FRANKLIN COUNTY, ALABAMA.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1197) for donating public land for school site in Franklin County, Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

Mr. WHEELER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1198) to authorize Senators and Representatives to have each twelve numbers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, with the index, bound in paper covers, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill (H. R. 1199) to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CHEAPER TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1200) to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CHARGES ON ST. LOUIS AND SAN FRANCISCO RAILROAD.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1201) to regulate the charges for freight and passengers on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad through the Indian Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CHARGES ON MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1202) to regulate charges for transportation of freight and passengers upon the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad in the Indian Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY, FORT SMITH AND EL PASO RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1203) to grant to the Fort Smith and El Paso Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION IN CERTAIN UNITED STATES CIVIL CASES.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1204) conferring civil jurisdiction in certain cases arising in the Indian Territory on the United States courts which now or may hereafter exercise criminal jurisdiction over said Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION IN CERTAIN UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CASES.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1205) conferring jurisdiction on the United States courts over the Indian country in certain criminal cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION IN CIVIL CASES IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1206) conferring jurisdiction in certain civil cases arising in the Indian Territory on the United States courts for the western district of Arkansas, the northern district of Texas, and the district of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1207) regulating the pay of the district judge of the United States for the western district of Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION IN CIRCUIT AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1208) extending the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts to the Great Lakes and their connecting waters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1209) to provide for a building for the use of the post-office, the office of the superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation, and other civil offices in the city of Hot Springs, Ark.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1210) regulating the pay of the district judges of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EXECUTORY CONTRACTS WITH INDIANS.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1211) repealing an act of Congress declaring executory contracts with Indians null and void; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT RESERVATION, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1212) for the improvement of the Government reservation at Hot Springs, in Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ROBBERY AND HORSE-STEALING, INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1213) to punish robbery and horse-stealing in the Indian Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DESTRUCTION OF BUILDINGS, HOT SPRINGS RESERVATION.

Mr. ROGERS (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 1214) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to issue certificates to certain persons who owned buildings on Hot Springs Reservation for the value thereof, which buildings had been condemned and afterwards burned; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 5209, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1215) to amend and reenact section 5209 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

MINING DÉBRIS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. BIGGS introduced a bill (H. R. 1216) for the investigation of the mining débris question in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

Mr. FELTON introduced a bill (H. R. 1217) providing for the termination of certain treaty stipulations between the Government of the United States and the Empire of China, and to prohibit Chinese immigration into the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DRAWBACK DUTY ON MANUFACTURED TIN.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1218) to amend section 3020 of the Revised Statutes, referring to drawback duty on manufactured tin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1219) to provide for ascertaining and settling private land claims in certain States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RE-EXPORTATION OF IMPORTED BOTTLES, ETC.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1220) for the allowance of drawbacks on the re-exportation of imported bottles, corks, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REFUNDING DUTIES ON IMPORTED SUGAR.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1221) to refund to exporters of fruits duties paid on imported sugar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF DUTY ON PLUMS, ETC.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1222) to increase the duty on plums, prunes, and raisins; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1223) to amend the immigration laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF LAND LAWS OVER ALASKA.

Mr. FELTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1224) to extend the general land and mining laws of the United States over the district of Alaska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FOREST LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. THOMPSON, of California, introduced a bill (H. R. 1225) for the protection of forest lands belonging to the United States and State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL, HUMBOLDT, CAL.

Mr. THOMPSON, of California, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1226) making an appropriation for establishing the light and fog signal at Humboldt, Cal., upon a more secure site; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROCEEDS OF PUBLIC LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. THOMPSON, of California, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1227) granting to the State of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

FOG-SIGNAL, ETC., SAN DIEGO BAY, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. VANDEVER introduced a bill (H. R. 1228) making an appropriation for establishing a light or lights and a fog-signal on or near Ballast Point, entrance to San Diego Bay, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

POINT LOMA LIGHT-HOUSE, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. VANDEVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1229) making an appropriation for the establishment of the Point Loma light-house, California, in a situation lower down the cliff; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Mr. VANDEVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1230) to vacate a military reservation in the city of San Diego, and to provide for the erection of suitable buildings for post-office and revenue purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF HARBORS.

Mr. VANDEVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1231) for the protection of harbors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL SERVICE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Mr. VANDEVER also submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads:

Whereas increasing complaints of inadequate allowances made for the support of the postal service, coming from all prominent offices in Southern California, indicate that the people of that section are suffering a serious public grievance that is retarding the business of the community and occasioning much loss and inconvenience to individuals, as well as scandal to the management of the Post-Office Department; and

Whereas it is reasonable that the Government should, from an accumulating surplus in the public Treasury, provide speedy and effectual relief; and

Whereas the citizens in important cities in that section, at Los Angeles, at San Diego, at San Luis Obispo, at San Bernardino, at Pasadena, at Riverside, and at other offices, have been compelled to supplement by private subscription the allowances made by the Post-Office Department for the postal service, and in some instances to pay the rent of buildings in which the post-offices are kept, to pay necessary clerk-hire not furnished by the Government, to pay gas and water bills of the post-office in order that the public might have reasonable accommodation; and

Whereas the postmasters at San Luis Obispo, and at other offices, in order to keep their offices running for the accommodation of the public, have expended a large part of the salaries allowed to them by law in the hire of clerks and in the payment of expenses which it belonged to the Government to pay, but which the post-office officials refused to allow; and

Whereas the revenues of the offices have been constantly increasing, furnishing the Government a large excess of receipts over expenditures; and

Whereas long lines of persons may be seen at the delivery places of these offices at any hour of the day from morning until night, waiting their turn to receive mail matter; and

Whereas the inadequate force employed in these offices entails fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen hours per day of service on efficient and poorly-paid employés; and

Whereas it is authentically stated that at the San Diego post-office, when a newly appointed postmaster recently took possession of the office, he found a great accumulation of unassorted mail matter, composed chiefly of newspapers and magazines, encumbering the office as so much rubbish, and having no force to assort and distribute the same, he caused it to be loaded into wagons and hauled to the dump in the bay, and that in this way four wagon-loads of mail matter, as above described, were disposed of: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Post-Office Committee be instructed to inquire into this matter at its earliest convenience, and to report, with as little delay as possible, a measure of relief; and that to this end that committee be accorded the privilege of reporting at any time.

COMMANDER HENRY GLASS, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. McKENNA introduced a bill (H. R. 1232) to carry into effect the recommendation of the Board of Admirals, convened under the joint resolution approved February 5, 1879, in the case of Commander Henry Glass, United States Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LABORERS, ETC.

Mr. McKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 1233) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

MILITIA OF UNITED STATES.

Mr. McKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 1234) to amend the laws governing the militia of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

CASH SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. McKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 1235) granting to the State of California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the cash sales of public lands in said State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SWEET WINES.

Mr. McKENNA also introduced a bill (H. R. 1236) to provide for the fortification of sweet wines free of tax, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES WAR STEAM-SHIP HARTFORD.

Mr. MORROW introduced a bill (H. R. 1237) providing for the repair of the United States war steam-ship Hartford; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COMPOSITE STEAM-VESSELS FOR TRAINING SERVICE OF U. S. NAVY.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1238) for the construction of three composite steam-vessels for the training service 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.

LIGHT-HOUSE, SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVERS.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1239) to extend the jurisdiction of the Light-House Board to the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CREDIT TO REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1240) to credit the revenue-cutter service for the transportation home by United States revenue vessels of shipwrecked seamen from the Arctic regions or from the Territory of Alaska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TESTING CHAINS AND ANCHORS, ETC.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1241) to require the testing of chains and anchors, and for the better securing of life and property on shipboard; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1242) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the purchase of a site for a building for a post-office, court-house, and other offices in San Francisco, Cal.," approved March 3, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTH FARALLONE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1243) for the construction of a military telegraph line from San Francisco, Cal., to South Farallone Island, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1244) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to establish and maintan a life-saving station and provide a life-saving crew at such point on the coast of California, between the Ocean House, south of the entrance to the harbor of San Francisco, and Point San Pedro as the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service may recommend; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, POINT ST. GEORGE, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1245) making an appropriation for continuing the construction of a light-house on Northwest Seal Rock, off Point St. George, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BUILDING FOR LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1246) making an appropriation for erecting a suitable building at Washington for the use of the Light-House Board, to contain its offices, its archives, its museum, and its laboratory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY BUILDING, SAN FRANCISCO.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1247) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a building suitable for Army purposes in San Francisco, Cal.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD BUILDING.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1248) to provide for the erection of a building for the Light-House Board at Washington, D. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FOG-SIGNAL, ROE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1249) making an appropriation for establishing a light-house and fog-signal on Roe Island, Suisun Bay, California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SALARY OF JUDGES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1250) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at $5,000 per annum, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1251) to amend section 714 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CONSULATE AT AMOOR RIVER.

Mr. MORROW also introduced a bill (H. R. 1252) to amend an act entitled "An act to abolish the consulate at Amoor River and establish a consulate at Vladivostock, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON RAISINS.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, against a reduction of the duty on raisins; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PORT HARFORD, CAL.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, relating to the construction of a breakwater at Port Harford, in the Bay of San Luis Obispo; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

IMPROVEMENT OF HUMBOLDT HARBOR.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the improvement of Humboldt Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

IMPROVEMENT OF EEL RIVER, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a joint resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, concerning the improvement of the bar at the mouth of Eel River; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to the withdrawal of Government timber from sale; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

CHARLES M. BLAKE.

Mr. MORROW also submitted a concurrent resolution of the Legislature of the State of California, concerning the pay of Charles M. Blake, late a chaplain in the United States Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SYMES introduced a bill (H. R. 1253) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 2326 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in regard to mineral lands, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1254) to grant the right of way through the public lands for irrigation purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN LANDS, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1255) to enable the State of Colorado to take lands in lieu of the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections within Indian reservations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC PARK, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1256) to establish a public park at Pagosa Springs, Colo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL LAND OFFICES, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1257) to establish two additional land offices in the State of Colorado; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL INDEMNITY LANDS, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1258) to allow the State of Colorado to select school indemnity lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ORDNANCE STORES, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1259) to relieve the State of Colorado from charges on account of ordnance stores furnished to the State and Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL SOLDIERS' HOMES.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1260) to authorize the location of a branch home for disabled volunteer soldiers and sailors in either of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, or Colorado, or Dakota Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOSPITAL, PONCHA SPRINGS, COLO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1261) to establish an Army and Navy hospital at Poncha Springs, Colo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY, FORT CRAWFORD MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1262) to grant the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad through Fort Crawford military reservation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOCATION OF MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1263) to amend section 2330 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, PUEBLO, COLO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1264) for the erection of a public building at Pueblo, Colo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN UTES, COLORADO.

Mr. SYMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1265) to authorize the removal of the Southern Ute Indians from the State of Colorado to the Territory of Utah; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Mr. GRANGER introduced a bill (H. R. 1266) to authorize the purchase of a site, and the erection thereon of a suitable public building for the post-office, custom-house, internal-revenue offices, and other Government officers at the city of Bridgeport, Conn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

EXEMPTION FROM IMPORT DUTIES.

Mr. FRENCH introduced a bill (H. R. 1267) exempting certain articles from import duties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERS OF PRIVATE DIES.

Mr. PENINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 1268) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury and the proper accounting officers to restate, settle, and pay to the owners of certain private dies the balance of commission due them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON DOG ISLAND, FLORIDA.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida, introduced a bill (H. R. 1269) providing for the establishment of a light-house on Dog Island, State of Florida; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT TALLAHASSEE.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1270) making an appropriation for the erection of a public building at Tallahassee, Fla.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SEMINOLE INDIAN WAR.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1271) granting land-warrants to soldiers and sailors in the United States service in the Seminole Indian war of 1856, their widows and orphans; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CLERK OF ELECTIONS COMMITTEE.

Mr. CRISP submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections be allowed a clerk, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House until June 30, 1888, at the rate of $2,000 per annum, and that the Committee on Appropriations be, and hereby is, instructed to provide for an annual clerk to the Committee on Elections for the next fiscal year in the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, at the rate of $2,000 per annum.

SETTLEMENT OF ACCOUNTS WITH RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. CLEMENTS introduced a bill (H. R. 1272) to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

STERN'S UNITED STATES CALENDAR.

Mr. NORWOOD introduced a bill (H. R. 1273) for the adoption of Stern's United States Calendar as evidence for in the courts and departments of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBUS, GA., A PORT OF DELIVERY.

Mr. GRIMES introduced a bill (H. R. 1274) to constitute Columbus, Ga., a port of delivery; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT COLUMBUS, GA.

Mr. GRIMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1275) to provide for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ga., and appropriating money therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF DAKOTA.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill (H. R. 1276) to enable the people of Dakota to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1277) to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS, MARSHALS, ETC.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1278) relating to the compensation and duties of United States attorneys, marshals, and other court officials, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1279) relating to private claims or demands against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1280) to establish a department of labor and to create a board for the arbitration of controversies between labor and capital; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE AND SPECIAL LAWS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 6) proposing an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit in certain cases the passage of private or special laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

THE MALL, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1281) to enlarge the eastern end of the Mall, to lay out an avenue through said Mall, 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.

TERMS OF TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

Mr. SPRINGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1282) to amend section 1858 of the Revised Statutes, relating to terms of Territorial officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

CHAPLAIN OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. SPRINGER also submitted the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Chaplain of the House be allowed to employ a page during the sessions of this Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and that he be allowed the same stationery as is allowed to members of the House.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC WORKS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND introduced a bill (H. R. 1283) to establish the department of industries and public works; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN "ZOLLVEREIN."

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1284) to promote the establishment of free commercial intercourse among the nations of America and the Dominion of Canada by the creation of an American customs union, or "Zollverein;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1285) to organize the Territory of Oklahoma and consolidate certain Indian tribes under Territorial government, and the establishment of a court; also to allot lands in severalty among the Indians, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice-President, providing for their election by a majority of the votes of the people and the abolition of the electoral college, and regulating the method of counting the votes by the two Houses of Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 8) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the people of the States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION IN PATENT CASES IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1286) to limit the jurisdiction of United States courts in patent cases, and to protect persons who, without notice, are bona fide manufacturers, purchasers, venders, and users of articles, machines, machinery, and other things, for the exclusive use, manufacture, or sale of which a patent has been or may hereafter be granted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTY LANDS TO SOLDIERS OF THE LATE WAR.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1287) 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.

PENSIONS TO WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN OF UNION SOLDIERS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1288) granting pensions to all widows and minor children of soldiers receiving pensions at the time of their death, without requiring proof that they died from disability incurred in the military and naval service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS IN CREEK, ETC., WARS.

Mr. TOWNSHEND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1289) granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Creek, Florida, and Black Hawk wars, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF CONGRESS.

Mr. ADAMS introduced a bill (H. R. 1290) to fix the times for the regular meetings of Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF DANGEROUS ALIENS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. ADAMS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1291) to provide for the removal of dangerous aliens from the territory of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSIT OF BONDS BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. ADAMS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1292) in regard to the deposit of bonds by national banks as security for their circulating notes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

DEARBORN PARK, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. ADAMS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1293) to modify and amend the provisions of the act dedicating to public uses the tract of land known as "Dearborn Park," in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FREE-DELIVERY SYSTEM, POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ADAMS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1294) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and order to be printed.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Several messages in writing from the President of the United States were delivered to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

APPROACHES TO MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO, ILL.

Mr. ADAMS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1295) providing for approaches to the marine hospital at Chicago; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 1296) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee onthe Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COURTS OF APPEALS.

Mr. PAYSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1297) to establish a court of appeals; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PRESIDENTIAL VETO OF ITEMS IN APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 9) to amend the Constitution of the United States to permit the President to veto items in a general appropriation bill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSION TO TEST STEEL, IRON, AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1298) for the appointment of a commission of experts for the testing of steel, iron, and other building material; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Manufactures, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS FOR HONORABLY DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1299) granting lands to the honorably discharged soldiers of the Union Army in the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TIMBER-LAND ACT.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1300) to repeal the timber-land act of June 3, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF PRE-EMPTION LAWS, ETC.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1301) to repeal all laws providing for the pre-emption of the public lands, the laws allowing entries for timber-culture, the laws authorizing the sale of desert lands, 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.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1302) forfeiting certain lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, of California, by section 18 of the act of Congress approved January 27, 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1303) to declare a forfeiture of certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1304) to declare a forfeiture of certain lands granted in aid of certain railroads named; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1305) to declare forfeited certain lands granted to the State of Michigan to aid in the construction of a railroad from Ontonagon to the Wisconsin State, line, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1306) to declare forfeited a grant of land in aid of the Girard and Mobile Railroad, in Alabama; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1307) to forfeit the lands granted to the State of Florida, to aid in the construction of certain railroads, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1308) to declare forfeited certain lands granted to the State of Mississippi, to aid in the construction of railroads, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1309) to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of railroads, 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.

RIGHT OF WAY TO UNITED STATES RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. PAYSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1310) granting the right of way through the public lands of the United States to the United States Railway Company from a point on the Canadian boundary to a point on the Mexican boundary, 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.

PAYMENT OF CITIZEN WAGON-MASTERS.

Mr. CANNON introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 10) in relation to the payment of citizen wagon-masters in the United States service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF OPERATIONS OF LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois, introduced a bill (H. R. 1311) extending the operation of the Light-House Board over the Illinois River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT AT QUINCY, ILL.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1312) to provide for a term of court at Quincy, Ill.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INVESTIGATION OF CERTAIN "TRUSTS."

Mr. MASON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures:

Whereas some of the necessaries of life, particularly coal and sugar, are placed at an unreasonable price, by what are known as "trusts;" and

Whereas such trusts or combinations are said to be taking advantage of our tariff laws, which are intended for protection to the laborer and manufacturer, and giving effect to such laws in direct opposition to the effect intended to be given by the same: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Judiciary Committee of the House be directed to investigate said charges and determine, first, what effect said "trusts" have upon the price of the necessaries of life, and whether the same are prejudicial to the interests of the people; and second, what steps, if any, are necessary to secure the desired relief; and to report the same at as early a day as possible to the House, by bill or otherwise.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, introduced a bill (H. R. 1313) to pay the District of Columbia and certain States and Territories the direct tax paid by them, and appropriating the money therefor, and releasing other States and Territories from the payment of said tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LOTTERIES.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1314) to prohibit lotteries, lottery advertisements, and the sale of lottery tickets in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and matters connected therewith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1315) to prohibit the mailing of letters and circulars concerning lotteries, or newspapers and other periodical publications containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOWS AND MINOR CHILDREN OF DECEASED PENSIONERS.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1316) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of deceased pensioners in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION RATE FOR DEAFNESS INCURRED IN MILITARY SERVICE.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1317) fixing a pension rate for deafness incurred in the military service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1318) repealing the limitation to the payment of arrears of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO CONSTITUTION OF UNITED STATES.

Mr. BROWNE, of Indiana, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 11) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTY LAND.

Mr. HOVEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1319) granting bounty land to officers and soldiers engaged in the military and naval service of the United States during the late rebellion of the so-called Confederate States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

Mr. HOVEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1320) granting pensions for service in the Army and Navy of the United States during 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.

MARINE HOSPITAL, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Mr. HOVEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1321) for the erection of a marine hospital at Evansville, Ind.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ADJUSTMENT OF ACCOUNTS OF LABORERS, ETC.

Mr. GEST introduced a bill (H. R. 1322) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF FROM CHARGE OF DESERTION.

Mr. GEST also introduced a bill (H. R. 1323) to amend an act entitled "An act to remove the charge of desertion from the rolls and records in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army against certain soldiers," approved May 15, 1886; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GEST also introduced a bill (H. R. 1324) to amend an act en-

titled "An act to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion," approved July 5, 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, INDIANAPOLIS.

Mr. BYNUM introduced a bill (H. R. 1325) providing for the purchase of additional ground in the city of Indianapolis, Ind., adjoining the post-office site, and for the improvement of the building thereon, and appropriating $125,000 therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR DEAFNESS.

Mr. BYNUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1326) giving to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the rebellion increased pensions for the loss of hearing; which was read a first and second time, referredto the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAMAGES TO PATENTEES.

Mr. BYNUM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1327) limiting the damages to be recorded by any patentee or assignee thereof in certain cases, and restricting the jurisdiction of courts therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

REVISION OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. MATSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1328) to provide for the appointment of a commission to investigate the question of revising the pension laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DEPENDENT UPON CHARITY.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1329) for the relief of honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who are now disabled and dependent upon charity for a sustenance; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BEGINNING OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1330) to repeal all acts of limitation as to the beginning of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL PENSIONS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1331) granting additional pensions to a certain class of pensioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF DISABILITY.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1332) to amend an act entitled "An act amending the pension law so as to remove the disability of those who, having participated in the rebellion, have since its termination enlisted in the Army of the United States, and become disabled," approved March 3, 1877; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1333) to amend the pension laws in relation to the payment of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL EXAMINATIONS IN PENSION CASES.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1334) relating to special examinations in pension cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONERS RESIDING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1335) for the relief of pensioners residing in foreign countries, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1336) to equalize the bounties of all soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL SHIELDS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1337) for the erection of a monument to the memory of General James Shields; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE, GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. MATSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1338) to extend the leave of absence of the employés of the Government Printing Office to thirty days per annum; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

FORT BROWN MILITARY RESERVATION, TEXAS.

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

Whereas it appears by an act of March, 1885, the sum of $160,000 was appropriated to enable the Secretary of War to acquire a good and valid title for the United States to the Fort Brown reservation, Texas, and to pay and extinguish all claims for the use and occupation of said reservation, provided that no part of this sum should be paid until a complete title be vested in the United States;

Whereas it is alleged that disputes have arisen between the claimants as to their respective shares of this appropriation, and that the Secretary of War has not paid any part of said amount;

Whereas by an act of Congress passed in 1875 the sum of $25,000 was appropriated for the purchase of the grounds and payment of the said Fort Brown reservation; and in the report of General Sherman as to the sufficiency of said sum it is alleged that the payment of $160,000 therefor would be a fraud on the Government;

Whereas it is alleged that it will appear from the documentary evidence in the War Department, the Quartermaster-General's Office, also the evidence of officials now in Washington who have served at said post, likewise the testimony of other citizens which can be obtained, that the sum of $50,000 would be a large price to pay for said reservation, including rent for the use and occupation of the same: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to investigate the subject-matter herein named, with authority to send for persons and papers; also to inquire into and report as to what necessity exists, if any, for a military post at said point, and the cost to the United States of said post since 1865.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to withhold the payment of any part of said sum of $160,000 for the ground and rents of said Fort Brown reservation.

DISPOSAL OF AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1339) to limit the disposal of the public lands adapted to agriculture to actual settlers under the provisions of the homestead laws, 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.

CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1340) to provide for the appointment of a commission to inspect and report on the condition of the Indians, Indian affairs, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LANDS.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1341) to declare the forfeiture of certain public lands heretofore granted to aid in the construction of certain railroads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MADISON, IND.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1342) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Madison, in the State of Indiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1343) in relation to claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC USE OF PATENTS.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1344) to secure to the public the use of patented inventions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT-BOX.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1346) to maintain the purity of the ballot-box, to prevent bribery and corruption in elections and appointments, and punish perjury for the violation of its provisions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HOLMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1345) limiting the time for the presentation and payment of claims against the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. STEELE introduced a bill (H. R. 1347) to increase the efficiency of the line of the Army, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES OF SOLDIERS, ETC.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1348) to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors, and marines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. STEELE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1349) to amend section 2 of an act making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions granted by act of Congress approved January 25, 1879, and for other

purposes, approved March 3, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. WEAVER introduced a bill (H. R. 1350) to provide for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PRESERVATION OF PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1351) to consolidate and amend the public-land laws, and to preserve the public domain for homestead settlement; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1352) to declare forfeited certain lands granted to aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad, 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.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1353) to further amend the public-land laws, and for the preservation of natural forests on the public domain, the protection of the water supply, 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.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC-LAND LAWS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1354) to punish offenses against the public land-laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1355) to enlarge the postal facilities of the United States by the establishment of a postal telegraph; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1356) for the relief of the soldiers and sailors who served in the Army and Navy of the United States in the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and to restore to them equal right with the holders of Government bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRACTIONAL PAPER CURRENCY.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1357) to provide for the issuing of fractional paper currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1358) to retire national-bank notes and to prevent fluctuations of the currency by substituting Treasury notes in lieu of bank notes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1359) to define the time when pensions granted under the invalid-pension laws of the United States shall take effect; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON BOARDS, ETC.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1360) to admit free of duty sawed boards, planks, deals, laths, pickets, palings, and shingles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Mr. WEAVER also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 12) proposing an amendment to section 3, Article I, of the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the election of United States Senators by a vote of the people in the several States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

GIRLS' REFORM SCHOOL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 1361) to incorporate the Reform School for Girls of 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.

