

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9814) for the relief of Stephen Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADE: A bill (H. R. 9815) for the relief of Felix G. Duvall—to the Committee on War Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

The following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk, under the rule, and referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition urging prompt action on the revenue bill now pending to abolish the entire tax on tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COMPTON: Petition of Sarah E. Williams and of Mrs. S. A. Steaver, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on _____.

By Mr. R. H. M. DAVIDSON: Petition of citizens of Washington County, and of citizens of Escambia County, Florida, for the establishment of a light-house at St. Andrew's Bay, Florida—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. GIFFORD: Petition of James Bryson and 113 others, citizens of Dakota and ex-Union soldiers, for the passage of House bill 4339—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of George E. Lockwood and others, for increase of pension of Britton Brunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUK: Statement of James Ogg and T. J. Gault, in favor of the claim of B. L. Roark—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JACKSON: Protest of the Whitla Glass Company, of Beaver Falls, Pa., against the passage of the Mills tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JOSEPH: Petition of citizens of New Mexico, for the speedy settlement of Indian depredation claims—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. KERR: Joint resolution of the Legislature of Iowa, for the passage of the bill to reimburse the State for the swamp lands sold by the United States Government—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCCOMAS: Petition of Jacob A. Miller and of Charles W. Webster, for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: Petition of A. S. Batcheller, of New Hampshire, regarding certain matters relating to the Eleventh census—to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.

By Mr. MCSHANE: Petition of the National Farmers' Alliance for the establishment of a department of agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. NEAL: Petition of Bartley Morgan, of Marion County, Tennessee, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NELSON: Petition for increase of the pension of Moses W. Adley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES O'NEILL: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, for the repeal of the tobacco tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Henry Myers, of Philadelphia, Pa., for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEEL: Petition of Mrs. Cynthia C. Baker (formerly Williams) for reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: Evidence in support of House bill 783, granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy E. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PLUMB: Petition of J. B. Cunliffe and 8 others, soldiers of Utica, Ill., asking for a vote on the general pension before the vote is taken on the Mills bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. E. J. TURNER: Petition of J. K. Thompson and others, for the passage of a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WADE: Petition of Felix G. Duvall, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALKER: Petition of James W. Crafton, heir of Mary Crafton, of Scott County, Missouri, for reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WARNER: Petition of Jesse A. Skeen, for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. J. R. WHITING: Petition of citizens of Calhoun, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Hannah, Huron, Iosca, Ingram, Kent, Livingston, Monroe, Wayne, Clinton, Van Buren, St. Joseph, Sanilac, St. Clair, Oakland, Ottawa, Manistee, Benzie, Marion, and Newaygo Counties, Michigan, in favor of pure food—to the Committee on Agriculture.

The following petitions for the repeal or modification of the internal-revenue tax of \$25 levied on druggists were received and severally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

By Mr. BAYNE: Of W. J. Kiskadden and others, druggists of Etna, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Of citizens of Philadelphia, Pa.

By Mr. CARUTH: Of Colgen & McAfee and 3 others, druggists of Louisville, Ky.

By Mr. CONGER: Of James Braniff, of Des Moines, Iowa.

By Mr. DALZELL: Of druggists of Pittsburgh, Pa.

By Mr. FULLER: Of Ray & Pomeroy and M. L. Woodbridge, of Nashua, Iowa.

By Mr. LEE (by request): Of citizens of Alexandria and of Falls Church, Va.

By Mr. LONG: Of Orrin B. Cole, of Bridgewater, Mass.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Of J. B. Taylor, M. D., and others, of Virginia.

By Mr. SENEY: Of Justice & Co., of Gilboa, Ohio.

The following petitions for the proper protection of the Yellowstone National Park, as proposed in Senate bill 283, were received and severally referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

By Mr. C. H. ALLEN: Of A. S. Guild and others.

By Mr. JEHU BAKER: Of Cyrus W. Thompson and 23 others, members of the Audubon Society, of Belleville, Ill.

By Mr. DELANO: Of S. S. Wilcox and 18 others, citizens of Osborne Hollow, Broome County, New York.

By Mr. FORD: Of the O-wash-ta-nong Boat Club, of Grand Rapids, Mich.

By Mr. MORSE: Of John C. Cook and 25 citizens of Boston, Mass.

The following petitions for the more effectual protection of agriculture, by the means of certain import duties, were received and severally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

By Mr. CROUSE: Of Michael B. Myers and 44 others, citizens of Summit County, Ohio.

By Mr. GEST: Of citizens of Adams, Ill.

By Mr. MCCOMAS: Of farmers of Carroll County, Maryland.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: Of citizens of Venango County, Pennsylvania.

By Mr. NUTTING: Of citizens of Wallington and of South Granby, N. Y.

By Mr. SAWYER: Of citizens of Rock Glen, N. Y.

By Mr. SPOONER: Of citizens of Ashaway, R. I.

By Mr. WARNER: Of citizens of Huntsville, Mo.

By Mr. WEBER: Of citizens of East Hamburg and Ellicott, N. Y.

The following petitions, indorsing the per diem rated service-pension bill, based on the principle of paying all soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war a monthly pension of 1 cent a day for each day they were in the service, were severally referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

By Mr. E. P. ALLEN: Of Rowley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Clayton, Lenawee County, Michigan.

By Mr. FORD: Of J. L. Fairbanks and 52 others, citizens of Holland, Mich.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Of D. J. Martin and 172 soldiers and citizens of Covington, Ohio.

The following petitions, praying for the enactment of a law providing temporary aid for common schools, to be disbursed on the basis of illiteracy, were severally referred to the Committee on Education:

By Mr. BIGGS: Of 199 citizens of Nevada and Amador Counties, California.

By Mr. BURROWS: Of 86 citizens of St. Joseph County, Michigan.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Of citizens of Mecosta County, Michigan.

By Mr. MACDONALD: Of 108 citizens of Goodhue, Rice, and Dakota Counties, Minnesota.

By Mr. MCCORMICK: Of 143 citizens of Lycoming County, Pennsylvania.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, May 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 yesterday was read and approved.

RIGHT TO TAKE FUR SEALS IN ALASKA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in response to a resolution of the House calling for information in regard to the lease of the right to take fur seals in Alaska; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

SAND ISLAND LIGHT STATION, ALABAMA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate from the Light-House Board of an appropriation for the protection of Sand Island light station, Alabama; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

ALASKA SEAL AND FUR COMPANY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the governor of Alaska upon the operations of the Alaska Seal and Fur Company;

which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following Senate bills; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1940) to provide for the construction of a public building at Sterling, Ill.;

A bill (S. 384) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dover, in the State of New Hampshire;

A bill (S. 