PENSIONS FOR TOTAL HELPLESSNESS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1362) to increase pensions in certain cases of total helplessness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DIRECT TAX.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1363) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REIMBURSEMENT OF STATES.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1364) to reimburse the several States for interest on moneys expended by them on account of raising troops employed in aiding the United States in suppressing the late rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1365) to amend the pension laws, to show certain soldiers on furlough in line of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1366) to regulate the amount and time of payment of the salaries of the district judges of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

OCCUPATION OF PUBLIC LANDS BY CATTLE COMPANIES.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa, also offered a resolution relating to the occupation of public lands by cattle companies and others; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

IMPORT DUTIES ON SUGAR.

Mr. HOLMES introduced a bill (H. R. 1367) removing import duties on sugar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON DES MOINES RIVER LANDS, IOWA.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1368) to quiet title of settlers on the Des Moines River lands, in the State of Iowa, 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.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1369) for the erection of a public building at Fort Dodge, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO UNION PRISONERS.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1370) for pensioning prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate military prisons during the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF SETTLERS ON THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1371) for the protection of settlers on the public domain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. HOLMES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1372) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CONVICT LABOR OF MANUFACTURED GOODS.

Mr. GEAR introduced a bill (H. R. 1373) prohibiting the purchase of goods which are in whole or in part manufactured by convict labor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (H. R. 1374) to amend "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. FULLER introduced a bill (H. R. 1375) giving to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the war of the rebellion increased pensions for loss of hearing; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TRANSCRIPTS OF JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. FULLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1376) requiring transcripts of judgments obtained in United States courts to be filed with county officers having charge of judgment records in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. FULLER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1377) to amend "An act

making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions granted by act of Congress approved January 25, 1879, and for other purposes;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIENS AND JUDGMENTS IN FEDERAL COURTS.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill (H. R. 1378) declaring the method of perfecting liens in the Federal courts, and providing for public examination of judgment records thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DEPENDENTS' PENSION BILL.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1379) for the relief of dependent parents, minor children, and honorably discharged soldiers and sailors totally incapacitated for the performance of manual labor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 4707, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1380) amending section 4707, Revised Statutes, and fixing the date of dependency of fathers and mothers of deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS OF MINOR CHILDREN.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1381) increasing the pension of minor children of deceased Union soldiers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSION FOR DEAFNESS.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1382) granting an increase of the rate of pension for deafness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1383) amending the pension laws and restoring pensions to widows, forfeited by marriage, on death of or divorce from second husband; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (1384) granting arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1385) to amend the act of Congress approved August 4, 1886, entitled "An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE ON SEEDS, ETC.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1386) reducing the rate of postage on seeds, plants, cuttings, bulbs, roots, and scions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

FOURTH REGIMENT, IOWA INFANTRY.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1387) for the relief of the volunteers of the Fourth Regiment of Iowa Infantry; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

JUDGMENTS AND DECREES OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. LYMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1388) to regulate the effect of judgments and decrees of courts of the United States in the several States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

LAND GRANTS FOR RAILROADS.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1389) in relation to grants of public lands by the United States to aid in the construction of railroads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX OF 1861.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1390) to credit and pay the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1391) to extend the benefit of the pension laws of the United States, and granting pensions to all honorably discharged soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late civil war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1392) to extend the benefits of pension laws of the United States, granting pensions to the soldiers of the late civil war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1393) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions granted by act of Congress approved January 25, 1879, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1879, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1394) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase additional ground for the accommodation of Government offices at Council Bluffs, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CATTLE AND DAIRY FARMING.

Mr. LYMAN also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 13) for printing additional copies of "Cattle and Dairy Farming;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

Mr. STRUBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 1395) for the erection of a public building at Sioux City, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. STRUBLE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 1396) granting additional rights to settlers on the public lands within railroad limits under the homestead laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD SETTLEMENT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 1397) to open to homestead settlers certain portions of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXTRA PAY TO VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1398) allowing extra pay to certain volunteer officers of the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURT IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1399) to establish a United States court in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS, ETC.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1400) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer army, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CURRENCY.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1401) to prevent contraction in the currency and to increase the circulation of silver and silver certificates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PEORIAS AND MIAMIES.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1402) to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamies of the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1403) to establish a board of commissioners of Indian depredation claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, WINFIELD, KANS.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1404) for the erection of a public building at Winfield, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY THROUGH INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1405) to authorize the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS, KANSAS.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1406) to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

OLD SETTLER OR WESTERN CHEROKEE INDIANS.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1407) to authorize the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render final judgment upon the claim of the Old Settler or Western Cherokee Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LOSS OF HEARING.

Mr. PERKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1408) granting an increase of pension to the soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war on account of total or partial loss of hearing; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATION OF COMMERCE.

Mr. RYAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1409) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3232, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1410) to amend section 3232 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 461, REVISED STATUTES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1411) to amend section 461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1412) to amend section 2 of an act making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions granted by act of Congress approved January 25, 1879, and for other purposes, approved March 3, 1879; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS FOR ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1413) to extend the time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, which expired by limitation on July 1, 1880, until July 1, 1890; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TIME FOR FILING CLAIMS FOR HORSES, ETC.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1414) to extend the time for filing claims for horses and equipments lost by officers and enlisted men in the service of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTIES OF SOLDIERS AND OTHERS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1415) to equalize the bounties of soldiers and others who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY THROUGH POTTAWATOMIE RESERVATION.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1416) to authorize the Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad to construct and operate a railway through the Pottawatomie reservation, in Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 2133, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1417) to amend section 2133 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1418) to grant a right of way through the public land strip to the Chicago, Kansas and Western Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO NEGRO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. RYAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1419) making an appropriation of $100,000 for the erection of a monument to the negro soldiers and sailors who gave their lives for the preservation of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (H. R. 1420) for pensioning prisoners of war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

UNIFORM RATING OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1421) to establish a uniform grade of rating for invalid pensions, and to abolish all distinctions on account of rank in pensions hereafter granted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL PENSIONS.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1422) relating to pensions granted by special act of Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1423) to amend section 5159 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

FORT LEAVENWORTH MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. MORRILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1424) to provide for the sale of certain portions of the Fort Leavenworth military reservation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 1425) to create the postal telegraph of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD, ETC., MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1426) supplementary to the act of July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and also of the act of July 2, 1864, and other acts amendatory of said first-named act; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

REDUCTION OF LETTER POSTAGE.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1427) to reduce letter postage to 1 cent per ounce; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAGE ON DROP LETTERS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1428) to reduce the rate of postage on letters commonly known as drop or local letters to 1 cent; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1429) to enlarge the powers and duties of the Department of Agriculture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1430) to create an agricultural commission; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

DURATION OF PATENTS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1431) to reduce the lifetime of patents to seven years; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

COMMISSION OF ARBITRATION.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1432) to create the United States commission of arbitration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD PASSES, ETC.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1433) prohibiting the use of railroad and other passes or telegraph franks by members of Congress and judiciary of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO CERTAIN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1434) granting pensions to certain Union soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion who were confined in Confederate prisons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF CERTAIN RAILROADS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1435) to prevent the sale of certain Pacific railroads before certain United States bonds, with interest, shall have been fully paid; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

CLASSIFICATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1436) to provide for the classification of the public lands, and for a revision of the laws relating to the public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT COURT, SALINA, KANS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1437) to provide for the holding of district courts of the United States at Salina, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH FORT RILEY MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1438) authorizing the Kansas Valley Railroad Company to construct and operate a railway through the Fort Riley military reservation in Kansas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD AND PRE-EMPTION SETTLERS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1439) for the relief of homestead and pre-emption settlers on the public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEADING PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1440) to shorten the period required in homesteading public lands to three years; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS UNDER PRE-EMPTION LAWS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1441) for the relief of settlers on the public lands under the pre-emption laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CERTIFICATION OF LANDS TO KANSAS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 14) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify lands to the State of Kansas for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, or issue scrip in lieu thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SORGHUM SUGAR PROCESS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also submitted the following resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on Agriculture:

Resolved, That the Committee on Agriculture is hereby empowered to ascertain whether any legal impediment by patent, or otherwise, prevents a free and general use of the sorghum-sugar process lately developed by experiments conducted by the Department of Agriculture; and if such impediment exists to report by bill, or otherwise, for consideration at any time, such remedy as shall speedily secure the benefits of said experiments to the whole people of the United States.

Said committee is hereby authorized to send for and examine persons, books, and papers, to administer the oath to witnesses, and to employ a stenographer; and the expenses of such investigation, not to exceed a total of $1,000, are hereby authorized to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House in the manner now provided by law.

LAND GRANTS TO PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also submitted the following resolution; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

Whereas enormous grants of public lands were made to the Pacific Railroad Companies by the acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864, upon certain conditions; and

Whereas it now appears from the official report of the Pacific Railroad Commission created by the act of March 3, 1887, that the said conditions have not been complied with by the several companies: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby requested to inform the House at an early day what amount of land approximately is at present withdrawn for each of said companies, what amount has been certified or patented to each, and what amount remains uncertified or unpatented to each company; and

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands is hereby directed to report to the House, by bill or otherwise, for consideration at any time, whether, in view of the facts officially ascertained and reported by the Pacific Railroad Commission, any more of said uncertified or unpatented lands ought in equity to be transferred by the United States to these debtor and delinquent railroad companies.

CLAIMS OF KANSAS CITIZENS.

Mr. FUNSTON (by Mr. PETERS) introduced a bill (H. R. 1442) authorizing the appointment of a commissioner and the settlement of the claims of certain citizens of Kansas named therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill (H. R. 1443) for the relief of certain settlers on the public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF DELIVERY WICHITA, KANS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1444) to establish a port of delivery at Wichita, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1445) to provide for the erection of public buildings in certain towns and cities of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RESURVEY OF LAND IN KANSAS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1446) to resurvey township 31 south, of range 10 west of the sixth principal meridian, in the State of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, 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 bill and joint resolution of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 106) to establish two additional land offices in the State of Colorado; and

Joint resolution (S. R. 6) for the removal of all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States upon Abram C. Myers.

The message also announced the adoption by the Senate of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, late a Representative from the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the resolution of the House of Representatives providing for the appointment of a joint committee to take order for superintending the funeral and to escort the remains of the deceased to Traverse City, Mich., and that the members of the committee on the part of the Senate be appointed by the President *pro tempore*.

Also, that the President *pro tempore* had appointed Mr. PALMER, Mr. TELLER, and Mr. JONES of Arkansas the committee on the part of the Senate under the foregoing resolution.

UNORGANIZED TERRITORY SOUTH OF KANSAS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1447) to extend the laws of the United States over certain unorganized territory south of the State of Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RESURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1448) to resurvey township 18 south, range 9 west of the sixth principal meridian in Kansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

NOTES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1449) to provide for the deposit of gold or silver coin or gold or silver bullion as security for the circulating notes of national banks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3860, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1450) to amend section 3860 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WICHITA, KANS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1451) for the completion of a public building at Wichita, Kans.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1452) to pay dependent relatives of persons killed by accident engaged in the railway mail service, and to compensate for injuries received; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1453) to grant arrears of pensions in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1454) granting a pension to all disabled soldiers and sailors serving more than three months in the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1455) to increase certain

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

INCREASE OF PENSION FOR LOSS OF EYE.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1456) to increase the rate of pension for the loss of an eye or the sight thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSION.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1457) granting arrears of pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASED PENSION FOR LOSS OF LIMBS.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1458) giving to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebellion increased pensions for loss of limbs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR DISABILITY EQUAL TO LOSS OF ARM OR LEG.

Mr. PETERS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1459) giving to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebellion, under disability from gunshot wounds equal to loss of an arm or leg, increased pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 1460) to establish the eastern judicial district of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS IN DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1461) to regulate the civil, criminal, and penal jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the district of Kentucky; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1462) to authorize the issue of coin certificates, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY OFFICERS AS ATTACHÉS OF FOREIGN LEGATIONS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1463) to assign officers of the Army as attachés to foreign legations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1189, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1464) to amend section 1189, Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE SYSTEM.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1465) to modify the internal-revenue system, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MANUFACTURE OF VINEGAR FROM GRAIN.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1466) to regulate the manufacture of vinegar made from grain; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ENTRY OF DISTILLED SPIRITS.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1467) to amend the laws relating to the entry of distilled spirits in distillery and special bonded warehouses, and the withdrawal of the same therefrom, and for payment of tax thereon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3904, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. CARUTH introduced a bill (H. R. 1468) to amend section 3904, chapter 4, title 46, of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PORTRAIT OF GENERAL GEORGE H. THOMAS.

Mr. CARUTH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1469) providing for the purchase, of the portrait of General George H. Thomas, painted by General S. W. Price; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3357, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. CARUTH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1470) to amend section 3357 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Internal revenue;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN KENTUCKY.

Mr. TAULBEE introduced a bill (H. R. 1471) to divide the State of Kentucky into two judicial districts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3244, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. TAULBEE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1472) to amend subdivisions 4 and 5 of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS WITH MEXICO, BRAZIL, ETC.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (H. R. 1473) authorizing the President of the United States to arrange a conference for the purpose of promoting arbitration and encouraging reciprocal commercial relations between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, and the Empire of Brazil; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REIMBURSEMENT TO STATES FOR WAR EXPENSES.

Mr. MONTGOMERY introduced a bill (H. R. 1474) to reimburse the several States for interest on moneys expended by them on account of raising troops employed in aiding the United States in suppressing the late rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING FRUIT BRANDY.

Mr. MONTGOMERY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1475) to provide for warehousing fruit brandy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. BLANCHARD introduced a bill (H. R. 1476) regulating the proceedings in Congress upon private claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WESTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1477) to subdivide the western judicial district of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL TERMS.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1478) establishing the time when the terms of Congress shall begin and end, and when Congress shall meet; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS FOR SCHOOLS IN LOUISIANA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1479) granting additional lands to the State of Louisiana for the use of schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1480) to abrogate the powers of the executive officers of the United States in allowing indemnity locations or scrip for confirmed unsatisfied private land claims, under section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 2, 1858 (U. S. Statutes at Large, volume 11, pages 294 and 295, chapter 81), and to vest that power in the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY NEAR PINEVILLE, LA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1481) making an appropriation to construct a road and approaches from Pineville, La., to the national military cemetery near that town; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ALEXANDRIA, LA.

Mr. BLANCHARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1482) to provide for the construction of a public building at the city of Alexandria, State of Louisiana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MONROE, LA.

Mr. NEWTON introduced a bill (H. R. 1483) for the erection of a public building at Monroe, La.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF DELIVERY, BATON ROUGE, LA.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1484) to constitute Baton Rouge, in the State of Louisiana, a port of delivery; which was read a

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

NAVIGATION.

Mr. DINGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1485) to prevent dangers to ocean navigation from rafts of logs or timber; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1486) to amend the laws relating to navigation, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1487) to protect the fisheries of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

DRAWBACKS.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1488) to allow drawbacks on articles manufactured wholly or partly of materials imported, equal in amount to the duties paid on such materials, when such articles are exported; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

IMPORTED LIQUORS.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1489) relating to imported liquors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1490) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of naval vessels by private citizens who obligate themselves to establish iron and steel ship-yards in the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1491) to provide for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE GOOSE ROCKS, FOX ISLAND THOROUGHFARE, MAINE.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1492) providing for the establishment of a light-house upon Goose Rocks, Fox Island Thoroughfare, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROHIBITION IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1493) to prohibit the manufacture and sale of spirituous and intoxicating liquors 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.

EXEMPTION FROM PILOT CHARGES.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1494) exempting American coastwise sailing-vessels piloted by their licensed masters or by a United States pilot from the obligation to pay State pilots for services not rendered; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, ROCKLAND, ME.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1495) granting to Edwin Libby Post, Grand Army of the Republic, permission to erect a soldiers' monument on vacant land adjoining custom-house at Rockland, Me.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF GIRLS.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1496) to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the District of Columbia, for the protection of girls, and for the punishment of the crime of rape; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.

Mr. DINGLEY also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States in relation to the manufacture, importation, exportation, and sale of alcoholic liquors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DISCRIMINATIONS IN CHARGES ON VESSELS BY CANADA.

Mr. DINGLEY also submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries:

Resolved, That the President be, and he hereby is, requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to transmit to the House copies of any correspondence, reports, or other information in possession of any Department of the Executive in reference to alleged discriminations in tolls or charges by the Government of the Dominion of Canada against vessels or cargoes passing through the Welland Canal and destined for ports of the United States on the Great Lakes; and also in reference to any system of rebates by the Government of the Dominion of Canada whereby a less toll or charge is in effect imposed on cargoes for export passing through the Welland Canal when transported to the seaboard by the St. Lawrence River than when transported by routes through the United States.

TEMPORARY DOCUMENTS OF VESSELS.

Mr. MILLIKEN introduced a bill (H. R. 1497) to amend section 4322 of the Revised Statutes, requiring copies of temporary documents of vessels to be filed at their home ports; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

LICENSING FISHING VESSELS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1498) to amend sections 4321, 4377, and 4391 of the Revised Statutes, relative to licensing fishing vessels; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

DEPENDENT AND DESTITUTE PARENTS OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1499) relating to pensions for dependent and destitute parents of deceased soldiers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENDING BENEFITS OF PENSION LAWS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1500) extending the benefits of the pension laws to soldiers' widows who have married and whose second husbands have died leaving them pecuniarily needy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF WAGES BY GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1501) providing for the payment of weekly wages by Government contractors to their employés; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

SITES FOR WASHINGTON CITY POST-OFFICE AND OTHER BUILDINGS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1502) to authorize the acquisition of certain parcels of real estate embraced in the territory bounded by Pennsylvania avenue on the north, B street on the south, Ninth street on the east, and Fifteenth street on the west, in the city of Washington, to provide suitable sites for a city post-office, city government buildings, a hall of records, and other public buildings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ESTABLISHMENT AND SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1503) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. MILLIKEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1504) to regulate immigration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. BOUTELLE introduced a bill (H. R. 1505) granting pensions to ex-soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to 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.

SETTLEMENT OF STATE WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1506) to settle and adjust the claims of any State for expenses incurred by it in defense of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HOULTON, ME.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1507) for the erection of a public building at the town of Houlton, Me.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN ENLISTED MEN.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1508) to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED RETURN OF CAPTURED BATTLE FLAGS, ETC.

Mr. BOUTELLE also submitted the following resolution of inquiry; which was read:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to inform this House whether it is true that the flags, standards, and trophies captured from the enemies of the United States have been removed from the place where they were displayed, as required by law, and have since been concealed from the

public; and, if so, when, by what authority, and for what reason said flags and trophies have been withdrawn from public inspection.

Also, that he inform the House whether any proposition has been at any time made, by persons in authority under the United States Government, for the surrender or delivery of any portion of said flags or trophies to any official or person in any of the States lately involved in the rebellion, and, if so, by whose orders and what authority and for what reason such propositions to surrender these sacred trophies of the valor of the nation's defenders were made.

Also, that he inform the House whether it is true, as alleged, that a portion of said flags and trophies were actually surrendered and delivered to persons having no right to their possession, before the countermanding order of the President was issued; and, if so, to furnish a list, and description of the property of the United States thus surrendered, with the names of the person or persons responsible for the delivery, and of those who received said property.

Also, that the Secretary furnish the House with a full descriptive list of all the flags, banners, and trophies that have been placed in the custody of the War Department, with information as to what measures, if any, have been taken to comply with the requirements and obvious intent of sections 218, 428, 1554, and 1555 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. BOUTELLE. Mr. Speaker, as there will probably be no objection to this resolution, I would like very much to have it adopted now, if I can get unanimous consent to put it upon its passage.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL. Let it take its course; I object.

Mr. MILLS. Let it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.

Mr. REED introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 16) proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF LIMITATION ACT.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (1509) to repeal the limitation act of March 3, 1863, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, LANKSFORD BAY, MARYLAND.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1510) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house at the mouth of Lanksford Bay, in Chester River, State of Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, TANGIER ISLAND.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1511) making an appropriation for the erection of a light-house on the southern end of Tangier Island in Chesapeake Bay, Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OFFICERS, COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

Mr. GIBSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1512) fixing the pay of the pay officers of the Coast Survey vessels and their clerks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Mr. RAYNER introduced a bill (H. R. 1513) to establish an interstate postal telegraph system and for the appointment of an interstate telegraph commission; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RECORD OF WILLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. RAYNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1514) relating to the record of wills 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.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD, ETC.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 1515) to prevent the adulteration of food or drugs; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1516) to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxation, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1517) to establish a postal telegraph system in the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RESTRICTING THE USE OF THE MAILS.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1518) to prevent the use of the United States mails to advertise noxious and dangerous medicines, foods, and compounds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TAXING POWER OF THE STATE.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN LOYAL CITIZENS.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1519) to afford further relief to loyal citizens of States not in rebellion for property taken by the Army of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. McCOMAS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1520) to establish post-office savings banks as a branch of the Post-Office Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. COMPTON introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 18) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase bonds of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF JURORS, LIBRARY SITE.

Mr. COMPTON also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 19) to provide for payment of compensation to the jurors summoned in the condemnation of a site for the new Congressional Library; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REPAYMENT OF ADVANCES BY MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Mr. COMPTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1521) to provide for paying certain advances made to the United States by the States of Maryland and Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

POTOMAC AND CHESAPEAKE FREE SHIP-CANAL.

Mr. COMPTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1522) to provide for the preliminary surveys and location of the Potomac and Chesapeake free ship-canal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE AT COB POINT BAR.

Mr. COMPTON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1523) for the establishment of a light-house at Cob Point Bar, at the mouth of the Wicomico River, in the State of Maryland; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SECTIONS 4488 AND 4489, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (H. R. 1524) to amend sections 4488 and 4489 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CARRIAGE OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1525) supplementary to an act entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers by sea;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1526) to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States and to establish a bureau of public health; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BILLS OF LADING.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1527) to make bills of lading conclusive evidence in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REWARD TO ESQUIMAUX.

Mr. DAVIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1528) to reward the Esquimaux natives of the Asiatic coast of the Arctic Ocean for acts of humanity to shipwrecked seamen; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ACCOUNTS UNDER THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. ROCKWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 1529) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (H. R. 1530) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

TRIAL OF CUSTOMS CASES.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1531) to create a court of customs, and to provide for the speedy trial of customs-revenue cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1532) to repeal the duties on sugar and molasses, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LYNN, MASS.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1533) for the erection of a public building at Lynn, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 21) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF CHELSEA HOSPITAL.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 22) for the sale of the naval hospital at Chelsea, Mass., and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STORMING PARTY OF PORT HUDSON.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1534) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure and present suitable medals to the survivors of the "forlorn-hope storming party" of Port Hudson; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1535) to amend chapter 180, United States Statutes at Large, relating to the postal service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1536) to extend the operation of chapter 27, United States Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR LOSS OF ARMS.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (H. R. 1537) to allow soldiers and sailors in the United States service who have lost both arms an increased pension; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DAMAGE BY CONFEDERATE CRUISER BOSTON.

Mr. LONG also introduced a bill (H. R. 1538) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to examine and determine certain claims for damage done on the high seas by the Confederate cruiser Boston; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ACCOUNTS UNDER THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. LONG also introduced a bill (H. R. 1539) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF DELIVERY, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Mr. FORD introduced a bill (H. R. 1540) to establish a port of delivery at Grand Rapids, Mich.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REGULATING IMMIGRATION.

Mr. FORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1541) to regulate immigration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Mr. FORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1542) to provide for the construction of a public building in the city of Grand Haven, State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. FORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1543) to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO VETERANS SIXTY YEARS OLD.

Mr. FORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1544) to provide for the payment of pensions to persons who served in the military or naval service of the United States during the late war of the rebellion upon their reaching the age of sixty years; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 4414, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. FORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1545) to amend the fourth paragraph of section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAUGATUCK HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Mr. FORD also offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to estimate the cost of the improvement of the harbor of Saugatuck, Mich.; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill (H. R. 1546) for the erection of a public building at Lowell, Mass.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTH HAVEN HARBOR, MICHIGAN.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for an additional report on the condition of the harbor of South Haven, Mich.; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PENSIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1547) for pensioning prisoners of war who were confined in Confederate military prisons during 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.

MEDICAL DIVISION, PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1548) to increase the efficiency of the medical division of the Pension Bureau; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

BOARDS OF SURGEONS, PENSION BUREAU.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1549) to increase the efficiency of boards of surgeons for the examination of pension applicants; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1550) fixing the salaries of United States district judges; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

Mr. BURROWS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1551) for the erection of a public building at the city of Kalamazoo, Mich.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATIONS COURT OF CLAIMS, ETC.

Mr. CHIPMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1552) to regulate the compensation of the chief-justice and judges of the Court of Claims, and of the justices of the supreme court of the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CHIPMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1553) extending the criminal jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts to the Great Lakes and their connecting waters; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. CHIPMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1554) to amend an act to amend an act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Mich., approved March 3, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC DEFENSE.

Mr. CUTCHEON introduced a bill (H. R. 1555) to provide for the public defense; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1556) to remove the limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1557) to fix the date of commencement of widows' pensions; which was read a first and sec-

ond time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTIES TO SOLDIERS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1558) to provide for the payment of a bounty of $100 to soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the United States under the act of July 22, 1861, and who were discharged by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability or for promotion before the expiration of two years, and who have not received $100 bounty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1559) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the United States in the late war who have attained the age of sixty-two years, or who are disabled from gaining a livelihood, or who are dependent, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND MEN.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1560) to extend the provisions of "An act 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.

BREVET RANK FOR ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1561) to authorize the President to confer brevet rank on officers of the Army for gallant services in Indian campaigns; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1562) to extend the franking privilege to members of soldiers' homes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MUSKEGON, MICH.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1563) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and other Government offices at the city of Muskegon, in the State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MANISTEE, MICH.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1564) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and other Government offices at Manistee, in the State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PORTS OF DELIVERY IN MICHIGAN.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1565) to amend section 2599 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, designating ports of delivery in the district of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INSPECTORS OF HULLS AND BOILERS.

Mr. CUTCHEON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1566) to amend section 4414 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, fixing the compensation of local inspectors of hulls and boilers in the Michigan district; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. FISHER (by Mr. WHITING, of Michigan) introduced a bill (H. R. 1567) to provide for the deposit of gold and silver coin and bullion, and the issuing of United States coin certificates therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, BAY CITY, MICH.

Mr. FISHER (by Mr. WHITING, of Michigan) also introduced a bill (H. R. 1568) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bay City, Mich.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASERS AND USERS OF PATENTED ARTICLES.

Mr. BREWER introduced a bill (H. R. 1569) to protect innocent purchasers or users of patented articles; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION FOR TOTAL DEAFNESS.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1570) to increase the rate of pension for total deafness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REFORM IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1571) fixing the tenure of public officials and to reform the civil service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION FOR DISABILITY BEFORE MUSTER.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1572) granting a pension to certain soldiers who were disabled before muster; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNTY TO VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1573) granting a bounty to certain volunteer soldiers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1574) to prevent the sale of spirituous or intoxicating liquors in the public buildings or upon the public grounds connected therewith, belonging to the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, LANSING, MICH.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1575) for the erection of a public building in the city of Lansing, State of Michigan; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION TO MILITARY TELEGRAPH OPERATORS.

Mr. BREWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1576) granting a pension to certain persons who were employed in the military service as telegraphic operators during the war for the preservation of the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BOOKS, ETC., PRINTED IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.

Mr. LIND introduced a bill (H. R. 1577) to put books, pamphlets, bound or unbound, and illustrated books and papers, and maps and charts, printed in any other language or languages, on the free-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE.

Mr. LIND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1578) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. LIND also introduced a bill (H. R. 1579) to amend section 4693 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to invalid pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SUGAR, LUMBER, COAL, ETC.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1580) to place sugar, lumber, coal, salt, and hemp, manila and sisal grass on the free-list in respect to tariff rates; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

RED LAKE CHIPPEWA INDIANS, MINNESOTA.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1581) for the relief and civilization of the Red Lake Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TERM OF COURT, DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1582) to provide for a term of court at Duluth, Minn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, DULUTH, MINN.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1583) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Duluth, State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

DULUTH, RAINY LAKE RIVER, ETC., RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. NELSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1584) granting to the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company the right of way through certain Indian lands in the State of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. HOOKER introduced a bill (H. R. 1585) to amend the act entitled "An act granting pensions to the soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," so as to dispense with the provision which requires that the claimant or widow of the officer or enlisted man shall be sixty-two years of age before they can claim the benefit of said act; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CHANGE OF TIME FOR ASSEMBLING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. HOOKER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1586) to change the time for the assembling of the Congress of the United States from the first Monday of December, in each year, to the first Monday in Janu-

ary, in each and every year; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER asked by unanimous consent the bill be printed in the RECORD. There was no objection.

It is as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Fifty-first Congress of the United States, to be elected at the November election in 1888, shall assemble on the first Monday in January, A. D. 1890, instead of the first Monday in December, A. D. 1889, as provided by paragraph 2, section 4 of the Constitution of the United States; and that hereafter the terms of the members-elect shall begin on the first Monday of January after their election in the preceding November and continue for the two years presented by the Constitution of the United States, the first term to continue from the first Monday in January after the election in November until the first Monday in January succeeding, when the second term of members of Congress shall begin and continue until the expiration of the Congressional term for which members of Congress are elected under the Constitution of the United States.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force fromand after its passage.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, NATCHEZ, MISS.

Mr. STOCKDALE introduced a bill (H. R. 1587) to make an additional appropriation for the construction of a road to the national cemetery at Natchez, Miss.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISS.

Mr. STOCKDALE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1588) to authorize the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island, Mississippi; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TERMS OF UNITED STATES COURTS AT MISSISSIPPI CITY.

Mr. STOCKDALE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1589) to provide for holding terms of the United States courts at Mississippi City; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMPENSATION OF FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Mr. STOCKDALE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1590) to provide for the better compensation of postmasters of fourth-class post-offices in the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, VICKSBURG, MISS.

Mr. CATCHINGS introduced a bill (H. R. 1591) to provide a building for the use of the United States courts, post-office, custom-office, and internal-revenue office at Vicksburg, Miss.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

TERMS OF UNITED STATES COURTS AT VICKSBURG, MISS.

Mr. CATCHINGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1592) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for holding terms of United States courts at Vicksburg, Miss.;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS, IMMIGRATION, AND EMIGRATION.

Mr. HEARD introduced a bill (H. R. 1593) for the collection of more accurate statistics of exports, immigration, and emigration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF PURCHASERS AND OTHER GRANTEES OF SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1594) for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of the United States of certain swamp and overflowed lands, and to reimburse and indemnify certain States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN OF MONEYS TO STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1595) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WAR CLAIMS, STATE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1596) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be examined certain vouchers filed or to be filed by the State of Missouri, her agent or agents, for sums claimed to be due from the Government of the United States on account of payments made by said State since April 22, 1882, to the officers and enlisted men of her militia forces for military services rendered to the United States in the suppression of the rebellion, as evidenced by the proper pay-rolls heretofore filed with, examined, and accepted by the Government of the United States, and to report to Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1597) for the reorganization of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INTEREST ON WAR LOANS.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1598) to reimburse the several States for interest paid on war loans, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SEDALIA, MO.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1599) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Sedalia, State of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT ON WOOL BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

Mr. HEARD also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 23) authorizing the printing of 14,000 copies of the recent special report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, upon wool and the manufactures of wool; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE RULES.

Mr. HEARD also submitted the following proposed amendment to the Rules; which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Amend Rule XXXIV by inserting after the words "governors of States" the words "Commissioner of Agriculture."

JURISDICTION CIRCUIT COURTS UNITED STATES.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, introduced a bill (H. R. 1600) to determine the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF LAND LAWS.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1601) to repeal all laws providing for the pre-emption of the public lands, the laws allowing entries for timber culture, 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.

FORFEITURE SOUTHERN PACIFIC LANDS.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1602) forfeiting certain lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company (of California) by section 18 of the act of Congress approved January 27, A. D. 1866; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (H. R. 1603) making an appropriation for the erection of a custom-house at Kansas City, Mo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, WESTERN DISTRICT, MISSOURI.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1604) to change the time of the sessions of the circuit court of the western division of the western district of Missouri; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ASSIGNMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1605) authorizing the assignment of retired officers of the United States Army to certain duties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOMES FOR INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1606) to provide homes for the Indians and for the disposition of surplus lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS DURING THE WAR.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1607) for the relief of telegraph operators during the war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SUBTREASURY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1608) establishing a subtreasury at the city of Kansas City, Mo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS MISSOURI MILITIA.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1609) providing for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain what just claims for military service performed by officers and privates of the military forces of the State of Missouri, in the suppression of the rebellion in concert with the authorities of the United States, and subject to their orders, still remain unpaid and not assumed by said State, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS.

Mr. WARNER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1610) for the relief of certain volunteer officers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, SPRINGFIELD, MO.

Mr. WADE introduced a bill (H. R. 1611) for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Mo.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS, NEBRASKA.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1612) to provide for holding terms of the United States district and circuit courts in the State of Nebraska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FREMONT, NEBR.

Mr. DORSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1613) for the erection of a public building at Fremont, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBR.

Mr. DORSEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1614) for the erection of a public building at Grand Island, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. McSHANE introduced a bill (H. R. 1615) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Omaha, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

WOOD AND WOODEN WARES.

Mr. McSHANE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1616) to amend Schedule D, chapter 121, volume 22, United States Statutes at Large, entitled "Wood and wooden wares;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBR.

Mr. McSHANE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1617) for the erection of a public building at Plattsmouth, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FORT OMAHA, NEBR.

Mr. McSHANE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1618) to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Omaha, Nebr., the sale or removal of the improvements thereof, and for the purchase of a new site and the construction of suitable buildings thereon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BEATRICE, NEBR.

Mr. McSHANE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1619) for the erection of a public building at the city of Beatrice, Nebr.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COIN CERTIFICATES.

Mr. WOODBURN introduced a bill (H. R. 1620) to provide for the issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

EFFICIENCY OF THE NAVY.

Mr. McKINNEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1621) to promote the efficiency of the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MANCHESTER, N. H.

Mr. McKINNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1622) to provide for the completion of the public building in the city of Manchester, N. H.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT DOVER, N. H.

Mr. McKINNEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1623) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dover, in the State of New Hampshire; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PATERSON, N. J.

Mr. PHELPS introduced a bill (H. R. 1624) for the erection of a public building at Paterson, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. PHELPS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1625) for the relief of Union ex-prisoners of war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BATTLE OF TRENTON.

Mr. BUCHANAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1626) in regard to a monumental column to commemorate the battle of Trenton; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX UPON TOBACCO.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1627) repealing the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and the various manufactures thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1628) to afford persons in the civil service of the United States Government an opportunity to inspect charges which may be filed against them, and to reply thereto, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE ACT.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1629) correcting an error in the act entitled "An act to reduce internal-revenue taxes, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1630) providing pensions for prisoners of war in the late rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1631) authorizing the reports of societies of an agricultural character to be carried at newspaper rates of postage; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CHARGES OF DESERTION.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1632) extending the provisions and benefits of the act approved August 7, 1882, entitled "An act to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion," to certain naval recruits serving in the said war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 4718, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1633) to amend section 4718 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1634) granting pensions in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

BUOY DEPOT, ABSECON, N. J.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1635) making an appropriation for the establishment of a buoy depot at Absecon, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL-TAX RECEIPTS.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1636) regulating the issue of special-tax receipts in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LIABILITY FOR USE OF PATENTED ARTICLES.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1637) limiting the liability of the users of patented articles in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1638) creating a department of agriculture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1639) for the erection of a public building at Atlantic City, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF TRENTON, N. J.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1640) changing the name of the port of Lamberton, in the district of Burlington, N. J., to the port of Trenton, in said district; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, SQUAN INLET, NEW JERSEY.

Mr. BUCHANAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1641) to provide for the erection of a light-house at or near Squan Inlet, in the State of New Jersey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

Mr. McADOO introduced a bill (H. R. 1642) for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Mr. McADOO also introduced a bill (H. R. 1643) for the erection of a public building at Jersey City, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

FRAUDULENT ENTRIES ON PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Mr. McADOO also introduced a bill (H. R. 1644) to prevent fraudulent entries on the public domain, and to preserve the same for actual settlers in good faith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LIMIT OF HOURS FOR LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. McADOO also introduced a bill (H. R. 1645) to limit the hours that letter-carriers in cities shall be employed per day; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

MATES, UNITED STATES NAVY.

Mr. McADOO also introduced a bill (H. R. 1646) relating to the pay and retirement of mates in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES ON THE ATLANTIC COAST.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1647) for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES COURTS, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. LEHLBACH introduced a bill (H. R. 1648) providing for the holding of the United States courts in the city of Newark, N. J.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION AND REPAIR OF PUBLIC BUILDING, NEWARK, N. J.

Mr. LEHLBACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1649) for the extension and repair of the public building at Newark, N. J., and the purchase of additional land; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON PEARL BUTTONS.

Mr. LEHLBACH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1650) to amend the customs-revenue laws relative to pearl buttons; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF RIGHT OF FISHING.

Mr. HIRES introduced a bill (H. R. 1651) to equalize the right of fishing in the navigable waters of the United States which border on any State or Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF FISHERIES.

Mr. HIRES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1652) for the protection of fisheries on the Atlantic coast; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BRIDGETON, N. J.

Mr. HIRES also introduced a bill (H. R. 1653) for the erection of a public building at Bridgeton, N. J., and appropriating money therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. BLISS introduced a bill (H. R. 1654) providing for the sale of navy-yard and United States land on and near Wallabout Bay, in the city of Brooklyn, N. Y., also providing for the sale of a portion of said land to the city of Brooklyn for market purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1655) to revive and amend an act entitled "An act for the final adjustment of private land claims in the States of Florida, Louisiana, and Missouri, and for other purposes," approved June 22, 1860; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND TO PORT WARDENS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1656) in relation to refunding certain sums to port-wardens; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE CORPS.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1657) to regulate appointments and promotions in the staff of the Marine Corps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIFIC DUTIES UPON LEATHER GLOVES.

Mr. BLISS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1658) providing for the levying of specific duties upon leather gloves; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CENSUS.

Mr. COX introduced a bill (H. R. 1659) to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Eleventh Census, and ordered to be printed.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. COX also introduced a bill (H. R. 1660) to create additional classes of letter-carriers, and to fix the pay thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

APPRAISERS' WAREHOUSE, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. COX also introduced a bill (H. R. 1661) for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in the city of New York, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF NEW YORK HARBOR, ETC.

Mr. COX also introduced a bill (H. R. 1662) to prevent obstructive and injurious deposits within the harbor and adjacent waters of New York City, by dumping or otherwise, and to punish and prevent such offenses, and making other provisions in connection therewith; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING, ETC.

Mr. COX also introduced a bill (H. R. 1663) to modify existing laws in regard to warehousing and the collection of the revenue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. COX also introduced a bill (H. R. 1664) to pay certain laborers, watchmen, shipkeepers, workmen, and mechanics under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY AND NAVY BANDS.

Mr. COX also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 24) in reference to the employment of the Army and Navy bands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL introduced a bill (H. R. 1665) for the purchase of property as a site for a building or buildings for the accommodation of the custom-house, appraiser's stores, subtreasury, assay office, and other Government offices in the city of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

HOURS OF LABOR FOR LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1666) to extend to letter-carriers the advantages secured to other employés of the United States by section 3738 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the hours of labor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY RECORDS OF WAR DEPARTMENT.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1667) to enable the Secretary of War to complete the military records of the War Department in so far as the same relate to the State of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYÉS OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1668) regulating leave of absence of employés of the Government Printing Office; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

DUTIES ON RUCHINGS AND RUFFLINGS.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1669) to equalize the duties on ruchings and rufflings and the materials used in the manufacture thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING REPORT OF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR HICHBORN.

Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 25) to print 4,000 copies of the report of Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, on European dock-yards; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING, ETC.

Mr. MAHONEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1670) to modify existing laws in regard to warehousing and the collection of the revenue; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CONVICT LABOR ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, ETC.

Mr. MAHONEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1671) to prevent the employment of convict labor upon public buildings and other public works, and convict labor in the preparation or manufacture of materials for public buildings or other public works, and aliens in the service of the United States, and to regulate the manner of letting contracts therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. MERRIMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1672) to so further amend section 3387 of the Revised Statutes as amended as to reduce the penal sum of the bonds of cigar manufacturers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. MERRIMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1673) to extend to letter-carriers the advantages secured to other employés of the United States by section 3738 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the hours of labor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

AUXILIARY NAVAL VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MERRIMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1674) to provide auxiliary naval vessels of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ALABAMA CLAIMANTS.

Mr. STAHLNECKER (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 1675) for the relief of claimants whose claims were rejected by the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims on the ground that either the petition or the proofs had been received too late; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT YONKERS, N. Y.

Mr. STAHLNECKER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1676) to erect a public building at Yonkers, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCIAL SALES, ETC.

Mr. FARQUHAR introduced a bill (H. R. 1677) to regulate commercial sales of goods and merchandise by samples, catalogue, card, price-list, description, or other representation between residents of the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SITE FOR PUBLIC BUILDING, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Mr. FARQUHAR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1678) to authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Buffalo, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF SOUTH DAKOTA INTO THE UNION.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 1679) to provide for the admission of South Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

RATE OF POSTAGE ON FIRST-CLASS MATTER.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1680) regulating the rate of postage on first-class matter; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RATE OF POSTAGE ON BULBS, SCIONS, PLANTS, AND SEEDS.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1681) regulating the rate of postage on bulbs, scions, plants, and seeds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1682) to increase the appropriation for a public building at Rochester, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. BAKER, of New York, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1683) providing for the establishment of a bureau of public documents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT NEW YORK.

Mr. WHITE, of New York, introduced a bill (H. R. 1684) establishing a marine hospital at the port of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HUDSON, N. Y.

Mr. KETCHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 1685) for the erection of a public building at Hudson, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF STEAM-BOILER INSPECTOR FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL introduced a bill (H. R. 1686) to amend an act creating the office of steam-boiler inspector for 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.

MONUMENT IN MEMORY OF VICTIMS OF PRISON SHIPS.

Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1687) for the erection and completion of a monument to the memory of the victims of prison ships at Fort Green, Brooklyn, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION CLAIMS BY DEPENDENT PARENTS.

Mr. WEBER introduced a bill (H. R. 1688) relating to claims for pensions by dependent parents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y.

Mr. WEBER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1689) providing for the erection of a public building at Suspension Bridge, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT TROY, N. Y.

Mr. GREENMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1690) to increase the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Troy, N.Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. TRACEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1691) for the relief of the State of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF CERTAIN DUTIES.

Mr. TRACEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1692) to refund duties paid by the State of New York on arms imported in 1863; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON TOBACCO, ETC.

Mr. BROWER introduced a bill (H. R. 1693) to repeal the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and spirituous and malt liquors, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX ON FRUIT BRANDY.

Mr. BROWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1694) to repeal the internal-revenue tax on brandy distilled from fruits, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BROWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1695) to repeal the tax on tobacco in all its forms, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SUPPORT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. BROWER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1696) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 1697) for the erection of a public building in the city of Asheville, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN MAIL CLAIMS PRIOR TO 1861.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1698) to provide for the payment for carrying the United States mails in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas prior to May 31, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO PENSION LAWS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1699) to provide for placing all the surviving soldiers and sailors of the United States who served in Indian wars, including those who served in removing the Cherokee Indians from North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee to the Cherokee Nation, on the pension-roll; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1700) to repeal the internal-revenue laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, introduced a bill (H. R. 1701) to provide for the total repeal of internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

TAXES ON FRUIT SPIRITS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1702) for the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on spirits distilled from apples, peaches, and other fruit; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1703) for the total repeal of the internal-revenue laws; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO MAJ. GEN. NATHANIEL GREENE.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1704) to provide for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Nathaniel Greene on the battle-field of the battle of Guilford Court-House, N. C., fought March 15, 1781; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, STATESVILLE, N. C.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1705) to provide for the erection of a public building at Statesville, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL CEMETERY, SALISBURY, N. C.

Mr. HENDERSON, of North Carolina, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1706) to provide for grading and paving the approaches to the national cemetery near Salisbury, N. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. SENEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1707) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1708) to amend section 5151 of the Revised Statutes so as to make the shareholders in national banks jointly and severally liable for the debts of the banks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1709) to regulate the practice in causes removed from State courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. SENEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1710) to repeal an act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 1711) to provide for the disposition of the interest received on the Virginius indemnity; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1712) for the erection of a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT GALLIPOLIS, OHIO.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1713) 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.

BIRTHPLACE OF GENERAL GRANT.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Ohio, also submitted a resolution directing an inquiry as to the purchase by the United States of the house and premises where the late General Ulysses S. Grant was born; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

TAX UPON TOBACCO.

Mr. McKINLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1714) to repeal all internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco in all forms, and upon the dealers therein; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ARBITRATION IN NATIONAL DIFFERENCES.

Mr. McKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1715) to authorize the President of the United States to invite the autonomic Governments of America to send delegates to an international congress to arrange the settlement of national differences by arbitration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON IMPORTED WOOL.

Mr. McKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1716) to restore the rates of duty on imported wool; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. McKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1717) to repeal the proviso of section 2 of the act of March 3, 1879, making appropriations for the payment of arrears of pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR LOSS OF ARM AND LEG.

Mr. McKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1718) to grant a pension of $72 per month to soldiers who have lost an arm and leg, by amputation or paralysis, in the line of duty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MUNICIPAL LAWS OF THE DISTRICT.

Mr. McKINLEY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1719) to provide for the examination and purchase of certain manuscripts comprising a revision and consolidation of the laws relating to municipal affairs in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR introduced a bill (H. R. 1720) to equalize the bounties paid by the United States to the volunteer soldiers and sailors of the late war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WIDOWS, ETC., OF PENSIONERS.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1721) for the relief of widows and minor children of deceased invalid pensioners; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS OF MINOR CHILDREN.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1722) providing an increase of pension to minor children, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIMITATIONS IN PENSION CASES.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1723) to remove the limitations in pension cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION FOR TOTAL HELPLESSNESS.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1724) to amend an

act relating to pensions for total helplessness; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MINIMUM INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1725) to provide for a minimum invalid pension of $8 per month; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR ADDITIONAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1726) to increase certain pensions for additional disabilities; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO EX-PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1727) providing a pension to surviving ex-prisoners of war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO DEPENDENT PARENTS.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1728) for the relief of dependent parents of deceased officers and enlisted men; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1225, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1729) to amend section 1225 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS UNDER SPECIAL ACTS.

Mr. GROSVENOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1730) for the relief of certain pensioners enrolled by special acts of Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

Mr. WILKINS introduced a bill (H. R. 1731) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Zanesville, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS REQUIRED OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1732) to reduce the amount of United States bonds to be required of national banks, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

CIRCULATING NOTES FOR NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1733) to provide for the issue of circulating notes to national banking associations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

SPECIE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1734) authorizing the issue of specie certificates, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

LAWS AS TO NATIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. WILKINS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1735) to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES REFORMATORY AND PRISON.

Mr. OUTHWAITE introduced a bill (H. R. 1736) to provide a prison and reformatory for persons convicted of violations of the laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

WAR TAXES.

Mr. OUTHWAITE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1737) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, ARMY MEDICAL MUSEUM.

Mr. OUTHWAITE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 26) to provide for the preparation and printing of an illustrated catalogue of the Army Medical Museum; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF HISTORIC GROUNDS, ETC.

Mr. ROMEIS introduced a bill (H. R. 1738) to provide for the survey of certain historic grounds, locations, and military works; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RESTORATION TO PENSION-ROLL OF REMARRIED WIDOWS.

Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 1739) to restore to the pension-rolls widows and mothers of soldiers and sailors of the late war who have been dropped from the rolls by reason of remarriage, in cases where they have again become, or may hereafter become, widows; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Mr. BROWN, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1740) for the erection of a monument to the late William Henry Harrison; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HAMILTON, OHIO.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, introduced a bill (H. R. 1741) for the erection of a public building at Hamilton, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEER ARMY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1742) for the relief of certain officers of the volunteer army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

WAR MAPS.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1743) for the republication of certain war maps; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSION LAWS.

Mr. BOOTHMAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1744) supplementary to and amendatory of the pension laws now in force, and granting pensions to disabled Union soldiers, sailors, and marines, and to their widows and to their minor and helpless children under the age of sixteen years, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, DEFIANCE, OHIO.

Mr. BOOTHMAN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1745) appropriating money for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable post-office building in the city of Defiance, Defiance County, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD LAWS FOR ALASKA.

Mr. COOPER introduced a bill (H. R. 1746) to secure the benefits of the homestead laws of the United States to the people of Alaska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR introduced a bill (H. R. 1747) to establish an educational fund to aid in the support of public schools in the several States and Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1748) to prevent the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors 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.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1749) prohibiting in the District of Columbia the sale of intoxicating liquors within two squares of any public-school building or Government building in which persons are employed in the service of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1750) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR also introduced a bill (H. R. 1751) repealing all limitations as to the time within which meritorious applications for pensions may be filed; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CREDIT TO OREGON FOR ORDNANCE, ETC.

Mr. HERMANN introduced a bill (H. R. 1752) to authorize the Secretary of War to credit the State of Oregon with the sum of $12,398.55 for ordnance and ordnance stores to be issued to the Territory of Washington on account of said State in payment for ordnance and ordnance

stores borrowed by said State of said Territory during the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877 and 1878, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1753) authorizing and allowing second homestead entries of public lands where failures to consummate original entry is occasioned by sickness, unavoidable accident, aridity or sterility of the soil, mistake of boundaries, etc.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1754) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war," approved January 29, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, UMPQUA RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1755) providing for the establishment of a light-house at or near the mouth of the Umpqua River, in the State of Oregon, and not to exceed in cost the sum of $80,000; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1756) for payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war claims for suppression of Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, as found due by commission appointed by Secretary of War, consisting of General Rufus Ingalls, Capt. A. J. Smith, and Hon. L. F. Grover, pursuant to act of Congress, and disallowed by Third Auditor of the Treasury, as per his report of February 7, 1860; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1757) to provide for the construction of a public building at Portland, Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1758) to extend the act of March 3, 1887, providing for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States, so as to include Indian depredations existing prior to the passage of this act, whether presented to or reported adversely by any department of the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1759) to extend the time for filing certain claims for compensation for horses and other property lost in the military service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FROM OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1760) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to audit certain claims pending from the State of Oregon and Washington Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1761) for the relief of the First National Bank of Portland, Oregon, for money advanced the Oregon Iron Works, the contractor in building the United States revenue-cutter Thomas Corwin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LAND DISTRICT IN OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1762) to establish an additional land district in the State of Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SALEM, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1763) to provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1764) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at $5,000 per annum; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1765) restoring to the United States certain of the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to aid in the construction of a railroad from Lake Superior to Puget Sound, and to restore the same to settlement, from Wallula to Portland, and to protect the rights of settlers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, UMPQUA RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1766) establishing a life-saving station and providing a life-saving crew at or near mouth of Umpqua River, in the State of Oregon, and appropriating $8,000 therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, YAQUINA BAY, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1767) making an appropriation for the establishment of a life-saving station and providing for a life-saving crew at Yaquina Bay, in the State of Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY WAGON-ROAD IN OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1768) making an appropriation for the resurvey, relocation, shortening, and improvement of the military wagon-road between Rogue River Valley and Fort Klamath, Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

BOAT RAILWAY AROUND OBSTRUCTIONS IN COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1769) making an appropriation for a final survey and estimates for and the commencement of the construction of a boat railway around the obstructions to navigation at The Dalles and Celilo Falls, in the Columbia River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TEMPORARY IMPROVEMENT OF NAVIGABLE RIVERS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1770) authorizing the Secretary of War to order certain repairs and improvements of a temporary character in navigable rivers, in order to preserve and continue the use and uninterrupted navigation thereof, and to draw his warrant or requisition from time to time upon the Secretary of the Treasury for such expenditures; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

OREGON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1771) to pay the Oregon Indian war claims audited by Philo Callender, war commissioner; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, COQUILLE RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1772) for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of the Coquille River, in the State of Oregon, at a cost not exceeding $40,000; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

VOLUNTARY SIGNAL OBSERVERS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1773) providing compensation and necessary instruments to voluntary signal observers; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 27) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the people of the States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CANAL AND LOCKS, COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking for the completion of the canal and locks on the Columbia River, and that it may be finished the sum of $500,000 appropriated therefor, that excessive freight may be reduced and thus add a blessing to the rich commerce of the Columbia River valley; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

WILLAMETTE VALLEY AND CASCADE MOUNTAIN WAGON-ROAD.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking that suits be brought in the name of the United States to cancel and annul all patents and grants of lands to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Wagon-Road Company of Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

OREGON CAYUSE INDIAN WAR.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking that pension be granted the survivors of the Oregon Cayuse Indian war and that of 1855-'56; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of

Oregon, asking that the survivors of the Cayuse Indian war of 1847–'48, of Oregon, be pensioned, and that their identification and services be certified by the secretary of state of Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

BOAT RAILWAY AROUND OBSTRUCTIONS IN COLUMBIA RIVER.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking for the construction of a boat railway around the obstructions on the Columbia River at The Dalles, and an appropriation therefor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WILLAMETTE RIVER.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, representing great injury to the navigation of the Willamette River near the city of Corvallis, and asking the immediate consideration of Congress and an appropriation to cover the engineer's estimates; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

FORFEITURE OF UNEARNED LAND GRANTS.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking Congress to declare forfeited all railroad and wagon-road land grants not earned according to the terms of said grants; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

UMPQUA RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Oregon Legislature for the survey and improvement of the Umpqua River, in Oregon, between Scottsburgh and Elkton, with a view to its improved navigation; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Oregon Legislature asking for forfeiture of the land grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and that the forfeiture of that portion of the grant between Portland, Oregon, and Wallula, Wash., be a separate measure and not made dependent on the forfeiture of the grant east of Wallula, and be first considered; which was referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

ROADWAY AT CAPE PERPETUA.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking an appropriation of $2,500 for a roadway around Cape Perpetua, the Government reservation for United States light-house purposes; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

OREGON INDIAN WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HERMANN also submitted a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking for payment of the claims growing out of the Oregon Indian war as adjusted and reported by Philo Callender, commissioner of Oregon Indian war claims, and amounting to $13,845.84, and being for supplies furnished; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

LIGHT-HOUSE, UMPQUA RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN also presented a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking for the construction of a light-house at the mouth of the Umpqua River, in Oregon, and that said river from Gardiner to the mouth be buoyed; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPAYMENT ON ACCOUNT OF LAND PURCHASES.

Mr. HERMANN also presented a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking for legislation providing for a repayment of an excess of $1.25 per acre to purchasers of lands within the limits of the grant to the Oregon Central Railroad Company, the said grant being now forfeited and restored to the public domain; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PAYMENT OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. HERMANN also presented a memorial of the Oregon Legislature, asking for payment of expenses of Oregon and Washington Territory volunteers in the Indian war of 1855–'56, as allowed by Commissioners Grover, Ingalls, and Smith, together with the unaudited accounts thereof, and for pensions to the survivors of said war and those of the Cayuse war of 1847; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION, ETC.

Mr. HERMANN also presented a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon, asking a modification of the treaty with China by prohibiting the further importation and immigration of Chinese and other Asiatic laborers, and to diminish those already here, thus preventing the further degradation of American labor, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ALLEGHENY, PA.

Mr. BAYNE introducod a bill (H. R. 1774) to provide for the erection of a public building for the accommodation of a post-office and other Government offices in the city of Allegheny, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. BAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1775) to repeal the law imposing internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, YORK, PA.

Mr. MAISH introduced a bill (H. R. 1776) for the erection of a public building at York, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN CITIZENS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. MAISH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1777) for the relief of certain citizens of the State of Pennsylvania who suffered losses from Union and Confederate troops during the invasion of the State by the army of General Lee; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

Mr. MAISH also submitted a joint resolution (H. Res. 28) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, in relation to the election of President and Vice-President; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAISH. I ask unanimous consent to have that resolution printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

There was no objection.

The joint resolution is as follows:

SECTION 1. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall become a part of the Constitution, namely:

ARTICLE XVI.

Article II, section 1, paragraph 2, to be made to read as follows:

"Each State shall be entitled to a number of electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in Congress."

The first division of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, ending with the words "directed to the President of the Senate" to be stricken out and the following substituted:

"The citizens of each State who shall be qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress, shall cast their votes for candidates for President and Vice-President by ballot, and proper returns of the votes so cast shall be made, under seal, within ten days to the secretary of state, or other officer lawfully performing the duties of such secretary in the government of said State, by whom the said returns shall be publicly opened in the presence of the chief executive magistrate of the State and of the chief-justice or judge of the highest court thereof; and the said secretary, chief executive magistrate, and judge, shall assign to each candidate voted for by a sufficient number of citizens, a proportionate part of the electoral votes to which the States shall be entitled in manner following, that is to say:

"They shall divide the whole number of votes returned by the whole number of the State's electoral vote, and the resulting quotient shall be the electoral ratio for the State, and shall assign to candidates voted for one electoral vote for each ratio of popular votes received by them, respectively, and, if necessary, additional electoral votes for successive largest fractions of a ratio shall be assigned to candidates voted for until the whole number of the electoral votes of the States shall be distributed; and the said officers shall thereupon make up and certify at least three general returns comprising the popular vote by counties, parishes, or other principal divisions of the State, and their apportionment of electoral votes as aforesaid, and shall transmit two thereof, under seal, to the seat of Government of the United States, one directed to the President of the Senate and one to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a third, unsealed return, shall be forthwith filed by the said secretary in his office and be recorded therein and be at all times open to inspection."

Article II, section 2, clause 4, to be made to read as follows:

"The Congress may determine the time for voting for President and Vice-President, and the time of assigning electoral votes for candidates voted for, which times shall be uniform throughout the United States."

Strike out the words "electors appointed" where they occur in the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, and substitute in their stead the words "electoral votes."

DRY-DOCK, LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY-YARD.

Mr. HARMER introduced a bill (H. R. 1778) to authorize the construction of a dry-dock at the United States navy-yard, League Island, Philadelphia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIPS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1779) for the construction of nautical school-ships; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

HOMES FOR INDIGENT FAMILIES OF SOLDIERS AND SEAMEN.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1780) to establish homes for the mothers, widows, and daughters of volunteer soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy of the United States who are disqualified from procuring their own support by reason of sickness or poverty; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ASSISTANT NAVAL CONSTRUCTORS.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1781) regulating the appointment of assistant naval constructors; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Mr. HARMER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1782) relating to promotions in the Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, WILKES BARRE, PA.

Mr. OSBORNE introduced a bill (H. R. 1783) to authorize the purchase of a site and the erection of a suitable building for post-office and other Government offices in the city of Wilkes Barre, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.

Mr. OSBORNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1784) to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, CHESTER, PA.

Mr. DARLINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 1785) for the erection of a public building at Chester, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

BONDS OF CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

Mr. ERMENTROUT introduced a bill (H. R. 1786) reducing the penal sum of the bond required to be given by persons engaging in the manufacture of cigars under the provisions of section 3387, chapter 7, title 35, Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. ERMENTROUT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1787) to improve the civil-service laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF CERTAIN CLERKS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ERMENTROUT also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 29) fixing the time when the pay of certain clerks to committees of the House of Representatives shall begin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. ERMENTROUT also submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the Committee on Accounts be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed to designate the committees which, in the judgment of the said committee, should be allowed clerks for the present Congress under the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1888, and report to the House without delay for its action thereon.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LANCASTER, PA.

Mr. HIESTAND introduced a bill (H. R. 1788) for the erection of a public building at Lancaster, Pa.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF LATE WAR.

Mr. ATKINSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1789) granting a pension to the soldiers and sailors who served in the United States Army and Navy during the war of the rebellion, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY BY CORPORATIONS.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1790) to prevent the acquisition of real property by corporations, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1754, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1791) to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes relative to the employment of persons discharged from the military or naval service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

PATENTS.

Mr. ATKINSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1792) to amend section 4887 of the Revised Statutes in relation to patents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PEACE AMONG NATIONS.

Mr. YARDLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 1793) to promote peace among nations by the establishment of a national tribunal or some fixed principle of arbitration; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DIRECT TAX.

Mr. BOUND presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania in regard to the Senate bill providing for the crediting and paying to the several States and Territories of all moneys collected under the direct tax levied under act of Congress of August 5, 1861; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ALTOONA, PA.

Mr. SCULL introduced a bill (H. R. 1794) to provide for the erection of a public building at Altoona, Pa., and appropriating money therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

UNITED STATES NAVAL HOMES.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, introduced (by request) a bill (H. R. 1795) for the relief of sailors and marines in the United States naval homes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania. I present this bill by request; and I desire to say it appears to me when a bill is presented by request there should be some record of that fact made on our Journal as well as in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

CLAIM OF SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. BRUMM introduced a bill (H. R. 1796) to authorize the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and pay the claim of the county of Schuylkill, in the State of Pennsylvania, for money advanced by it under allotments made by soldiers from said county during the late rebellion, by virtue of section 12 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property," approved July 22, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SECURITY OF DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1797) to provide for the security of deposits in national banks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

RETIREMENT OF NATIONAL-BANK NOTES.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1798) to retire national-bank notes and substitute therefor Treasury notes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PAYMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1799) to facilitate the payment of the public debt, and to provide a uniform paper circulation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

CAPITAL STOCK OF NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1800) to fix the maximum limit to the capital stock of the national banking associations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE OF SILVER DOLLARS.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1801) to provide for further coinage of silver dollars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE RESERVE, ETC.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1802) to simplify the currency, strengthen the coinage reserve, prevent contraction, and provide for a gradual increase of the circulating medium; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

Mr. BRUMM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1803) to amend the national-bank act; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

SOUTH CAROLINA COURTS.

Mr. PERRY introduced a bill (H. R. 1804) to regulate the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GREENVILLE, S. C.

Mr. PERRY also introduced a bill (H. R. 1805) for a public building at Greenville, S. C.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

RECORD OF LAND PATENTS.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (H R. 1806) providing for the record in the county where the land lies of patents returned to the General Land Office as undeliverable; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1014, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HEMPHILL introduced a bill (H. R. 1807) to amend section 1014 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a

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

SECTION 847, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. HEMPHILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1808) to amend section 847 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CITIZENS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. HEMPHILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1809) to authorize United States courts to take cognizance of cases in which a citizen of the District of Columbia is a party, the same as if he were a citizen of a State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES IN WAR OF 1812.

Mr. HEMPHILL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1810) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and settle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

CITADEL ACADEMY, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DIBBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 1811) providing for the payment to the State of South Carolina of rent for the Citadel Academy, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON JUTE.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1812) to place jute upon the free-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PRIVATE CLAIMS IN CONGRESS.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1813) regulating the proceedings in Congress upon private claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1814) to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company for losses incurred by the failure of said company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRICT COURTS, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1815) relating to the district courts of the eastern and western districts of the State of South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CIRCULATING NOTES OF STATE BANKS, ETC.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1816) to repeal all acts and parts of acts discriminating in taxation against the circulating notes of State banks and State banking associations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1817) to amend section 4004 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the railway mail service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE-CUTTER FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1818) for construction of a revenue-cutter for Charleston, S. C., in maintenance of the service, to replace the United States revenue-cutter McCulloch; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. DIBBLE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 30) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States creating and defining the office of second vice-president of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and ordered to be printed.

MUSTER AND PAY OF VOLUNTEER OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

Mr. NEAL introduced a bill (H. R. 1819) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June 3, 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS IN INDIAN WARS.

Mr. NEAL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1820) granting pensions to the soldiers engaged in any of the Indian wars prior to 1847; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. HOUK introduced a bill (H. R. 1821) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1822) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EVIDENCE IN PENSION CASES.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1823) to amend the pension laws and to prescribe certain rules of evidence in pension cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1824) to extend the provisions of the arrears-of-pension act approved March 3, 1879, to pensioners under special acts of Congress, and to repeal the limitations of arrears act; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXATION.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1825) to repeal the internal-tax laws of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1826) to preserve the purity of the elective franchise, and to punish bribery and other offenses against a free ballot; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TOBACCO TAX.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1827) to remove the tobacco tax, and repeal all laws requiring a license for the sale of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

Mr. HOUK also introduced a bill (H. R. 1828) to amend the act to regulate interstate commerce; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON SPIRITS.

Mr. McMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. 1829) to reduce the expense of collecting the tax on spirits, and to prevent officers of the Government from destroying property seized by them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICIAL BONDS.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1830) to provide for the execution of bonds of all officials by their sureties in aliquot parts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1831) granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1832) in relation to the examination of claims for Army supplies; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

WAREHOUSING FRUIT BRANDY.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1833) to provide for warehousing fruit brandy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1834) authorizing the Quartermaster-General and Commissary-General to re-examine claims against the United States, and extending time for filing such claims; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1835) to authorize the auditing and allowance of claims for use and occupation or destruction of buildings during the late war which were used alone for educational and religious purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3255, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. RICHARDSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1836) to amend sec-

tion 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, DOVER, TENN.

Mr. WASHINGTON introduced a bill (H. R. 1837) to construct a road to the national cemetery at Dover, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DELIVERY OF REGISTERED LETTERS, ETC.

Mr. GLASS introduced a bill (H. R. 1838) to amend sections 3929 and 4041 of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the Postmaster-General to prohibit the delivery of registered letters and the payment of money-orders, and providing for the return of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF LOTTERY TICKETS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1839) to punish the selling and advertising of lottery tickets 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.

REFUND OF TAXES ON RAW COTTON.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1840) to refund to producers the taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton in the years 1863 to 1868, inclusive, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL COPIES OF OFFICIAL RECORDS OF WAR OF REBELLION.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1841) providing for the publication of additional copies of the Official Records of the War of the Rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

LOTTERY ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1842) to prohibit the mailing of newspapers and other publications containing lottery advertisements, and prescribing a penalty for the violation of the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TAX ON TOBACCO.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1843) to enable tobacco planters to sell the tobacco raised or produced by them, free from any internal-revenue tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

AGRICULTURE.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1844) to promote agriculture, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

CONSULAR REPORTS.

Mr. GLASS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1845) requiring certain consular reports to be in plain English, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

Mr. PHELAN introduced a bill (H. R. 1846) for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report to Congress what, if any, legislation is necessary to improve the administration of justice in the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLMENT OF A NAVAL MILITIA, ETC.

Mr. WHITTHORNE introduced a bill (H. R. 1847) to provide for the enrollment of a naval militia and the organization of naval reserve forces; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REFUNDING TAXES COLLECTED ON RAW COTTON.

Mr. ENLOE introduced a bill (H. R. 1848) to refund certain taxes collected by the United States on raw cotton during the years 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

BRANCH HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1849) to provide for the location and erection in Tennessee of a branch home for disabled soldiers of the late war, Federal and Confederate, and other wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONERS WHO HAVE GIVEN UP CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1850) to drop from the pension-rolls the names of pensioners who have forsaken citizenship in the United States and have given their allegiance to foreign governments; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS IN FLORIDA AND OTHER INDIAN WARS.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1851) granting pensions to the soldiers of the Florida war and other Indian wars; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1852) to define the meaning of the term "retail liquor dealers," and to amend section 3244 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1853) to limit the franking privilege and to provide for the proper distribution of public documents; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TOBACCO TAX, ETC.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1854) to authorize the sale of tobacco by the producer as other products of the soil are now sold; and to repeal the internal-revenue taxes on tobacco, except cigars and cigarettes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CONGRESSIONAL FUNERALS.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1855) to regulate the expenditures of the officers of the Senate and House of Representatives in the matter of Congressional funerals; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

CLERK OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT AT JACKSON, TENN.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1856) to provide for a clerk of the United States district court at Jackson, Tenn.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

BEACON LIGHTS ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1857) to provide for an increased number of beacon lights on the Tennessee River; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. ENLOE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 31) to print, in RECORD form, additional copies of the President's message; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDATION CLAIMS.

Mr. LANHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 1858) to provide for the payment of Indian depredation claims, and making an appropriation therefor; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSITIONS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1859) to provide an additional mode of taking depositions of witnesses in causes pending in courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

DISTRIBUTION OF SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1860) to amend section 683 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE OF STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1861) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar and to restore its legal-tender character, and to provide for the free coinage of standard silver dollars;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

INTRODUCTION OF DISEASED CATTLE.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1862) to disapprove chapter 49 of the acts of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the Territory of New Mexico," approved March 19, 1884; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LANHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 1863) to disapprove No. 35 of the acts of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, entitled "An act to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle into the Territory of Arizona," approved March 2, 1885; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES FROM STATE COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (H. R. 1864) to correct the enrollment of an act approved March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to amend sections 1, 2, 3, and 10 of an act to determine the jurisdiction of the

circuit courts of the United States, and to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1875; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, TEXARKANA.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1865) to provide for the construction of a public building at Texarkana, on and across the boundary line between the States of Texas and Arkansas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CURRENCY CONTRACTION.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1866) to prevent the contraction of the currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

COINAGE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1867) to repeal the limitation upon the coinage of the silver dollar; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

EXTENSION OF NATIONAL-BANK CHARTERS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1868) to repeal the proviso to section 12 of an act entitled "An act to enable national banking associations to extend their corporate existence and for other purposes," approved July 12, 1882; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

LIENS OF JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1869) to regulate the liens of judgments in the courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RIGHT OF ACTION, COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1870) to revive and extend the right of action in the Court of Claims in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1871) to enlarge the jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY ACTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1872) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

JURISDICTION OF UNITED STATES COURTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1873) to limit the jurisdiction of the district and circuit courts of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TEXAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. CULBERSON also introduced a bill (H. R. 1874) to change the eastern and northern judicial districts of Texas, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FORT WORTH, TEX.

Mr. ABBOTT introduced a bill (H. R. 1875) for the erection of a public building at Fort Worth, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PALESTINE, TEX.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (H. R. 1876) to authorize the construction of a public building for a post-office in the city of Palestine, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

CATTLE AND DAIRY FARMING.

Mr. MARTIN also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 32) providing for the printing of additional copies of Executive Document No. 51, first session Forty-ninth Congress, on the subject of cattle and dairy farming; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

DATE OF MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Mr. CRAIN introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 33) proposing an amendment to the Constitution, substituting the 31st of December for the 4th of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of members of the House of Representatives, and providing that Congress shall hold its annual meeting on the first Monday in January.

Mr. CRAIN. I call for the reading of the joint resolution at length, and ask unanimous consent to have it printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The joint resolution was read at length, and was referred to the Select Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, and was ordered to be printed. It is as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, namely:

"ARTICLE —.

"The 31st day of December, at noon, is substituted for the 4th day of March as the commencement and termination of the official term of the members of the House of Representatives.

The Congress in existence when the members of the first House of Representatives are elected after the ratification of this amendment shall hold no annual session after such election, and its term of office shall expire on the thirty-first day of the following December.

Congress shall assemble at least once in each year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in January, unless Congress shall by law appoint a different day.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT BROWNSVILLE, TEX.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1877) to provide for the purchase of the necessary land and the erection thereon of a custom-house, post-office, and Federal court building, in the city of Brownsville, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

TEXAS JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1878) to amend sections 2, 4, 5, and 9 of an act approved February 24, 1879, entitled "An act to create the northern judicial district of Texas, and to change the eastern and western judicial districts of said State, and to fix the times and places for holding courts in said districts," as amended by the act approved June 3, 1884, and to provide for holding terms of the court of the western judicial district of Texas at the city of Laredo, and for holding terms of the court of the eastern judicial district of Texas at the city of Brownsville, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SUBTREASURY AT GALVESTON, TEX.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1879) to provide for the establishment of a subtreasury at Galveston, Tex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

LETTER-CARRIERS.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1880) to include letter-carriers within the provisions of the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATION.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1881) to provide for the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of public lands among the States and Territories for educational purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

PROMOTION OF ARMY SURGEONS.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1882) to authorize the promotion of certain assistant surgeons of the Army after twenty years of service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1883) to provide for the examination of officers of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

RETIRED LIST FOR CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1884) to establish a retired-list for persons employed in the civil service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, and ordered to be printed.

HEATING STREET-RAILWAY CARS.

Mr. CRAIN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1885) to require the street-railway companies in the District of Columbia to heat the cars used by them on their roads; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 914, UNITED STATES REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. KILGORE introduced a bill (H. R. 1886) to amend section 914 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

ANNULMENT OF CERTAIN LAND TITLES, TEXAS.

Mr. KILGORE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1887) to annul certain titles to land acquired by judicial proceedings in the courts of the United States in Texas, and for other purposes; which was read a first

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

ILLEGAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. O'FERRALL offered the following resolution; which was read, and referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to communicate to this House any information in his possession in reference to the illegal use of the public lands by cattle graziers, giving the names of such malfeasors and the quantity of land so used, and also what steps the Interior Department and its agents have taken to prevent and prohibit such illegal use of the public lands, including any proceedings taken, judicially or otherwise, in the premises.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1888) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

GRAVE OF GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1889) to preserve the grave of General Daniel Morgan and erect a monument over the same; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNDARIES FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, VIRGINIA.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1890) to amend an act approved June 15, 1882, changing the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Mr. O'FERRALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1891) to provide for a light-house at Newport News, Middle Ground, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BOUNDARIES FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, VIRGINIA.

Mr. WISE introduced a bill (H. R. 1892) to amend an act approved June 15, 1882, changing the boundaries of the fourth collection district of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR OF 1812.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1893) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and settle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore, growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1894) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXES.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1895) to repeal the law imposing internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco and liquors distilled from fruits, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3709, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1896) to amend and re-enact section 3709 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to regulate the making of contracts and purchases of supplies or services for the Government; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PURCHASE OF TOBACCO FOR THE ARMY.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1897) to regulate the method of purchasing tobacco for the use of the Army; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CADETS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1898) to provide for the selection of cadets for the naval service and their technical education; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EXCHANGE OF GUNS.

Mr. WISE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1899) to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange guns with the R. E. Lee Volunteer Battery, of Petersburgh, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL-REVENUE TAXATION.

Mr. WISE also presented resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, instructing the Senators and requesting the Representatives of that State to vote for the repeal of internal-revenue taxation, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ACCOUNTS UNDER EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. BOWDEN introduced a bill (H. R. 1900) providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FORTRESS MONROE, VA.

Mr. BOWDEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1901) for the erection of a public building at Fortress Monroe; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, NORFOLK, VA.

Mr. BOWDEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1902) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Norfolk, in the State of Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF INTERNAL TAXATION.

Mr. BOWDEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1903) to repeal the internal-revenue laws of the United States, and to abolish all taxes and all offices created by them; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, YORKTOWN, VA.

Mr. BOWDEN also introduced a bill (H. R. 1904) providing for the building of a road to the national cemetery at Yorktown; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT TO MARY, MOTHER OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE introduced a bill (H. R. 1905) for the completion of the monument to Mary, the mother of Washington, at Fredericksburgh, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, TANGIER SPIT, VIRGINIA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1906) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at or near Tangier Spit, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1907) to provide for macadamizing the road from the railroad to the national cemetery in the city of Fredericksburgh, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, POCOMOKE RIVER, VIRGINIA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1908) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at or near the mouth of the Pocomoke River, in Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

BUOY DEPOT AT CHINCOTEAGUE INLET, VIRGINIA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1909) making an appropriation to establish a buoy depot at Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, PONGOTEAGUE CREEK, VIRGINIA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1910) making an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of Pongoteague Creek, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FREDERICKSBURGH, VA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1911) to purchase a site and erect a public building in the town of Fredericksburgh, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE, GREAT WICOMICO RIVER, VIRGINIA.

Mr. THOMAS H. B. BROWNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1912) asking an appropriation for the establishment of a light-house at the mouth of Great Wicomico River, Virginia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT STAUNTON, VA.

Mr. YOST introduced a bill (H. R. 1913) for the erection of a public building at the city of Staunton, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ROAD TO NATIONAL CEMETERY, AUGUSTA COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

Mr. YOST also introduced a bill (H. R. 1914) to construct a road from the city of Staunton to the national cemetery in the county of Augusta,

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

TAXES UPON TOBACCO AND SPIRITS.

Mr. YOST also introduced a bill (H. R. 1915) to repeal the law imposing internal-revenue taxes upon tobacco and upon spirits distilled from fruits, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Mr. YOST also introduced a bill (H. R. 1916) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

BOOK-MAKING AND POOL-SELLING IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HOGG introduced a bill (H. R. 1917) to prohibit book-making of any kind and pool-selling in the District of Columbia for the purpose of gaming; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

MARINE HOSPITAL, POINT PLEASANT, W. VA.

Mr. HOGG also introduced a bill (H. R. 1918) to construct a marine hospital at Point Pleasant, W. Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHTING OF BRIDGES.

Mr. HOGG also introduced a bill (H. R. 1919) providing how bridges spanning navigable rivers shall be lighted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

Mr. HOGG also introduced a bill (H. R. 1920) prohibiting the buying, selling, or transferring of tickets or chances in any lottery in all territories subject to the jurisdiction of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. THOMAS, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 1921) directing the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers who were promoted after re-enlistment; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASE OF PENSION TO SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Mr. THOMAS, of Wisconsin, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1922) granting an increase of pension to soldiers and sailors in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, KEWAUNEE, WIS.

Mr. HUDD introduced a bill (H. R. 1923) providing for the establishment of a life-saving station at the harbor of Kewaunee, Wis.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

CLERKS FOR SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HUDD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1924) providing compensation for a clerk for Senators and Representatives in Congress; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

Mr. GUENTHER introduced a bill (H. R. 1925) to promote the efficiency of the revenue marine service; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, FOND DU LAC, WIS.

Mr. GUENTHER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1926) for the erection of a public building at Fond du Lac, Wis.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SITE OF TIMBER ON MENOMONEE LANDS.

Mr. GUENTHER also introduced a bill (H. R. 1927, to authorize the sale of timber on certain lands reserved for the use of the Menomnee tribe of Indians in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indians Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF JUDGES, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURTS.

Mr. CASWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 1928) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

RETURN OF DIRECT TAX.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1929) to credit and pay to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, and parties from whom the direct tax levied by act of Congress approved August 5, 1861, was collected, and to cancel the unpaid balance thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COMMERCE.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1930) to repeal chapter 104 of the act of Congress approved February 4, 1887, entitled "An act to regulate commerce;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SECURITY FOR NATIONAL-BANK CIRCULATION.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1931) authorizing the issue of United States bonds, and providing a permanent security for national-bank circulation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

REAL ESTATE IN TERRITORIES.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1932) relating to ownership of real estate in the Territories by certain corporations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

Mr. CASWELL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1933) for the relief of purchasers and other grantees of the United States of certain swamp and overflowed lands, and to reimburse and indemnify certain States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Mr. SMITH, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill (H. R. 1934) for the erection of a public building at Milwaukee, Wis.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JUSTICES SUPREME COURT, ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, introduced a bill (H. R. 1935) to increase the compensation of the justices of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LAND GRANT.

Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1936) to fix the price of public land within the limits of the forfeited Texas Pacific Railroad land grant; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MINING.

Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1937) to amend chapter 340, United States Statutes at Large, volume 24, Forty-ninth Congress, and to promote and encourage mining; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

FORT LOWELL MILITARY RESERVATION, ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1938) to reduce the Fort Lowell military reservation in Arizona; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA.

Mr. SMITH, of Arizona, also introduced a bill (H. R. 1939) to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

SIOUX RESERVATION, DAKOTA.

Mr. GIFFORD introduced a bill (H. R. 1940) to divide a portion of the reservation of the Sioux Nation of Indians in Dakota into separate reservations, and to secure the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ADMISSION OF SOUTH DAKOTA, ETC.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1941) to provide for the admission of the State of South Dakota into the Union, and for the organization of the Territory of North Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED STATE OF NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1942) to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICES, DAKOTA.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1943) to provide for two additional associate justices of the supreme court of Dakota, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

SETTLERS UPON THE WINNEBAGO AND CROW CREEK RESERVATIONS.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1944) to provide for the relief of settlers upon the Winnebago and Crow Creek reservations, in Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL LANDS, DAKOTA.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1945) granting to Dakota Territory section 16, township 106, range 64 west, in the county of Aurora, in said Territory, for the purposes of a reform school, and granting to said Territory one section of land in lieu thereof for school purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICTS, DAKOTA.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1946) to create two additional land districts in Dakota, and to define the boundaries of the Deadwood district; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF LAND LAWS.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1947) to amend section 2288, chapter 4, of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ABANDONED AND USELESS MILITARY RESERVATIONS.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1948) to amend section 2, chapter 214, laws of the first session Forty-eighth Congress, approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of abandoned and useless military reservations;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED INDIAN COMMISSION.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1949) creating a commission to negotiate with the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of Sioux Indians of Dakota to secure modifications of existing treaties; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC LANDS FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1950) to set apart section 36, township 111, range 62, Dakota Territory, for educational purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

RAPID CITY, DAK.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1951) granting to Rapid City, Dak., fractional section 16, township 2 north, range 7 east, Black Hills (Dakota) meridian; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to beprinted.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, PIERRE, DAK.

Mr. GIFFORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 1952) for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian industrial school at Pierre, Dak.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MONTANA AND IDAHO TERRITORIES.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (H. R. 1953) to annex a portion of the Territory of Montana to Idaho Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, IDAHO.

Mr. DUBOIS also introduced a bill (H. R. 1954) to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Idaho; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED STATE OF MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE introduced a bill (H. R. 1955) to provide for the formation and admission into the Union of the State of Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

RATIFICATION OF AGREEMENT WITH CERTAIN INDIANS.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1956) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and River Crow Indians in Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CROW INDIAN RESERVATION, MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1957) to provide a permanent reservation for the Crow Indians in Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

OWNERSHIP OF REAL ESTATE IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1958) to amend an act entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY STORES FOR MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1959) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue to the governor of the Territory of Montana military stores for the use of the regular, enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

FISH CULTURE IN MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1960) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease Silver Lake, in the Territory of Montana, for the purpose of fish culture; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT HELENA, MONT.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1961) for the erection of a public building at Helena, Mont.; which was read a first and second time. referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ANNEXATION OF PART OF IDAHO.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1962) to annex a portion of the Territory of Idaho to Washington Territory and Montana Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA, MONT.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1963) to provide for the parting and refining of silver and gold bullion at the assay office in Helena, Mont.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1964) to provide for the boring of artesian wells in the Territory of Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

FEDERAL OFFICIALS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1965) concerning the appointment of Federal officials in the Territories; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

LAND DISTRICT IN MONTANA.

Mr. TOOLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1966) to create the Fort Benton land district, in the Territory of Montana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

APPELLATE COURT FOR NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Mr. JOSEPH introduced a bill (H. R. 1967) to provide for the organization of an appellate court for the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

SPANISH AND MEXICAN LAND GRANTS.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1968) to provide for the judicial investigation and determination of the validity of Spanish and Mexican land grants in New Mexico, Arizona, and the territory acquired from Mexico, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

SUPREME COURT, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced (by request) a bill (H. R. 1969) to provide for the appointment of justices of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, authorized to determine the validity of Spanish and Mexican land grants in the said Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

LEVEES ON RIO GRANDE RIVER.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1970) to provide for building levees on the banks of the Rio Grande River in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ALBUQUERQUE, N. MEX.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1971) to provide for the erection of a public building at Albuquerque, N. Mex.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1972) authorizing the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico to increase the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in said Territory; which was read a first

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

SECTION 1882, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1973) to amend section 1882 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, and ordered to be printed.

UNIVERSITY IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1974) to reserve lands in the Territory of New Mexico for the benefit of a university in said Territory, and providing for the selection and withdrawal of the same from sale or other disposal; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

IRRIGATION IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1975) to provide for the building of reservoirs in the Territory of New Mexico for the storage of water for the purpose of irrigation; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 1858, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1976) to amend section 1858 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 34) providing for the furnishing of a complete set of weights and measures to the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

ASSAY OFFICE AT SOCORRO, N. MEX.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1977) to establish an assay office at Socorro, in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

UNPAID UNITED STATES JURORS IN NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1978) in relation to certain unpaid United States jurors and others in New Mexico Territory; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

ARMY AND NAVY HOSPITAL, LAS VEGAS, N. MEX.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1979) for the construction of an Army and Navy hospital at the Las Vegas Hot Springs, in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ARTESIAN WELLS, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1980) to provide for the boring of artesian wells in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

COMMON SCHOOLS, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1981) to aid in the support of common schools in the Territory of New Mexico; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC PARK, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1982) to set apart a certain tract of land situated on the headwaters of the Pecos River, in New Mexico, as a public park; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

COUNTY OF SAN JUAN, NEW MEXICO.

Mr. JOSEPH also introduced a bill (H. R. 1983) to ratify an act entitled "An act creating the county of San Juan, in the Territory of New Mexico;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

UINTAH INDIAN RESERVATION.

Mr. CAINE introduced a bill (H. R. 1984) to restore to the public domain a part of the Uintah Indian reservation in the Territory of Utah, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The SPEAKER. The regular call is completed. The Chair will now recognize gentlemen who were not present when their States were called.

REPEAL OF PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill (H. R. 1985) to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1986) relating to the construction of public buildings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced joint resolution (H. Res. 35) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the President to veto any item or items of an appropriation bill, while approving of the other portions of the bill; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL PHARMACOPŒIA.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1987) to prepare and publish a national pharmacopœia for the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. RANDALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 1988) limiting the time within which claims against the United States may be filed and prosecuted; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS FOR SURVIVORS OF THE FLORIDA WAR.

Mr. MCMILLIN introduced a bill (H. R. 1989) granting a pension to the survivors of the Florida war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Mr. ROGERS introduced a bill (H. R. 1990) to amend the act of the 20th of January, 1885, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertainment of claims of American citizens for spoliations committed by the French prior to the 31st of July, 1801;" which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

UTILIZATION OF HOT WATER, HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Mr. ROGERS also introduced the following joint resolution (H. Res. 36); which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Interior to utilize the hot water now running to waste in the permanent reservation at Hot Springs, Ark., and for other purposes.

Whereas it is estimated by the superintendent of the Hot Springs Reservation that 300,000 gallons of hot water are daily running to waste on said reservation, because the Secretary of the Interior is powerless under existing laws to give it a useful direction; and

Whereas said superintendent also reports that the hot-water supply barely exceeds the demand; and

Whereas he urgently recommends the increase of the hot-water rents to $40 per tub per annum: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to utilize the hot water now running to waste by permitting its use by not exceeding three bath-houses, to be erected by individuals below and off said Hot Springs Reservation (the expense of obtaining said water to be borne by the proprietors of said bath-houses), said water to be furnished under the same restrictions and regulations as now govern the supply of hot water furnished to the bath-houses above and off said reservation, and that the water rents for all bath-houses be increased to $40 per tub per annum.

REORGANIZATION OF CONSULAR SERVICE.

Mr. BELMONT introduced a bill (H. R. 1991) to reorganize the consular service of the United States on a salaried basis, to provide for additional consular clerks, to regulate fees, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PLEASURE YACHTS.

Mr. BELMONT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1992) to amend the United States Statutes in relation to pleasure yachts; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

IMPORTATION OF WORKS OF ART.

Mr. BELMONT also introduced a bill (H. R. 1993) to amend section 2505 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to the importation of works of art; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CLAIMS OF SOLDIERS AND SAILORS, ETC.

Mr. SPINOLA (by Mr. BLISS) introduced a bill (H. R. 1994) to remove limitation from claims of soldiers and sailors, to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes, and to retire from the civil service those disabled in the Army and Navy; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLISS. My colleague [Mr. SPINOLA], at whose request I have introduced this bill, is absent on account of sickness.

POSTAGE-STAMPS.

Mr. BLISS introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 37) requesting the

Postmaster-General to discontinue the use of the green two-cent postage-stamps and return to the use of the two-cent stamp of terra-cotta color; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

LAKES AND GULF WATERWAY COMMISSION.

Mr. SPRINGER introduced a bill (H. R. 1995) to create the Lakes and Gulf Waterway Commission; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS.

Mr. HOWARD introduced a bill (H. R. 1996) to amend certain sections of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to pensions, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

EDUCATION.

Mr. McRAE introduced a bill (H. R. 1997) to aid the cause of education in certain States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Education, and ordered to be printed.

SWAMP LANDS.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1998) to relieve purchasers of and to indemnify certain States for swamp lands, 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.

FORFEITURE OF RAILROAD LAND GRANTS.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 1999) to declare the forfeiture of certain lands granted to aid certain railroads, 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.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2000) to forfeit the lands granted to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2001) to forfeit lands granted to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS AS RAILROAD ATTORNEYS.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2002) to prohibit members of Congress from acting as attorneys or employés for railroad companies holding charters or having received grants of lands or pecuniary aid from the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF PRE-EMPTION AND TIMBER-CULTURE LAWS, ETC.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2003) to repeal the pre-emption and timber-culture laws, and to amend the desert-land act, 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.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2004) to grant additional rights to certain homestead settlers, 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.

SECTION 3480, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2005) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

HOMESTEAD SETTLERS.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2006) to grant additional rights to certain homestead settlers on public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

INCOME TAX.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2007) to lay a graduated income tax, and to provide for the manner of collecting the same, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

CAPTURED AND ABANDONED PROPERTY.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2008) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

CONTRACTION OF THE CURRENCY.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2009) to prevent the national banks from contracting the currency; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC INTERSTATE BUILDING, TEXARKANA.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2010) to provide for a public interstate building at Texarkana; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

MONEYS COLLECTED ON RAW COTTON.

Mr. McRAE also introduced a bill (H. R. 2011) to credit and pay to the States all moneys collected as a tax or duty on raw cotton under the act approved July 1, 1862, and the acts amendatory thereto; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. DINGLEY introduced a bill (H. R. 2012) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the lawful money deposited in the Treasury in trust by national banking associations for the retirement of their circulating notes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT AT CRAB ISLAND, LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

Mr. MOFFITT introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 38) providing for the erection of a monument at Crab Island, Lake Champlain, over the grave of the unknown dead who fell at the battle of Plattsburgh on the 11th of September, 1814; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

MONUMENT AT OLD FORT TICONDEROGA, STATE OF NEW YORK.

Mr. MOFFITT also introduced a bill (H. R. 2013) for the erection of a monument on the site of old Fort Ticonderoga, State of New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

TRESPASSERS UPON INDIAN LANDS, ETC.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following messages from the President of the United States; which were severally referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 23d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to trespasses upon Indian lands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 23d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill granting a right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation, in the Territory of Dakota.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of the 22d ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to timber trespasses upon the public lands, so as to include Indian lands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 27th December, 1887, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, draught of a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies."

The matter is commended to the consideration of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 22d ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Indians of the Yakima reservation, in Washington Territory, for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad across said reservation, etc.

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

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 24th ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made by the Pah-Ute Indians, and granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the Walker River reservation, in Nevada.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 24th ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, and to grant a right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway through the Lake Traverse Indian reservation, in Dakota. The matter is presented for the consideration and action of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. A number of communications have heretofore been received from the Executive Departments, which have been presented to the House, ordered to be printed, and laid on the table for reference. If there be no objection, the Clerk, under the direction of the Chair, will make proper reference of the same hereafter, and cause them to be entered upon the Journal.

There was no objection.

And then, on motion of Mr. MILLS (at 4 o'clock and 48 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

PRIVATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Under the rule private bills and joint resolutions of the following titles were introduced and referred, as indicated below:

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 2014) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2015) to grant the right of way over the public lands in Alabama to the Rome and Decatur Railroad Company from Rome, Ga., to Decatur, Ala., on the Tennessee River—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2016) to grant the right of way over the public lands in Alabama, and to grant lands in said State in aid of the St. Louis, Alabama and Atlantic Railroad—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2017) to incorporate the Rock Creek Railway Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HERBERT: A bill (H. R. 2018) for the relief of the estate of James H. Judkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2019) for the relief of the estate of William T. Judkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEEL: A bill (H. R. 2020) to refund illegal internal-revenue tax collected of James R. Berry as late auditor of the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2021) to grant a pension to John Reeves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2022) to grant relief to Elizabeth Phillips and child, as widow of Reuben Phillips, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2023) to grant a pension to John Harper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2024) to grant a pension to Malissa Jane Earls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2025) to place William J. Sowell on the rolls of the Arkansas Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2026) for the relief of Jasper J. Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2027) to correct military record of Lafayette Mason—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2028) for the relief of Nancy Blagg, widow of Israel J. Blagg—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 2029) to amend an act entitled "An to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, in the District of Columbia," approved January 22, 1867—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2030) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary H. Pike, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2031) for the relief of William Barnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2032) for the relief the estate of P. P. Burton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2033) for the relief of the estate of W. W. Adams, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2034) for the relief of J. J. McAlmont—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2035) for the relief of Henry W. Long—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 2036) authorizing and directing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and pay the claims of certain laborers in the custom-house at San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKENNA: A bill (H. R. 2037) for the relief of Christopher Green and Hugh C. Trainor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BIGGS: A bill (H. R. 2038) for the relief of Maurice G. Griffith—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. T. L. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 2039) for the relief of Charles Murphy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2040) for the relief of A. Berding and A. Berding & Co.,—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2041) for the relief of Thomas Guinean—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2042) for the relief of Charles Murphy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2043) for the relief of August Leschinsky—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2044) to authorize the adjustment of certain accounts arising in the Indian service—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SYMES: A bill (H. R. 2045) for the relief of Edward Rice—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2046) for the relief of William E. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2047) for the relief of John C. Johnston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2048) for the relief of James H. Wells—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2049) to remove the charge of desertion against Francis A. Land—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2050) granting a pension to E. N. Ordway—to the Committee of Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 2051) to refund to the heirs of Calvin Durand, of Milford, State of Connecticut, certain customs duties improperly collected—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 2052) granting a pension to Jane A. Vail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2053) for the relief of the United States Regulation Fire-Arms Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: A bill (H. R. 2054) for the relief of James M. Lowry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2055) for the relief of Rufus Barker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2056) for the relief of Joel J. Goss—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRISP: A bill (H. R. 2057) for the relief of V. B. Jossey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2058) for the relief of John F. McRae—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2059) for the relief of S. E. Scarborough—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPRINGER: A bill (H. R. 2060) for the relief of John Spicer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2061) granting an increase of pension to Francis D. Freitas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2062) for the relief of John W. Breckenridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. G. A. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 2063) granting a pension to Marion Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2064) granting a pension to Jacob F. Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2065) granting a pension to Moses F. Bassett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNHAM: A bill (H. R. 2066) for the relief of Maj. Daniel N. Bash—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2067) for the relief of James H. Gilbert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2068) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay certain citizens of Chicago, employés of the custom-house, for extra-time service—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ADAMS: A bill (H. R. 2069) for the relief of John G. Schuler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2070) for the relief of Arno Voss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2071) for the relief of Martha Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2072) for the relief of John Erpelding and Nicolaus J. Erpelding, administrator of the estate of Nicolaus Erpelding—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Willborg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HITT: A bill (H. R. 2074) granting a pension to James Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2075) to incorporate the Capital Rapid Transit Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PAYSON: A bill (H. R. 2076) for the relief of Alice E. Culver, administratrix of the estate of F. B. Culver, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2077) to place on the pension-rolls the name of William S. Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2078) granting a pension to Charlotte T. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEST: A bill (H. R. 2079) for the relief of Lyman B. Cutler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2080) for the relief of Conrad Vollmer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2081) granting a pension to Patrick Gregg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2082) granting a pension to Silas W. Shutts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2083) granting a pension to Mary Shall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2084) granting a pension to George Stodd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2085) to grant a pension to Alice S. Parker—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 2086) granting a pension to William M. Ammerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2087) for the relief of Emily Dailey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2088) for the relief of W. S. Carpenter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2089) for the relief of John S. Dill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2090) for the relief of John B. Eads—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2091) for the relief of David Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. A. J. HOPKINS: A bill (H. R. 2092) for the relief of Goff A. Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2093) for the relief of John K. Le Baron—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2094) to increase the pension of Alonzo B. Chatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2095) granting a pension to Eunice A. Pauntain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2096) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Freeman S. Jay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIVELY: A bill (H. R. 2097) to authorize the construction of a bridge across Trail Creek, in the city of Michigan City, Ind.—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2098) for the relief of John G. Maughermar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 2099) to reimburse the Miami Indians of Indiana for moneys improperly taken from them—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2100) for the relief of Woodson W. Thrasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2101) for the relief of Samuel Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2102) for the relief of William R. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2103) for the relief of James P. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2104) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2105) granting a pension to Lewis Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLMAN: A bill (H. R. 2106) to equalize the bounties of soldiers who served in the late war for the Union—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2107) granting condemned cannon and cannonballs for monumental purposes to John A. Platter Post, No. 82, Grand Army of the Republic, Indiana—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2108) to make the Lake Borgne outlet, to improve the low-water navigation of the Mississippi River from New Orleans, La., to Cairo, Ill., and incidentally to reclaim and protect the valley lands of the Mississippi River and tributaries from overflow without levees—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2109) for the relief of Red Cloud and other Sioux Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2110) for the relief of John Colter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2111) for the relief of Charlotte H. Fenton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2112) for the relief of Capt. John Burkhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2113) for the relief of William Rutherford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2114) granting a pension to Charles H. Lockwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2115) granting a pension to Fletcher S. Dewey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2116) granting a pension to Johanna Eckhardt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2117) granting a pension to Thomas F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2118) granting a pension to Nathaniel Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2119) granting a pension to Ardenia Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2120) granting a pension to Elizabeth Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2121) granting a pension to Michael Sheets—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2122) granting a pension to Sarah Sanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2123) granting a pension to James R. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2124) granting a pension to Neal Meginley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. T. M. BROWNE: A bill (H. R. 2125) for the relief of Capt. Robert G. Smither—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2126) for the relief of the widow and children of Peter H. Cookus, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2127) for the relief of George F. Roberts and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2128) for the relief of Sewell, Coulson & Porter, Harrison & Fishback—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2129) for the relief of Joseph Heaton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2130) for the relief of Eli Houser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2131) for the relief of Joseph Cox, administrator of Charles Pasters, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2132) granting a pension to John E. McGaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2133) granting a pension to Henry C. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2134) granting a pension to Jesse Stout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2135) granting a pension to David Gentry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2136) granting a pension to C. H. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2137) granting a pension to the widow and minor children of Nathaniel W. Parker, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2138) to increase the pension of Samuel B. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2139) granting a pension to George Rhody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2140) granting a pension to Eliza Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2141) granting a pension to David Modlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2142) granting a pension to Nancy E. Retz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2143) donating four condemned cannon to the Sol. Meredith Grand Army Post, of Richmond, Ind.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 2144) for the relief of John B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2145) for the relief of John Affalter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2146) for the relief of Franklin R. M. Gilbert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2147) for the relief of Mrs. Honora V. Lyon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2148) for the relief of James Colvin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2149) for the relief of Aaron M. Applegate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2150) for the relief of Luther F. Warder—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. OWEN: A bill (H. R. 2151) for the relief of Joseph B. Burton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2152) to pay to Perry B. Bowser $500 as back pay for recruiting, and for expenses borne in the military service of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2153) granting increase of pension to George H. Gaskill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYNUM: A bill (H. R. 2154) for the relief of the legal representatives of Edward A. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2155) granting a pension to James S. Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2156) granting a pension to Warren Ohaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2157) granting a pension to Ann E. Mussman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2158) granting a pension to Matilda Ann Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOVEY: A bill (H. R. 2159) for the relief of Isaac C. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2160) for the relief of Charles H. Mason—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2161) for the relief of Thomas I. Taylor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2162) for the relief of Catharine K. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2163) for the relief of Jesse T. Battles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2164) for the relief of Crawford Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2165) for the relief of Benjamin A. Bertram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2166) for the relief of Joseph Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2167) for the relief of George E. Oliphant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2168) for the relief of Isaac M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEAR: A bill (H. R. 2169) making appropriation for the improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, and the completion of the dry docks at the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River, and amending the statutes in regard to the construction of a floating boom connecting the wall of the canal with the bridge at Keokuk, Iowa—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2170) to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. A. R. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 2171) for the relief of F. M. Wadley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2172) for the relief of Nancy J. Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2173) for the relief of Green Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 2174) granting a pension to Lewis Fichthorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2175) granting a pension to Sarah M. Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 2176) granting a pension to Alexander J. Collinge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEAR: A bill (H. R. 2177) granting a pension to Mahala Robbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2178) granting a pension to Emmeline Topping—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) granting a pension to John Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2180) granting a pension to Lucretia Luckey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2181) granting a pension to John E. Cooksey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2182) granting a pension to Henry Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) granting a pension to Theodore Kraup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) granting a pension to Samuel M. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2185) granting a pension to John C. Herriman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) granting a pension to Patrick Tierney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) granting a pension to William Walsh—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2188) granting a pension to Thomas C. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) granting a pension to Louis Kohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2190) granting a pension to Jane Smallridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) granting a pension to Rhoda Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) granting a pension to James M. Morgan's Iowa Infantry and Mounted Volunteers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) granting a pension to Elisha Wilkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2194) for the relief of William H. Manning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2195) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2196) for the relief of S. T. Marshall—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEAVER: A bill (H. R. 2197) to correct the military record of Charles Owens, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2198) granting a pension to Sara A. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2199) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Moss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) for the relief of Henry Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2201) granting a pension to Claiborn Callison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) granting a pension to Nathaniel Brary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2203) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Bushey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) granting a pension to Whipple Handy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) granting a pension to Samuel Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2206) removing the charge of desertion from the military record of Nicholas Hoit—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2207) granting a pension to Simpson Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) granting a pension to Julia A. Cornell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) granting a pension to Mrs. A. J. Pope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) granting a pension to Hannah E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2211) granting a pension to George W. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) granting a condemned cannon to the Grand Army post at Montezuma, Iowa—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CONGER (by request): A bill (H. R. 2213) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Tellisse W. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STRUBLE: A bill (H. R. 2214) granting a pension of $100 per month to Henry D. Fuller, of Company F, Twenty-eighth Iowa Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLMES: A bill (H. R. 2215) granting a pension to Charles Glamann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRILL: A bill (H. R. 2216) for the relief of Thomas A. Osborn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2217) for the relief of William S. Thatcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2218) to increase the pension of James A. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2219) for the relief of D. H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. J. A. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 2220) for the relief of John W. Johnston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2221) for the relief of Mary Clarke—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) granting a pension to William Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2223) for the relief of the heirs of Job Welton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) for the relief of James McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) for the relief of Jacob Theirer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) for the relief of H. P. Wells—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2227) for the relief of Josiah Elkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) for the relief of Josiah H. Pillsbury—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2229) to re-examine the homestead claim of Ira Haworth—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 2230) extending to John Wollanis the benefits and provisions of "An act granting pensions to Wilson W. Brown and others," approved July 7, 1884—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2231) granting a pension to Jonah Slocum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2232) for the relief of Joseph Guy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2233) granting a pension to Bernard Carlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2234) granting a pension to Henry P. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2235) granting a pension to James H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2236) granting a pension to Eli J. Yamgheim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2237) granting a pension to Thomas Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2238) for the relief of Samuel Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2239) to grant a pension to John Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2240) to grant a pension to John C. Admas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2241) to grant a pension to Andrew Houser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2242) for the relief of Jacob Snovely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2243) to grant a pension to James D. Newcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2244) to grant a pension to Ruth Ann Bentley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2245) granting a pension to Jeremiah White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2246) granting a pension to Laura A. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2247) granting a pension to Martin Smiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2248) to relinquish the interest of the United States in certain lands in Kansas—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2249) for the relief of D. H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2250) for the relief of Dr. Lewellen—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2251) for the relief of Adolph L. Lowe, alias Alfred Love—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2252) granting condemned cannon, carriage, and cannon-balls to U. S. Grant Post, Kansas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2253) for the relief of D. W. Boutwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 2254) pensioning Stephen Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2255) increasing the pension of A. F. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2256) increasing pension of William A. Hanger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2257) granting an increase of pension to David McKinney—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. E. J. TURNER: A bill (H. R. 2258) granting a pension to Jonas G. Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2259) granting a pension to Joab M. Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2260) granting a pension to George Forster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2261) to increase the pension of Elijah W. Penny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2262) for the relief of John W. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FUNSTON: A bill (H. R. 2263) for the relief of the estate of Ely Moore and Daniel Woodson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2264) to amend the pension-roll as it relates to the rank of Maxwell Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2265)for the relief of L. J. Worden—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2266) for the relief of William Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2267) to pay Thompson McKinley $375 for service voucher issued to him during the late war by Capt. George W. Harrison, assistant quartermaster, United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2268) to place the name of Robert Channer on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 2269) granting a pension to Ozro Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2270) granting a pension to Mrs. Laura M. Cheek—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2271) granting a pension to James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2272) for the relief of Israel Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 2273) for the relief of William L. Travis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2274) for the relief of J. E. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2275) for the relief of James P. Overstreet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2276) for the relief Asa Alvis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2277) for the relief of George E. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2278) for the relief of Peyton Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2279) for the relief of George Collie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2280) for the relief of W. J. Chitwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2281) for the relief of Henry Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 2282) to pension Mrs. Theodora M. Piatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2283) for the relief of William Eversale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of G. W. Herd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2285) for the relief of A. C. Robinson, executor of Jacob Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2286) for the relief of W. N. Potts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2287) for the relief of Abijah B. Gilbert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2288) for the relief of B. F. Bryant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2289) for the relief of James A. Beasley, administrator of Zack Elkin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2290) for the relief of the heirs-at-law of John Patton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2291) for the relief of Jesse P. Riffe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2292) for the relief of M. Barlow—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2293) for the relief of Henderson Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2294) for the benefit of Mary Conn, administratrix of John Conn, of Rockcastle County, Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2295) for the relief of W. L. Waddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARUTH: A bill (H. R. 2296) for the relief of the estate of C. M. Briggs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2297) for the benefit of the American Mutual Benefit Association of Mexican War Veterans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2298) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie Spilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2299) for the relief of James Trigg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2300) for the relief of C. C. Colmesnil—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAULBEE: A bill (H. R. 2301) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Jackson Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2302) for the relief of Sarah Marrs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2303) granting a pension to Wilburn Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2304) for the relief of Green B. Kelley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2305) for the relief of James E. Hall, of Clark County, Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2306) for the relief of David R. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2307) granting a pension to Sarah Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2308) for the relief of Andrew Howard, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2309) for the relief of William J. House—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2310) for the relief of Greenville R. Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2311) granting a pension to Philip Hammon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of John Harvey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2313) for the relief of John L. Hatcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2314) granting a pension to Thomas Hoskins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2315) referring to the Court of Claims the claims of General T. T. Garrard and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2316) for the relief of the estate of Esther Gearhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2317) for the relief of Rachel Gent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2318) granting a pension to G. W. Fraley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2319) granting a pension to Adam Feltner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2320) for the relief of W. B. Eversole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2321) granting a pension to Larkin Delph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2322) for the relief of Lewis C. Dills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2323) for the relief of Jackson Coomer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2324) granting a pension to Adaline Combs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2325) for the relief of Green Charles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2326) for the relief of Barney Back—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2327) for the relief of John W. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2328) for the relief of A. J. Bowman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2329) for the relief of Patience Beatty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2330) for the relief of Andrew Baldridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2331) for the relief of Joseph Banks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2332) to restore to the pension-roll the name of Polly Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2333) granting a pension to Susanna Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2334) for the relief of P. R. Napier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2335) for the relief of T. J. Pitzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2336) granting a pension to Alfred Pickelsimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2337) granting a pension to John Puckett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2338) for the relief of William Preston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2339) for the relief of H. H. Robenson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2340) for the relief of David B. Rose—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2341) granting a pension to Cressy Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2342) for the relief of John F. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2343) for the relief of James Riley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2344) for the relief of John M. Rice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2345) granting a pension to Benjamin Ruh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2346) for the relief of A. H. Sympson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2347) for the relief of Brice Shepherd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2348) for the relief of Martin V. Slone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2349) granting a pension to James Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2350) granting a pension to Cudberth Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2351) for the relief of Harrison Swango—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2352) for the relief of Samuel Sternburg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2353) for the relief of Charles D. Swim—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2354) granting a pension to J. M. Thornbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2355) granting a pension to Diedrich Timme—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2356) for the relief of William Vest—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2357) granting a pension to John P. Vaughan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2358) for the relief of Pleasant Whitely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2359) for the relief of Samuel A. B. Woodford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2360) for the relief of R. M. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2361) for the relief of Weissinger & Bate, Edward Holbrook, and others—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2362) for the relief of Hibbard Williamson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2363) granting a pension to Ashley Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2364) for the relief of Elisha Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE: A bill (H. R. 2365) for the relief of William P. Thorne—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2366) for the relief of Harry I. Todd—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2367) for the relief of William N. Robb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2368) for the relief of Dr. D. N. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2369) for the relief of John Thorns—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2370) for the relief of Dr. John R. Hall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2371) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Stanhope, widow and executrix of William F. Stanhope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2372) for the relief of James C. Lemon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2373) for the relief of Sigmund Luscher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2374) for the relief of the legal representatives of François Fournier—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2375) for the relief of Amanda Chiles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2376) for the relief of Frederick Nienaber—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2377) for the relief of St. Andrew's Lodge, No. 18, of Free and Accepted Masons, of Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2378) for the relief of William H. Gray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2379) for the relief of James Miller, of Bourbon County, Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2380) granting a pension to Lewis D. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2381) granting a pension to C. W. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2382) for the relief of D. W. Price—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2383) to relieve W. H. Cohorn of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2384) for the relief of Willis Price—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2385) for the relief of T. I. Hardin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2386) for the relief of William Berry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2387) for the relief of William Downing—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2388) for the relief of Harriet Renwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Mary A. Bradford, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2390) for the relief of Weissinger & Bate, Edward Holbrook, and others—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2391) to grant a pension to Mrs. Bettie Marshall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2392) for the relief of Nancy Ann Proffitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2393) for the relief of La Fayette Adery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2394) for the relief of John Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2395) for the relief of Mrs. Annie B. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2396) granting a pension to James McGonnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2397) for the relief of George W. Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2398) for the relief of John H. Chiles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2399) for the relief of Neal Sary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2400) for the relief of William Ashmut—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2401) for the relief of J. W. South—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2402) for the relief of Nancy Coons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2403) for the relief of Thomas C. Isgrig—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2404) granting a pension to Sanford M. Dougherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2405) granting a pension to I. H. R. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2406) granting a pension to Sarah A. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2407) granting a pension to Thomas Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2408) to settle the claims of the heirs of the late Col. Stephen H. Long, of the United States Topographical Engineers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2409) for the relief of John M. Viley—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ENLOE: A bill (H. R. 2410) for the relief of J. C. Martin, Mary E. Brice, Lelia A. Martin, and Florence A. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 2411) for the relief of Fanny B. Randolph and Dora L. Stark—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEWTON: A bill (H. R. 2412) authorizing the Little Rock and Alexandria Railroad Company to maintain and construct a bridge across Bayou D'Arbonne, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DINGLEY: A bill (H. R. 2413) granting a pension to Mrs. Mercy Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2414) granting a pension to Seth M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2415) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary A. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2416) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah F. Brock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: A bill (H. R. 2417) granting a pension to John Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: A bill (H. R. 2418) to incorporate the Washington Central Electric Railroad Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2419) for the relief of John Curtin, alias Patrick Kendrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REED: A bill (H. R. 2420) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease for a term of years a certain tract of land lying upon Kennebunk River—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCOMAS: A bill (H. R. 2421) granting a pension to Ann Verneuil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2422) for the relief of William Talbert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2423) to increase the pension of John Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2424) for the relief of Francis Marion Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to Joseph White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2426) granting a pension to John T. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a joint resolution (H. Res. 39) to place the name of General Horatio G. Wright, late Chief of Engineers, on the roll of major-generals on the retired-list, with the emoluments and pay of said grade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2427) for the relief of John Joseph Bradshaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2428) granting an increase of pension to William H. Koch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAYNER: A bill (H. R. 2429) for the relief of T. B. Horwitz—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2430) for the relief of K. R. Warrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2431) for the relief of Capt. Charles Thomas—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2432) for the relief of Levi Herzog—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 2433) granting an increase of pension to F. Selina Buchanan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2434) to incorporate the Washington Suburban Railway Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RUSK: A bill (H. R. 2435) for the relief of Seligman & Stettheimer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2436) to remove the charge of desertion from John Hess—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2437) for the relief of Anna Schaap—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2438) for the relief of Abram T. Shetzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2439) granting an increase of pension to Maj. J. F. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2440) granting a pension to Mrs. N. H. Lambdin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2441) for the relief of James Hooper—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2442) for the relief of Michael Z. Hammen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COMPTON: A bill (H. R. 2443) for the relief of Thomas P. Gray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2444) authorizing the refunding of duty on a clock and chime of bells for St. Timothy's Church, of Catonsville, Baltimore County, Md.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2445) for the restoration of William C. Spencer to the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2446) granting a pension to Mary Jane Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2447) granting a pension to William H. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2448) for the relief of James F. Hogan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2449) for the relief of the estate of John C. Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2450) to change the name of Tennallytown to Tenleytown—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2451) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2452) to provide for the extension of letters patent for an improvement in insulating submarine cables—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2453) to authorize the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek at the foot of Massachusetts avenue extended—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2454) to incorporate the Washington and Suitland Street Railroad Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2455) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Gerard Wood, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. C. H. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 2456) for the relief of Judith Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2457) to increase the pension of Hubert M. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2458) for the relief of George C. Osgood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2459) for the relief of James Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONG: A bill (H. R. 2460) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary B. Cahoon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2461) for the relief of the owners and crews of the American whaling vessels Midas, Progress, Lagoda, Daniel Webster, and Europa—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2462) granting a pension to George W. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2463) granting a pension to Daniel Lincoln—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2464) granting a pension to John Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2465) for the relief of the heirs of John F. Shorter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2466) granting a pension to William O'Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2467) to amend chapter 191 of the private acts of the Forty-ninth Congress, concerning James H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2468) for the relief of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, Rev. Worcester Willey, and Esther Smith—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAM WHITING: A bill (H. R. 2469) for the relief of the heirs of Erskine S. Allin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COGSWELL: A bill (H. R. 2470) referring the claim of Apollos Hale, administrator, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2471) granting a pension to Anna M. Noyes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2472) granting a pension to Lydia A. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2473) authorizing the issue of a patent to John P. Reynolds—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LODGE: A bill (H. R. 2474) granting a pension to Joseph Lincoln Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2475) granting a pension to Adelaide L. Jessup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2476) granting a pension to Mary McDonough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 2477) for the relief of Nathaniel McKay and the executors of Donald McKay—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2478) for the relief of Samuel E. Wyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2479) for the relief of Philip T. Greely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2480) granting a pension to Oliver Pasho—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2481) granting a pension to Laura M. Toson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2482) granting a pension to Maria B. Copeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2483) granting a pension to Jennie P. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2484) to restore to the pension-roll the name of John Norton, of Somerville, Mass.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2485) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert Downing—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2486) to remove the charge of desertion from the

military record of Arthur T. Currier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2487) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Horace Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVIS: A bill (H. R. 2488) for the relief of Franklin Crocker—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURROWS: A bill (H. R. 2489) for the relief of Dennis Cane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2490) for the relief of Solomon Lusk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2491) granting a pension to John Bisbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2492) for the relief of J. H. Rector—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2493) for the relief of Thomas Chambers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2494) for the relief of Chauncey P. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2495) for the relief of Ruth Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2496) granting a pension to Margaret A. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2497) for the relief of William E. Keene—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2498) granting a pension to Alonzo Higley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2499) increasing the pension of Mrs. Sarah Mary Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2500) for the relief of John Redmond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2501) for the relief of George H. Murdock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2502) granting a pension to Elizabeth Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2503) for the relief of Sarah F. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. R. WHITING: A bill (H. R. 2504) granting pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry to Samuel Bevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2505) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Lauzon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2506) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2507) granting a pension to Russel L. Doane, of Peck, Sanilac County, Michigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2508) to pension William Tibbits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORD: A bill (H. R. 2509) to provide for a survey and estimate of the expense of the construction of a water route from Grand Rapids, Mich., to Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2510) for the relief of James Kenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2511) for the relief of Dilbert Dorman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHIPMAN: A bill (H. R. 2512) to remove the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls of the War Department against John Miles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2513) for the relief of Eunice Tripler, widow of Charles S. Tripler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: A bill (H. R. 2514) granting a pension to J. Miller Raub—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2515) granting a pension to Harding Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 2516) to remove the charge of desertion against Alvin Milligan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2517) granting a pension to Isaiah T. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2518) granting an increase of pension to John Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2519) granting a pension to Joseph Milliron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2520) granting a pension to Jacob Niebels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2521) granting a pension to Morgan Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2522) to refer the claim of Bazil H. Beauleiu and others to the Court of Claims for adjustment—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2523) for the relief of citizens who were engaged in the suppression of the Sioux Indian war in Minnesota in 1862—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2524) for the relief of Clement A. Lounsberry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2525) granting a pension to the widow and children of Lieut. Abner St. Cyr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2526) for the relief of Hartwell Silver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2527) authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Red River of the North by the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2528) authorizing the construction of a railroad bridge across the Red River of the North by the North Dakota and Pacific Railway Company—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. RICE: A bill (H. R. 2529) granting a pension to Mary Monti—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2530) granting a pension to John C. Wagoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2531) granting a pension to Frederick W. Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2532) for the relief of Fredrica Eichler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2533) granting a pension to Albert Atchley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2534) granting a pension to Louis W. Bucklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2535) granting a pension to Ellen St. Cyr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2536) granting a pension to Thomas Weekley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2537) to remove the charge of desertion against Almon R. Tobey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2538) for the relief of the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2539) for the relief of Charles A. Ruffee—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 2540) for the relief of William D. Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2541) for the relief of F. M. Fitzhugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2542) for the relief of the heirs of Harper P. Hunt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2543) for the relief of Mrs. Rowena Clarke—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2544) for the relief of Louisa O. Lovell and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2545) for the relief of John D. Tinney—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: A bill (H. R. 2546) for the relief of Elizabeth Mackin and Edward Dooley, heirs of Joseph and Mary Dooley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. C. L. ANDERSON: A bill (H. R. 2547) for the relief of W. L. Wallace, administrator of the estate of John M. Gill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2548) for the relief of Turner Babbitt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2549) for the relief of Louisa Thomas, administratrix estate of J. C. Thomas, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2550) for the relief of Julia A. Thomas, administratrix estate of J. O. A. G. Greer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2551) for the relief of T. P. Burnham, administrator Dr. J. Burnham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2552) for the relief of Margaret Champion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2553) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Anderson, administratrix of James Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2554) for the relief of T. J. Denson, administrator of estate of George W. McCabe, Scott County, Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2555) for the relief of W. L. Wallace, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2556) for the relief of Franklin Sessions—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2557) for the relief of W. W. Welch—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WADE: A bill (H. R. 2558) for the relief of William A. Carr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Thomas J. Newport—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2560) for the relief of John Harper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2561) granting a pension to Winburn Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2562) for the relief of John Leak—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. J. J. O'NEILL: A bill (H. R. 2563) for the relief of Joseph La Barge, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2564) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Kulage—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2565) for the relief of Julius Sauer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2566) for the relief of Phillip Kopplin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2567) to pay the funeral expenses of William Roberds, a soldier of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2568) for the relief of Martha A. Murphy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2569) for the relief of Henry Drehman's heirs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2570) for the relief of Calvin Gunn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2571) for the relief of Honora T. Hynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2572) for the relief of Frank Backof—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2573) for the relief of John Finn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2574) for the relief of Cogswell & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2575) for the relief of John Schenk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2576) granting a pension to John F. Neville—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2577) for the relief of James Hughes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 2578) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Mo.—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2579) authorizing the President to appoint and retire Andrew J. Smith, late colonel of the Seventh United States Cavalry and a major-general of volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2580) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Klinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2581) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frederick Gramm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2582) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of J. M. Stine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2583) granting a pension to Morgan Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2584) granting a pension to John J. Manor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2585) granting a pension to William Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2586) granting a pension to Samuel J. La Rue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2587) to place the name of John S. Baker on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2588) to place the name of Eliza Summers, widow of Cornelius Summers, on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2589) granting a pension to Mary M. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2590) for the relief of Margaret Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2591) for the relief of Patrick McIntyre—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2592) for the relief of Andrew Gleeson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2593) for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2594) for the relief of David Waldo—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2595) for the relief of the widow of John A. S. Tutt, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2596) for the relief of Boggs & Allen—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2597) for the relief of James Brice—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2598) for the relief of William Whitehouse—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2599) for the relief of Payne and Thomas C. Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2600) for the relief of W. H. Wade—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2601) for the relief of the Baptist Female College of Lexington, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2602) for the relief of the legal representatives of John C. Adkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2603) for the relief of George W. Anthony—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2604) for the relief E. T. Hill, administrator of L. L. Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2605) for the relief of M. B. Mosely—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 2606) authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Missouri River at or near the city of Jefferson, Mo.—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2607) for the relief of William F. Lambeth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2608) for the relief of Susan Anderson, late widow of Charles Powelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2609) for the relief of John M. Ragland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2610) for the relief of John B. Dixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2611) for the relief of Joseph W. McClurg—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARDY: A bill (H. R. 2612) for the relief of Sarah B. Matthews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2613) for the relief of Moses Pendergrass—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2614) for the relief of Jefferson Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE, of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2615) for the relief of Edmund L. Tuggle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2616) granting arrears of pension to W. J. McGlade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2617) granting a pension to Mary Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALKER (by request): A bill (H. R. 2618) for the relief of T. C. Gray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2619) for the relief of F. M. Coleman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2620) for the relief of George W. Summers, heir-at-law of Missouri Cross—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2621) for the relief of Randolph R. Rutherford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2622) for the relief of James N. Russell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2623) for the relief of Rhoda C. Cochran—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2624) for the relief of Thomas G. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DORSEY: A bill (H. R. 2625) authorizing the erection of a bridge across the Missouri River at Ponca, Nebr.—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. McSHANE: A bill (H. R. 2626) for the relief of John Little and Hobart Williams—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2627) granting a pension to Andrew M. Jorden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODBURN: A bill (H. R. 2628) for the relief of L. M. Pearlman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McADOO: A bill (H. R. 2629) for the relief of Peter A. Lehlback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2630) for the relief of Post & McCord—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2631) for the relief of Joseph E. Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUCHANAN: A bill (H. R. 2632) granting a pension to Richard C. Ivory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2633) granting a pension to John W. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2634) granting a pension to Henry Disbrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHELPS: A bill (H. R. 2635) granting a pension to Albert E. Gathercole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2636) granting a pension to Peter James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2637) granting a pension to Maria Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2638) granting a pension to Eliza Keogh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEAN: A bill (H. R. 2639) for the relief of Mary E. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: A bill (H. R. 2640) for the relief of Judith A. Kinsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2641) granting a pension to Emily W. Ogden—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SAWYER: A bill (H. R. 2642) for the relief of Rupert G. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRYCE: A bill (H. R. 2643) for the relief of Elizabeth Fleming, Frances E. Robinson, and Mary and Margaret Johnston—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2644) granting a pension to Mary Donnelly, widow of James Donnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLISS: A bill (H. R. 2645) for the relief of Mary Donnelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2646) for the relief of Alois Goebel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2647) for the relief of Matthew Brody—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2648) authorizing William Lewis and William H. Lewis to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of their patent for new and useful photographic-plate holders—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2649) to increase the pension of the widow of the late Naval Constructor Edward Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2650) for the relief of Baldwin Cann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2651) for the relief of Arsenius Kamerer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2652) for the relief of David L. Brainard and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2653) for the relief of Ellen Crymble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2654) for the relief of Francis H. Ellison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2655) for the relief of Matthew Brody—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2656) to increase the pension of John Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2657) to grant increase and arrears of pension to George H. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2658) for the relief of Charles A. Danolds—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2659) for the rewarding of Chief Engineer George W. Melville, United States Navy, for meritorious services, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2660) for the relief of John R. Harrington—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2661) for the relief of James Caler—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GREENMAN: A bill (H. R. 2662) for the relief of Mary M. Strong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2663) for the relief of Alonzo Alden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2664) for the relief of Francis Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2665) for the relief of Joseph G. McNutt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 2666) for the relief of Semon, Bache & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2667) for the relief of Ida M. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TRACEY: A bill (H. R. 2668) for the relief of Daniel Leary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2669) for the relief of St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2670) granting a pension to Experience S. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 2671) granting a pension to Thomas Shannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2672) to place Jeremiah Phelan, late hospital steward, United States Army, on the retired-list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAHONEY: A bill (H. R. 2673) for the relief of Thomas H. Lawrence—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2674) for the relief of John Ramsey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2675) granting a pension to Margaret Reagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2676) to increase the pension of the widow of the late Capt. Dominick Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2677) for the relief of James M. Willbur—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2678) for the relief of the heirs of George L. Davis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2679) for the relief of the heirs of George L. Davis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2680) for the relief of John Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2681) to increase the pension of Mrs. Julia S. Finney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MERRIMAN: A bill (H. R. 2682) to provide for the reimbursement of costs and expenses in certain judicial proceedings and for the relief of George C. Ellison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2683) for the relief of night inspectors of the ports of New York and Baltimore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2684) for the relief of the administrators of the estate of Isaac P. Tice, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2685) for the relief of William M. Shimmins and George H. McPherson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2686) for the relief of William Knowland—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 2687) granting a pension to Smith H. Hildreth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FARQUHAR: A bill (H. R. 2688) for the relief of Alfred Breuer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2689) granting a pension to Johanna Geyer, widow of Gustav W. Geyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2690) granting a pension to Augustus Axmacher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STAHLNECKER (by request): A bill (H. R. 2691) for the relief of Alexander Finley, survivor of James Shaw, deceased, relating to the Geneva award—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2692) for the relief of Fanny Levy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2693) for the relief of George A. Brandreth, special administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEBER: A bill (H. R. 2694) granting a pension to Julia A. Griffen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2695) for the relief of Charles V. Mesler—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. T. J. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 2696) for the relief of John J. Crooke—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2697) for the relief of Andrew Lutz—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2698) for the relief of Samuel Gorman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2699) for the relief of the heirs of the late Solomon Spitzer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2700) for the relief of Augustus Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. S. V. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 2701) granting a pension to Catharine McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. T. D. JOHNSTON: A bill (H. R. 2702) granting a pension to Mary Ann Shook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LATHAM: A bill (H. R. 2703) granting a pension to Ann L. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOTHMAN: A bill (H. R. 2704) to restore the name of Malone W. Wiley to the pension-roll of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SENEY: A bill (H. R. 2705) granting a pension to William H. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2706) granting a pension to Mary Hatch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2707) granting a pension to Baker Saine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2708) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Neibling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2709) granting a pension to William A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2710) for the relief of Mathew H. Fulton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2711) for the relief of John Freund—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2712) granting a pension to John Jacob Frey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2713) for the relief of Omar P. Norris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2714) granting a pension to Jacob F. Newhard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. E. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 2715) granting a pension to Mahlon Pierson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2716) granting a pension to J. W. Leight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2717) granting a pension to Malinda Foreman, widow, and minor children of William H. Foreman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2718) for the relief of J. H. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2719) granting a pension to Minerva E. Sweeney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2720) granting a pension to Anna McCreary, widow of Robert McCreary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2721) to pay certain arrears of pension to Arthur C. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2722) for the relief of Jacob Calvin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2723) granting a pension to Simon Beakler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2724) for the relief of John R. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2725) granting a pension to Jacob Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2726) for the relief of Adam L. Epley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2727) referring the claim, or claims, of Eugene F. Arnold, administrator of William H. Arnold, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2728) granting a pension to Mary Jane Ginn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2729) for the relief of Rush Carley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. C. E. BROWN: A bill (H. R. 2730) to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2731) granting a pension to Mary Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2732) for the relief of Enoch Jacobs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2733) for the relief of Messrs. Boyle and Roach—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2734) for the relief of C. C. Marshall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2735) granting a pension to Susanna Weil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2736) granting a pension to Margaret Wadsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2737) granting a pension to Annie Krumholz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2738) granting a pension to Anna M. Wehe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2739) granting a pension to John A. Miner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER: A bill (H. R. 2740) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Allgoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2741) for the relief of Emeline Beam, mother of Isaac W. Beam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2742) for the relief of Edward Onsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2743) for the relief of Isabel Derry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2744) for the relief of Frederick Durall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2745) for the relief of Robert Mickle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2746) for the relief of John D. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. A. C. THOMPSON: A bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of John Kouns—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2748) for the relief of the heirs of Henry A. Shadel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2749) for the relief of Ammon McLaughlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2750) for the relief of James Forgey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2751) granting a pension to Christopher H. Greene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2752) granting a pension to Isaac Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2753) for the relief of Caroline Patten, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2754) granting a pension to Martha E. Mapes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2755) directing the Secretary of War to deliver four gun-carriages to Cadot Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gallipolis, Ohio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2756) for the relief of the estate of Edwin E. Saunders, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2757) for the relief of Theodore J. Gillett—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: A bill (H. R. 2758) for the relief of Francis Hammond—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2759) for the relief of Ferdinand C. Conner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2760) for the relief of Edward F. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2761) granting a pension to James White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2762) for the relief of Delilah Copeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2763) granting a pension to Samuel D. Stiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2764) granting a pension to Edward F. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2765) granting a pension to Henry H. Knopp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2766) granting a pension to Anna E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2767) granting a pension to Russell F. Dimmick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2768) granting a pension to Margaret S. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2769) granting a pension to Henry C. Crippen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2770) for the relief of Mary J. Fouts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2771) granting a pension to Ralph Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2772) granting a pension to Sally Ann Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2773) granting a pension to Mary M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2774) granting a pension to Gaston Winters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2775) granting a pension to George A. Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2776) granting a pension to William Jack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2777) granting a pension to Ferdinand C. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2778) granting a pension to Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wildes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2779) granting a pension to J. W. Linkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2780) granting a pension to Stafford Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2781) granting a pension to Joseph Socie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2782) for the relief of the heirs of Christopher Cott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2783) for the relief of George A. Cassedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2784) for the relief of Charles L. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2785) for the relief of Daniel Viers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 2786) for the relief of William J. Martin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2787) for the relief of Frederick Beno, and for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2788) granting a pension to Lieut. George T. Russell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2789) for the relief of Robert Travila—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2790) to place the name of James H. Colby, of Grant's Pass, Oregon, on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2791) for the relief of P. B. Sinnott—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2792) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion against Mark F. Jones, of Roseburgh, Oregon, and late of Company E, First Regiment Michigan Engineers and Mechanics, and that a certificate of discharge be issued—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2793) for the relief of John Alexander—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2794) for the relief of Avery D. Babcock and wife, of Oregon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2795) for the relief of J. H. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2796) for the relief of Tunis Swick—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2797) for the relief of Francis M. Vanderpool—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2798) for the relief of John Cain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2799) for the relief of John Meldrum—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2800) for the relief of Darius H. Smyth—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2801) for the relief of Margaret D. Smyth—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2802) for the relief of Eli C. Officer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2803) for the relief of Arthur Saltmarsh—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2804) to pension Winemah Riddell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2805) granting a pension to Martha F. Woodrum, widow of James Woodrum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2806) to increase the pension of James Woody—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2807) authorizing the Columbia River Bridge Company to construct a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2808) to authorize Dalles City to construct a bridge across the Columbia River, in the State of Oregon and Territory of Washington—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2809) for the relief of Louis Belfils—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2810) to pay Henry Cummings, of Gilliam County, Oregon, $564, for transporting the United States mails in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2811) to pension Jasper N. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2812) to provide for the retirement of Brig. Gen. Rufus Ingalls (retired) as a major-general of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2813) for the relief of B. F. Dowell—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2814) for the payment to Daniel P. Barnes, of the State of Oregon, of the sum of $2,110, for property stolen and depredations committed by hostile Snake Indians on the Malheur River, in the State of Oregon—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2815) to indemnify Abial Morrison for property destroyed by hostile Indians in Washington Territory in the years 1855 and 1856—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2816) for the relief of Mrs. Kate Hatton—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2817) for the relief of George Engle—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2818) for the relief of Michael Riley—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2819) for the relief of Samuel B. Flowers and A. T. Fitzhugh, of Oregon—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2820) for the relief of the estate of Richard Boddy—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2821) for the relief of E. J. Northcutt & Brothers—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2822) for the relief of Christina Edson and the personal representatives of John Geisel, deceased—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2823) for the relief of Hardy Elliff—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2824) for the relief of W. C. McKay—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2825) for the relief of William Gallick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2826) for the relief of Harkness & Toogood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2827) to pension Silas Beezley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2828) for the relief of Rev. John Wesley Miller—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2829) to pay the heirs of George W. Harris and his wife, Mary A. Harris, and their daughter, Sophia Love, deceased, of Oregon—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (2830) for the relief of B. B. Bishop—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2831) for the relief of I. B. Nichols—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2832) for the relief of Andrew Clarno—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2833) for the relief of Mrs. Caroline Sexton, formerly Mrs. Nidy—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2834) for the relief of Robert Smith—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2835) for the relief of John P. Walker—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2836) for the relief of Dick J. Smith—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2837) for the relief of Vitz Schutz—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2838) for the relief of John Campbell for property taken—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 2839) granting a pension to Henry Sommers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 2840) to adjudicate the claim of Amanda G. Walter, executrix of Thomas U. Walter, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL: A bill (H. R. 2841) granting a pension to Mary Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2842) granting a pension to David Rentchler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2843) restoring to the pension-roll the name of Fredericka Kurtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2844) granting a pension to Gertrude Strohiine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 2845) granting a pension to J. Claude White—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCULLOGH: A bill (H. R. 2846) granting a pension to Jeremiah T. Reed—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YARDLEY: A bill (H. R. 2847) to increase the pension of Christopher Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2848) for the relief of Augustus D. Saylor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2849) for the relief of Samuel Blundin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2850) for the relief of Charles Dolton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2851) restoring to the pension-rolls Caroline Koeher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2852) granting a pension to Mary Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2853) granting a pension to Elizabeth Shuler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2854) for the relief of Magdalena Fonash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUND: A bill (H. R. 2855) granting a pension to James D. Longan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2856) granting a pension to James K. Shay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2857) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John McCormick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON: A bill (H. R. 2858) granting a pension to Elizabeth Denges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2859) granting a pension to Ann Eliza Kettlewood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2860) granting a pension to George H. Rider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2861) granting a pension to Mary Thorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2862) granting a pension to William Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAYNE: A bill (H. R. 2863) in relation to the claim of the heirs of John Howard Payne—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2864) for the relief of Dr. W. S. Hosack—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) for the relief of Capt. W. J. Kountz—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2866) for the relief of Francis Rielly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2867) for the relief of Joseph Walton & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2868) for the relief of Francis Rielly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2869) referring the claim of the owners of the steamer I. N. Bunton to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2870) for the relief of Snowden & Mason—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARMER: A bill (H. R. 2871) granting an increase of pension to Emma Biddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2872) for the relief of George H. Plant—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 2873) granting a pension to Theresa B. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2874) for the relief of the Orangeburgh Lutheran Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2875) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa H. Hasell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2876) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Black—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2877) to empower Robert Adger and others to bring suit in the Court of Claims for rent alleged to be due them—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2878) referring the claim of James Marsh to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a joint resolution (H. Res. 42) referring the claim of Rudolph Lobsiger to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2879) for the relief of Robert D. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2880) for the relief of the heirs of Hamilton Slawson, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2881) for the relief of John H. Bruning, assignee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2882) for the relief of John H. Bruning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2883) for the relief of the heirs of Robert Chisolm—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2884) for the relief of Rudolph Lobsiger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2885) for the relief of John R. Read—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2886) for the relief of the heirs of Boston Fowler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2887) for the relief of Mary O'Connor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2888) for the relief of the heirs of George Jacob Huthmacher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2889) for the relief of Augustus Fitch, doctor of medicine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2890) for the relief of Sarah Watts, or her legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2891) for the relief of George W. Williams and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2892) authorizing the Court of Claims to grant a rehearing in the case of F. W. Claussen vs. The United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2893) for the relief of William R. Herron—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PERRY: A bill (H. R. 2894) for the relief of Lacon R. Tillman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2895) for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2896) for the relief of the heirs of John R. Treutlen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 2897) to restore Joseph Sheilds to the pension-rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2898) granting a pension to Charity Johnson, of Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2899) for the relief of Mrs. Catharine Vaughn, of Tennessee—to theCommittee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2900) granting a pension to Ezra Chedister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2901) granting a pension to Elizabeth T. Lamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2902) granting a pension to William Bowling, of Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2903) for the relief of Isaiah Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2904) for the relief of W. R. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2905) granting a pension to Eliza Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2906) granting a pension to James M. Ware—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2907) granting a pension to Thomas Pemberton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2908) to increase the pension of W. B. Stokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2909) for the relief of R. R. Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2910) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and Joseph R. Anderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of J. L. Cain, A. A. Kyle, A. Kennedy, and W. C. Hazen, surviving partner of G. M. Hazen & Son—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2912) for the relief of Nelson McLaughlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2913) for the relief of Lewis F. Self, of Tennessee—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2914) for the relief of Robert Burchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2915) for the relief of the estate of John D. Riley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2916) for the relief of James A. Galbreaith—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PHELAN (by request): A bill (H. R. 2917) for the relief of N. C. Perkins, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2918) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah C. McLemore, administratrix of John C. McLemore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2919) for the relief of the legal representatives of Dr. John Pittman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2920) for the relief of Pearson C. Montgomery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2921) for the relief of William J. Smith, late surveyor of customs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2922) granting a pension to Mrs. E. G. C. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2923) for the relief of Mrs. E. G. Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2924) for the relief of R. B. Owen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a joint resolution (H. Res. 43) to authorize the erection of a rostrum in the national cemetery near Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2925) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Lake, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H.R. 2926) for the relief of Samuel Tate—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2927) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 2928) granting a pension to William Lemons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2929) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McMILLIN: A bill (H. R. 2930) for the relief of John Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2931) for the relief of George W. Conatzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2932) for the relief of John W. Spradlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2933) granting a pension to Robert Hollan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2934) for the relief of the estate of G. W. Nemo—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2935) for the relief of Jackson County, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2936) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Granville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2937) for the relief of Mrs. Maggie A. Elliott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOUK: A bill (H. R. 2938) granting a pension to Melinda Beshears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2939) granting a pension to James H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2940) for the relief of B. R. Hackney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2941) granting a pension to Martha A. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2942) granting a pension to John W. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2943) for the relief of James A. Doughty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2944) for the relief of Robert Bradley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2945) for the relief of Barbara Burchell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2946) granting a pension to Melinda Beshears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2947) granting a pension to James H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2948) to correct the military record of Alvis Beshears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2949) for the relief of Malvin J. Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2950) for the relief of Pleasant M. Chapman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL: A bill (H. R. 2951) for the relief of Alexander Kennedy, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 2952) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies taken and used by the United States Army, as reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1883, known as the "Bowman act"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAIN: A bill (H. R. 2953) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph E. Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2954) to grant a pension to William T. Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2955) for the relief of Horace Boughton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2956) to repeal section 4716 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2957) for the relief of Lewis Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2958) for the relief of Abraham Levi—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2959) for the relief of John Friery—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2960) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Allan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2961) for the relief of Mrs. Carolina Rochow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2962) for the relief of Ernest A. Heinan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2963) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander McCoppin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2964) granting a pension to William E. Parker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2965) for the relief of Henry Halfin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2966) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to refund certain duties paid by James T. Haynes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2967) for the relief of Lucas Dubois—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2968) for the relief of the heirs of David G. Burnett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2969) granting jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims in the case of the steamer De Soto—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2970) for the relief of the heirs of John McDonald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2971) for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles Eichlitz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2972) authorizing the President to appoint and retire Alfred Pleasonton a brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 2973) for the relief of Mary Burkett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2974) for the relief of John Snoddy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2975) for the relief of Thomas O'Loughlin—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2976) for the relief of Mrs. Susan M. Roach—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2977) for the relief of Calvin T. Hazlewood—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2978) for the relief of C. L. Carter, James C. Loving, Spencer Bevers, and D. J. Murphy—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2979) for the relief of James Marr—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2980) for the relief of William Beddo and others—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 2981) for the relief of W. B. Morrow—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SAYERS: A bill (H. R. 2982) for the relief of Alexander N. Shipley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2983) for the relief of John Mellifont and Ellen Riordon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2984) for the relief of August Sautlebeer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2985) for the relief of George W. Littlefield—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2986) for the relief of Sidney P. Gambia—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2987) for the relief of John C. French—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2988) for the relief of Vidal Hernandez—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2989) for the relief of George W. Sampson and Benjamin Henricks—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2990) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Matthew Allison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2991) for the relief of J. W. Snyder—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2992) for the relief of the estate of Robert Eager, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2993) to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the city of Austin, Tex., a tract of land in said city for educational purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2994) to authorize the restoration of Thomas Little to the rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2995) granting a pension to William C. Herridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2996) to confirm the title of the heirs or legal representatives of Henry Volcker, deceased, to a certain tract of land in the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. ABBOTT: A bill (H. R. 2997) for the relief of Eli Ayres, of Kaufman County, Texas—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 2998) to provide for the payment of the outstanding claim of the heirs of Richard B. Mason, deceased, late of Virginia, against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2999) for the relief of Mrs. T. V. Grasty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3000) for the relief of Benwood Hunter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3001) for the relief of G. B. Wibert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3002) granting a pension to Mary O'Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3003) for the relief of Robert H. Blake—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3004) for the relief of the Church of the Ascension in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WISE: A bill (H. R. 3005) to relieve Peter Tresnon from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOST: A bill (H. R. 3006) for the relief of Frank P. Murphy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: A bill (H. R. 3007) for the relief of the legal personal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. T. H. B. BROWNE: A bill (H. R. 3008) for the relief of P. A. Letherbury—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. W. L. WILSON: A bill (H. R. 3009) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Ramsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request) a bill (H. R. 3010) for the relief of Robert W. Waters—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HOGG: A bill (H. R. 3011) for the relief of Nimrod McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3012) for the relief of William Arnott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3013) for the relief of Eliza Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK: A bill (H. R. 3014) granting a pension to Mary E. Carpenter and minor heirs of William Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASWELL: A bill (H. R. 3015) granting a pension to Jane O'Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3016) granting a pension to Mary F. Harkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3017) granting a pension to Sarah E. Huntley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GUENTHER: A bill (H. R. 3018) to refund certain import duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3019) for the relief of Peter Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3020) granting a pension to S. B. Stoddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3021) granting a pension to Ira J. J. Turney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3022) to pay to Niels Olavus Thorsen the sum of $100 for arrears of bounty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3023) granting a pension to Mary E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3024) for the relief of Joseph Titus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3025) to pay George M. Hare for services while on detail as master mechanic, caulker, and ship-builder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3026) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Shipley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3027) granting a pension to Charlotte Tuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3028) for the relief of Sidney Palen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3029) granting a pension to Ludwig Sommerfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3030) for the relief of Gilbert W. Hubbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3031) for the relief of Charles Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3032) for the relief of Richard Goyin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3033) for the relief of Charles W. Faust—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3034) to grant a pension to Hannah Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3035) for the relief of John W. Brisbois—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3036) granting a pension to Almeda Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3037) granting a pension to William A. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3038) granting a pension to Pliny Jewett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3039) granting a pension to David S. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3040) for the relief of Charles A. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3041) for the relief of De Witt Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3042) for the relief of Ella Carroll—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3043) granting a pension to John Morter, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3044) authorizing Christopher Moegling to make application to the Commissioner of Patents for the extension of his patent for a new and useful ventilator for grain-mills—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3045) for the relief of Orson D. Nims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3046) for the relief of John Whittaker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3047) for the relief of Andrew J. Edgerly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3048) for the relief of Gabriel Wick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3049) granting a pension to Samuel F. Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3050) for the relief of Joseph Conant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3051) granting a pension to Christine Priebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3052) granting a pension to Adin Cornish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3053) for the relief of the heirs, legal representatives, or legatees of James W. Schaumburg—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3054) for the relief of Walter H. Graef & Co.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3055) for the relief of A. F. Saint Sure Lindefelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3056) to allow Louis Blessinger extra pay for services in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY SMITH: A bill (H. R. 3057) for the relief of Newton S. Murphey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUDD: A bill (H. R. 3058) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Patrick McAnally—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3059) for the relief of Basil Champagne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. M. A. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 3060) granting right of way to the Pima Land and Water Company across Fort Lowell military reservation in Arizona, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3061) for the relief of William Yerke—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3062) granting right of way to Tucson Globe and Northern Railway over the San Carlos Indian reservation, in Arizona—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GIFFORD: A bill (H. R. 3063) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at any point within the county of Charles Mix, Dakota—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3064) granting lands to the North Dakota University—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3065) granting the right of way to the Yankton and Missouri River Railway through the Yankton reservation in Dakota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3066) granting the right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company across the Fort Pembina reservation in Dakota Territory—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUBOIS: A bill (H. R. 3067) to grant the Boise Basin Bedrock Flume Company the right of way to construct a bedrock flume in Idaho—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TOOLE: A bill (H. R. 3068) granting the right of way through the Fort Missoula military reservation to the Missoula and Bitter Root Valley Railroad Company—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3069) granting a right of way to the Cinnabar and Clark's Fork Railroad Company, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3070) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River in Montana—to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3071) for the relief of James R. Boyce—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3072) for the relief of Paul McCormick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3073) for the relief of F. A. Thompson—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3074) for the relief of the heirs of Leander M. Black—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3075) for the relief of the estate of George Clendenin, jr., deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3076) for the relief of Frederick H. Burr—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3077) for the relief of Alfred Wolverton—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3078) for the relief of A. J. Weikert—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3079) for the relief of John Stuart—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3080) for the relief of James Albert Oldham—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3081) for the relief of A. J. Arnold—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3082) for the relief of H. B. Stone and D. E. Rouse—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3083) for the relief of George F. Cowen—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH: A bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of Spiegelberg Brothers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3085) for the relief of William H. Moore and Mariosita C. Rea—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3086) for the relief of H. H. Kidder—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3087) for the relief of the legal representatives of José de Jesus Lujan—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3088) for the relief of Apolinario Almanzar, of New Mexico—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3089) for the relief of Juan José Nieto, of Las Vegas, New Mexico—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3090) for the relief of José Pablo Madrid—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3091) for the relief of Ignacio Sanches Y. Ortiz—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3092) for the relief of the heirs of Augustine Gonzales, deceased, late of Las Vegas, New Mexico—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3093) for the relief of the heirs of Dolores Butierrez, deceased, late of Las Vegas, New Mexico—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. J. S. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 3094) for the relief of the heirs of R. D. Hay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: A bill (H. R. 3095) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude K. Lyford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3096) for the relief of the Union National Bank, of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS (by request): A bill (H. R. 3097) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Fenno, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOOLE: A bill (H. R. 3098) for the relief of Leander Duncan and Leslie N. Wilkie—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3099) granting a pension to John McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. ABBOTT: Petition of mail-carriers of Dallas, Tex.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of the city council of Fort Worth, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. C. L. ANDERSON: Petition of Jehu Hall, administrator of Judith W. Horton; of Penelope Augburn; of Julia A. Thomas, administratrix of J. S. O. G. Green; of Paschal D. Hammock; of John Willis; of T. P. Burnham, administrator of Dr. J. Burnham; of Louisa Thomas, widow of John C. Thomas, and of Jane Gilbert, widow of Evan S. Gilbert, of Mississippi, asking reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. G. A. ANDERSON: Petition of Dr. Francis Drude and other Mexican soldiers, of Quincy, Ill., concerning Mexican pension legislation—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of merchants of Quincy, Ill., for the repeal of the restrictions of the law regarding the mailing of merchandise—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ATKINSON: Papers in the case of Edward Byrne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers in the case of James Millinger, and of William J. Poitevent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the case of William E. Woodbridge; of William Wheeler Hubbell; of Egbert Thompson; of Basil Moreland; of Sarah Elizabeth Holroyd; of George H. Plant, and of George W. Morse—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers in the case of John S. Fillmore, and in the Arroyo de San Lorenzo land claim—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. BARRY: Petition of Mrs. E. C. Carothers, Mrs. G. V. Carlisle, and Vernon Westbrook, of Clay County, and of Rebecca L., Edward A., William E., and R. F. Mosely, of Chickasaw County, Mississippi, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BAYNE: Petition of citizens of the Twenty-third district of Pennsylvania, against the admission of Utah as a State—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, papers in relation to the claim of John Bissell—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the Grain and Flour Exchange, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in favor of liberal appropriations for the Signal Service—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a petition of Joseph Walton and others, of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, for the same—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a memorial of Francis Reilly, late of Company B, Sixteenth New York Heavy Artillery, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLANCHARD: Petition of Narcisse Prudhomme, of Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, for reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the Union National Bank, of Louisiana, for reimbursement of funds illegally taken by the military authorities—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of Susan Anderson and of William F. Lambert, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of A. G. Searce, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Miller County, Missouri, for amendment of the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George Barrow, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: Petition of W. H. Kirmin and others, of Eastport, Me., for the erection of a light-house at Todd's Head, Eastport Harbor—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. BREWER: Papers to accompany bill for the relief of William Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. T. H. B. BROWNE (by request): Petition of Harriet W. Shacklett, and heirs of B. C. Shacklett, of Fauquier County, Virginia, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURROWS: Petition of citizens of St. Joseph County, Michigan, for an amendment of the patent laws so as to protect innocent users of the same—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of the Fourth district of Michigan, asking Congress to prohibit the manufacture, sale, and importation of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia—to the Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. CAINE: Petition of John E. Evans and 21 others, citizens of Salt Lake City, Utah, for the passage of a law requiring all goods made by convict labor to be plainly marked "convict labor"—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL: Petition of Ethan Allen Doty and others, for relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. J. E. CAMPBELL: Papers in the case of John R. Reynolds—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARUTH: Papers in the case of Spilman Anne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHIPMAN: Petition of Mary McGrath for a mother's pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: Petition of Romulus Pass; of William Creel; of Charles T. Shepard, son and heir of Charles T. Shepard, deceased; of Abraham Greeson, and of John Hill, executor of Mount Greeson, deceased, of Georgia, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COGSWELL: Petition of Eben F. Stone and others for an appropriation to remove certain obstructions from the Merrimac River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of A. Hale, administrator, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONGER: Petition of citizens of Des Moines, Iowa, for a reissue of fractional currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CRAIN: Petition of Ebenezer L. Lee, son of Thomas H. Lee, of Arkansas, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Petition of Kasimir Seiler, late of Company D, Seventh New York Volunteers, and Company A, Eighty-eighth New York Volunteers, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of William Oestreicher, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Concurrent resolution of the Legislature of Michigan, relating to inspectors of hulls—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. DINGLEY: Petition of Edwin Libby Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for permission to erect a soldiers' monument on vacant land adjoining custom-house at Rockland, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the New York Committee for the Prevention of and Regulation of Vice, for the better legal protection of young girls in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of Maine, for a national commission to investigate the liquor traffic—to the Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of same, for a constitutional amendment prohibiting the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors—to the Select Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. FARQUHAR: A bill making appropriation for the improvement of St. Mary's River, Michigan, by a new lock and approaches, and for the improvement of Hay Lake Channel, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FORD: Petition of P. C. Freeman and 100 others, and of Douglas M. Brown and 10 others, for a revision of the patent laws—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. FUNSTON: Petition to place the name of Robert Chawner on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Maxwell Carroll, for amendment of his rank as borne on pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEAR: Petition of Laura J. Ives, asking the withdrawal of a memorial from the files of the House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Patrick Tierney, of Burlington, Iowa, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Walsh, of Fort Madison, Iowa, for a pension—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill appropriating money for the improvement of the North and South Forks of Forked River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill for the improvement of the harbor of and of Five Mile River, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRIMES: Petition of J. R. Carter and others, of Carroll County, Georgia, for an appropriation to aid sufferers from overflow along the Chattahoochee and other rivers of Georgia—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HARMER: Resolution of the senate and house of representatives of Pennsylvania in support of the bill to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of August 5, 1861—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. D. B. HENDERSON: Resolution of the Improved Stock Breeders' Association of Iowa, urging the extermination of pleuropneumonia—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. T. J. HENDERSON: Petition and papers in the case of Phineas T. Richardson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HERBERT: A bill to provide for opening the shoals and rapids in the Coosa River, so as to form a continuous channel for steam navigation from Wetumpka, Ala., to Rome, Ga.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HERMANN: Petition and proof of the Indian depredation claim of Vitz Shutz, of Jacksonville, Oregon, for relief—to the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. HIESTAND: Resolutions of the Pennsylvania Legislature, for a bill to refund to the States taxes collected under act of August 5, 1861—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HITT: Petition of James M. Ryan and 72 others, citizens of Jo Daviess County, and of Lichtenberger Brothers and 73 others, of Freeport, Ill., for a law requiring compound lard to be plainly labeled—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOGG: Petition of Eliza Chapman, mother of Byron Chapman, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Arnott, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Nimrod McKee, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Malinda Rodgers; of Madison Collison, administrator of William Miller; of Charles W. Collison, administrator; of Robert McClintic; of William M. Coffman; of Rhoda Neal; of James H. Arbuckle; of John Sharp, and of A. S. Shaver, of Greenbrier County, and of Edward R. Douglass, of Fayette County, West Virginia, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH: Petition of William H. Moore, surviving partner of William H. Moore & Co., and of Mrs. M. C. Rea, of Kansas, for relief—to the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, petition of Spiegelberg Bros. for reference of their claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LATHAM: Petition of 160 persons employed in the Life-Saving Service, asking an increase of pay—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. LEE: Petition of James E. Holmes, of Virginia, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Elias Edmonds, executor of Elias Edmonds, deceased, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill for the improvement of Occoquan River, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEHLBACH: Petition of Emily W. Ogden, widow of Cornelius H. Ogden, for relief—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McADOO: Petition of Wilhelmina Ruhlmann, widow of Frederick Ruhlmann, deceased, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteers, for a special-act pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCOMAS: Petition of Lewis G. Kemp, of William H. Young, administrator of John Young, and of James R. Ferrell, of Frederick County; of Mary E. Leofler, administratrix of John Leofler, of

Montgomery County; of C. M. Keedy *et al.*, executors of John J. Keedy, of Jacob H. Keedy, of David R. Miller, heir of John Miller, and of Susannah Hardy, of Washington County, Maryland, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Thomas O. Dixon, of Frederick County, Maryland, for payment of his war claim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition for the relief of laborers on the public works of the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a petition for the relief of letter-carriers of the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MAISH: Petition of Jacob Edmund Noël, late commander United States Navy, praying to be reinstated and placed upon the retired-list of officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MATSON: Petition of Joseph D. McDonald and 68 others, for the passage of a bill to increase the pension of W. M. Allen, a soldier in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: Papers in the claim of John H. Merrill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MORGAN (by request): Petition of Prince Epps, of Holly Springs, Marshall County, Mississippi, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORROW: Petitions of citizens of Port Townsend and Jefferson County, Washington Territory, relative to the tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the wool-growers of California, against a reduction in the duty on wool—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORSE: Petition of 45 merchants of Boston, Mass., for the repeal of certain postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NELSON: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Duluth, Minn., for right of way through Indian lands in Minnesota for the Duluth, Rainy Lake River and Southwestern Railway Company—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the State Grange of Minnesota, against any change in the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEWTON: A bill appropriating $25,000 for the improvement of Tensas River, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of Bayou Macon, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill appropriating $20,000 for the improvement of Bayou d'Arbonne, in Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Petition of Thomas McCardell, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of H. G. Peters and 49 others, citizens of Henry County, Virginia, for national aid to common schools—to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of James Smith, and of John Whittington, of Frederick County, Virginia, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL: Petition of David Reutchler; of Gertrude Strohline, and of Fredinka Kurtz, for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. J. O'NEILL: Papers in the case of Frank Backof—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers in the case of Calvin Gunn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OWEN: Petition of sundry citizens of Rensselaer, Ind., against admitting Utah with polygamy—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. PAYSON: Petition of Margaret S. Bell, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEEL: Petition of Nancy Blagg, widow of Isaac J. Blagg, for reference of claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of 67 citizens of Carroll County, Arkansas, asking a pension for Thomas Higgs—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Shawnee Indians to have certain moneys paid them—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PENINGTON: Petition of Swift & Courtney and others, for an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to restore commissions withheld from certain persons—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RANDALL: Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, requesting their Representatives to support a bill to refund to the several States the direct tax levied under act of August 5, 1861—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the city council of Fort Worth, Tex., for the erection of a public building in that city for the mail and internal-revenue services—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers in the case of Thomas G. Corbin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers in the case of James Kane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers in the case of Luke Reilly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the case of Jacob Cramer, and of Mary Mortimer Semmes, for relief—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Francis Dingley Randall; of Axel W. Anderson, and of John W. Davidson, for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in the case of Peter Lyle, and of Morgan Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in the case of Madeira & Cabada; and of the sufferers by the explosion of the United States arsenal at Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa., and of James C. Booth—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED: Petition of the York Harbor and Beach Railroad Company, for permission to cross the military reservation at Kittery, Me.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Buxton, Me., in favor of a pension for Mrs. Hannah Boynton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICE: Petition of the Ministers' Association of Minneapolis, Minn., protesting against the admission of Utah as a State with polygamy—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolutions of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., relating to a national telegraphic system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the same, relating to the Treasury surplus—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Minnesota, protesting against any modification of the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBERTSON (by request): Petition of Villeneuve Le Blanc, of Mary J. Barrow, and of Andrew Szabo, of Louisiana, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROGERS: Papers in the case of Pryor N. Lea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers in the case of L. A. Morris—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, papers in the case of James H. Hamilton—to the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, papers in the claim of D. Dickson, of Simon Stanton, of Michael Awalt, of Edward Fitzgerald, of Lucy Ann and Allen G. Lee, and of William Barnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the claim of Zeb Ward and M. Gray, of Silas F. Field, of H. H. Haynie, of John D. Adams, and of Elias Recter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of William Barnes, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of E. W. Harback and others, of Upton, Mass., for the repeal of the laws limiting the time for making applications for pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of A. C. Stoddard and others, of North Brookfield, Mass., for reform of laws affecting fourth-class mail matter, the abolition of postal notes, and issue of fractional currency—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of E. Bennett & Son, for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SAYERS (by request): Petition of Thomas Little, late captain Tenth United States Cavalry Regiment, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SENEY: Petition of 183 citizens of Washington Territory, against the removal of the duty on lumber and coal—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Flax and Hemp Spinners and Growers' Association, suggesting a modification of the act of February 26, 1885, respecting the importation of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of Charles Gallagher, asking for pay for the loss of the schooner Nimrod and cargo—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPINOLA: Petition and papers in the case of Henry L. Potter, late colonel Seventy-first Regiment New York State Volunteers, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPRINGER: Petition of S. S. Turner, M. D., for relief of acting assistant surgeons of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of citizens of Tacoma, Wash., against any reduction of tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. R. Turner, jr., president of Flax and Hemp Spinners and Growers' Association of Boston, for amendment of the contract labor law—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of the American Cleveland Bay Horse Association, against certain customs duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the board of supervisors of Clay County, Illinois, for the passage of certain bills—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CHARLE SSTEWART: A bill authorizing the Secretary of War to improve Cedar Bayou, Texas, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue the improvement of Buffalo Bayou, in Texas, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue the construction of the Galveston Bay ship-channel, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to continue harbor improvements at Sabine Pass, Texas, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STONE, of Missouri: Petition and affidavit to accompany bill for the relief of W. J. McGlade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in the case of Edward L. Tuggle for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O. B. THOMAS: Remonstrance of Pamperin & Wiggenhorn Cigar Company and 42 others, citizens of La Crosse, Wis., against the passage of any law repealing the internal-revenue tax on tobacco and cigars—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOOLE: Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory for an amendment of the alien land law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory for an appropriation fer the Yellowstone National Park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory for an act increasing the number of members of the Legislative Assembly—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory concerning the Fort Buford military reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Legislative Assembly of Montana Territory for a brick wall around the penitentiary—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. VANDEVER: A bill for the improvement of the harbor of San Diego, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill for the construction of a breakwater at Port Harford, Cal., and for harbor improvements thereat—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill for the improvement of harbors in Southern California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill for the improvement of the harbor at San Pedro, Cal., and for the construction of a breakwater—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WADE: Petition of Jalley Crabtree, for a special-act pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John Leak, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the case of William A. Caw—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER: Petition of James N. Russell; of Randolph Rutherford, and of heirs of Missouri Cross, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILKINS: Petition of T. J. Moore and 54 others, of Pataskala; and of J. C. Mead and 50 others, of Ohio, relative to Sunday laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

The following petitions for an increase of compensation of fourth-class postmasters were severally referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads:

By Mr. C. L. ANDERSON: Of G. W. Ainsworth and 30 others, citizens of Jasper County, Mississippi.

Of E. A. Overstreet and 34 others, citizens of Coffadeliah, Neshoba County, Mississippi.

Of R. Estes and 14 others, citizens of Leake County, Mississippi.

Of J. R. Easen and 53 others, citizens of Lauderdale County, Mississippi.

By Mr. BARRY: Of citizens of Weir; of J. C. Holmes and others, of Fearn Springs; of Green D. Moore, Yalobusha County; of Henry Kibler, of Yalobusha County; of A. G. Barton and others, of Reajab; of E. E. Colimura and others, of Bushville; of C. C. Grisham and others, of Compensation; of E. T. Maury, of Compensation; of J. A. Roder and others, Deerbrook, Noxubee County; of W. T. George and others, of Pine Bluff, and of William Heussey, of the State of Mississippi.

By Mr. BAYNE: Of citizens of River Post-Office, Allegheny County; of citizens of Ewing's Mills, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. BOUTELLE: Of Eaton & Crangle and others, of Maine; of James E. Furguson and others, of Maine; of C. H. Hayden and others, of Maine; of J. M. Brown and others, of Maine; of John L. Moulton and others, of Maine; of J. W. Amhose and others, of Maine.

By Mr. BROWER: Of citizens of Guilford County, and of citizens of Stokes County, North Carolina.

By Mr. T. H. B. BROWNE: Of John R. Hudgins and others, of Mathews County; of A. Carter and others, of Westmoreland County; of T. L. Callet, jr., and others, of Westmoreland County; of I. B. Pendleton and others, of Spottsylvania County, Virginia.

By Mr. J. E. CAMPBELL: Of citizens of Henning's Mills, Clermont County, Ohio.

By Mr. CLARDY: Of M. S. Adams and 8 others, citizens of Missouri, and of E. T. Graham and 51 others, citizens of Marquand, Mo.

By Mr. COBB: Of C. M. Fay and others of Edgewood, Elmore County, Alabama.

By Mr. COWLES: Of citizens of Clingman and of Goshen, Wilkes County, and of Raten, Ashe County, North Carolina.

By Mr. CRAIN: Of the citizens of Caney, Matagorda County, Texas.

Also, of citizens of Liverpool, Brazoria County, Texas.

By Mr. CROUSE: Of the citizens of Moorland, Wayne County, Ohio.

By Mr. DALZELL: Of citizens of Climer, Bradley County, Tennessee.

By Mr. DINGLEY: Of James Roberts and others of Vinalhaven, and of Wilmot Greanleaf and others of Woolwich, Me.

By Mr. GLASS: Of citizens and others, of Nutt Brush, Haywood County, Tennessee, and of citizens of Mack, and of citizens of Curve, and of citizens of Double Bridges, Lauderdale County, Tennessee.

By Mr. GRIMES: Of O. P. Pearce and others, of Frolona, Heard County, Georgia.

By Mr. HALL: Of citizens of Hilliard's, Butler County, and of North's Mills, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. HARE: Of citizens of Texas, of citizens of Vilott, Cooke County, Texas, of citizens of Texas, and of citizens of Gum, Wise County, Texas.

By Mr. HERMANN: Of 35 citizens of Lena, Morrow County, Oregon; of 55 citizens of Mohawk, Lane County, Oregon; of 45 citizens of Millers and of 65 citizens of Oakville, Linn County, Oregon; of 35 citizens of West Union and of 37 citizens of Ingles, Washington County, Oregon; of 60 citizens of Elgin and of 64 citizens of Keating, Union County, Oregon; of 126 citizens of Mink Clackamas, Oregon; of 70 citizens of Fairview and of 37 citizens of Gravel Ford, Coos County, Oregon; of 30 citizens of Wapinitia, Wasco County, Oregon; of 16 citizens of Etna, Jackson County, Oregon; of 46 citizens of Fairdale, Yam Hill County, Oregon; of 26 citizens of De Moss Springs, in Oregon.

Also, of 61 citizens of Fulton, in Oregon; of 40 citizens of Oregon, and of 41 citizens of Idea, Gilliam County, Oregon.

By Mr. HOGG: Of Scott Smith and 40 others; of W. S. Terrall and 35 others; of C. B. Jenkins and 50 others; of Herman Wilson and 60 others; of D. M. Somerville and 50 others; of Thomas Mitchell and 41 others; of John Booth and 52 others; of J. S. S. Porter and 65 others; of D. D. Bush and 50 others; of Marshall Clay and 65 others; of James Butcher and 51 others; of Thomas Pratt and 79 others; of John Adkins and 54 others; of I. S. Jones and 50 others; of Austin Shinn and 61 others, of West Virginia.

Also, of James M. Miller and others, of Raymond City; of A. M. Miller and others, of West Columbia, Mason County; of James Armstrong and others, of Garrett's Bend, Lincoln County, West Virginia.

By Mr. LATHAM: Of citizens of Carteret, of Beaufort, of Currituck, of Hyde, of Dane, and of Gates Counties, North Carolina.

By Mr. LEE: Of citizens of Culpeper, of Fairfax, of Prince William, and of King George Counties, Virginia.

Also, of the citizens of Catharpin, Prince William County, Virginia.

By Mr. MAISH: Of citizens of Bermudian, Adams County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. McCULLOGH: Of A. H. P. Graham and others, of Stahlstown, Westmoreland County; of citizens of Hunter's Cave, Greene County; of citizens of Fayette County; of citizens of Champion, Fayette County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Of Charles P. Brown and other citizens, of New Hampshire.

By Mr. MILLIKEN: Of S. D. Coombs and others, of Maine.

By Mr. NEAL: Of J. M. Black and others, of Regret; of H. M. White and others, of Glade Creek; of Isaac Cloud and others, of Sylco, Polk County; of J. M. Sandige and others, of Coahulla, Bradley County; of T. J. Carter and others, of Ocoee, Polk County; of E. Holcomb and others, of Ollieville, White County; of J. L. Brown and others, of Petro, Hamilton County; of S. L. Stratton and others, of Citico, Monroe County; of T. H. Ritchy, of Stanley, Marion County; of C. Latham and others, of Prismore, McMinn County; of J. P. Pickelsruner and others, of Joe, Monroe County; J. B. Kennedy and others of Sewee, Meigs County; of John Frey and others, of Pleasant Hill, Cumberland County; of M. D. Francis and others, of Stamper, Bradley County; of W. P. Lansden and others, of Cherry Creek, White County; of E. P. Gibson and others, of Joshua, McMinn County; of William Robert and others, of Falling Water, Hamilton County; of Richard R. Miller, of Linaria, Cumberland County; of A. C. Caldwell and others, of Pelham, Grundy County; of D. M. Bleins, of Athens, Tennessee.

By Mr. NELSON: Of Edward Tay and others, citizens of Minnesota.

By Mr. NEWTON: Of citizens of Rodolph, La.; of citizens of Ouachita; of citizens of Claiborne; of citizens of West Carroll Parish, and of citizens of Catahoula, La.

By Mr. NICHOLS: Of citizens of Glendale, Alamance County, North Carolina.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Of citizens of Welltown, Frederick County, Virginia; of citizens of Sentinel, Warren County, Virginia.

By Mr. PEEL: Of citizens of Newton County, Arkansas.

By Mr. RANDALL: Of citizens of Ross Valley, Pa.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Of citizens of Norris Creek, Lincoln County, Tennessee.

By Mr. ROGERS: Of citizens of Pulaski County (3); of Saline County; of Lincoln County, and of A. F. Turner and others, of Arkansas; of O. M. Harwell and others, of Scott County, Arkansas.

By Mr. ROWLAND: Of citizens of Gaddingsville, and of citizens of Red Springs, and of citizens of Vollers, Robinson County, North Carolina; of citizens of Zoar, and of citizens of Poortith, Union County,

North Carolina; of citizens of Lebanon, and of citizens of Iron Hill, Columbia County, North Carolina, and of citizens of Sardis, Mecklenburgh County, North Carolina.

By Mr. SCULL: Of citizens of Somerset County; of the citizens of Gebhartz, Somerset County; of Bedford County; of Forward, Somerset County, and of citizens of Graceville, Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. SHIVELY: Of S. C. Stull and 45 others, of Indiana.

By Mr. SOWDEN: Of citizens of Flicksville, Northampton County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. SPRINGER: Of the citizens of Bath, Mason County, Illinois.

By Mr. CHARLES STEWART: Of sundry citizens of Texas.

By Mr. A. C. THOMPSON: Of citizens of Arion County; of citizens of Hue, Vinton County; of citizens of Campbell, Lawrence County; of citizens of Wigner, Gallia County, and of citizens of Boggs, Gallia County, Ohio.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE: Of W. M. Oliver and others, of Giles County; of J. A. Sanders and others, of Maury County; of W. J. Stockand and others, of Lewis County; of E. M. Sturrill and others, of Giles County; of J. F. Tonder and others of Wayne County; of T. J. Kincaid and others, of Lawrence County; of S. A. Tyler and others, of Giles County; of J. J. Bingham and others; of A. M. Meredith and others, of Wayne County; of W. J. Powers and others, of Lawrence County, Tennessee.

By Mr. WICKHAM: Of Daniel Broader and others, citizens of Paradise Hill, Ashland County, Ohio, and of J. L. Edmuns and others, citizens of Avon Lake, Lorain County, Ohio.

By Mr. WILKINS: Of H. L. Mason and 40 others, of Duncan's Falls, Muskingum County, and of Henry Johnson and 30 others, of Rock, Tuscarawas County, Ohio.

By Mr. YOST: Of citizens of Stubbling Spring and of citizens of Arbor Hill, Augusta County, Virginia; of citizens of Mountain Grove, Bath County, Virginia, and of citizens of Blue Springs, Alleghany County, Virginia.

Also, of citizens of Vesuvius, Rockbridge County, and of citizens of Masters, Alleghany County, Virginia.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January* 5, 1888.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.

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

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 27th December, 1887, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, draught of a bill "to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fix the amount of compensation to be paid for right of way for railroads through Indian reservations in certain contingencies."

The matter is commended to the consideration of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

YAKIMA INDIAN RESERVATION.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 22d ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Indians of the Yakima reservation, in Washington Territory, for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad across said reservation, etc.

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

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

WALKER RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 24th ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made by the Pah-Ute Indians, and granting a right of way to the Carson and Colorado Railroad Company through the Walker River reservation, in Nevada.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

TRESPASSES UPON INDIAN LANDS.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 23d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to amend section 2148 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to trespasses upon Indian lands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

TIMBER TRESPASSES UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 22d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to amend section 5388 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to timber trespasses upon the public lands, so as to include Indian lands.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

DEVIL'S LAKE INDIAN RESERVATION.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of 22d ultimo from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill granting a right of way to the Jamestown and Northern Railroad Company through the Devil's Lake Indian reservation, in the Territory of Dakota.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

LAKE TRAVERSE INDIAN RESERVATION.

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

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication, of 24th ultimo, from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting, with accompanying papers, a draught of a bill to accept and ratify an agreement made with the Sisseton and Wahpeton Indians, and to grant a right of way for the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway through the Lake Traverse Indian reservation, in Dakota. The matter is presented for the consideration and action of Congress.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 4, 1888.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY BUILDING.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitted in compliance with section 8 of the act of Congress approved April 15, 1886, showing the proceedings of the commission for the construction of the Congressional Library building since January 31, 1887; which was referred to the Select Committee on Additional Accommodations for the Library, and ordered to be printed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN MISSOURI.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of December 21, 1887, a report in relation to the availability of the Ozark region, in Southeastern Missouri, for a fish-cultural station; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT. I present the petition of Mrs. J. M. K. Riley and 129 other men and women, who are residents of the District of Columbia, praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting the manufacture, sale, and importation of all alcoholic beverages in the District of Columbia. This petition is indorsed by sundry delegates and members of the Evangelical Alliance. I wish to call the attention of the Committee on the District of Columbia to this and to other petitions which I understand are to follow.

The inhabitants of the District of Columbia are deprived of the right of suffrage, a strange anomaly in this land which boasts of universal suffrage. They can not vote; they can not in any way exercise the right of suffrage. There is no way in which they can express their sentiments as to whether they desire a prohibitory law in the District of Columbia except by petition to Congress. Therefore I ask that the petition of these citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the protection of their homes, which are the safeguard of the Republic, against the sale of liquor, which is its great danger, may have careful consideration.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore*. The petition will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT. I present a similar petition of 87 citizens of the First, Second, and Third Congressional districts in Connecticut, and also a petition of 55 citizens of Washington Territory, praying for the same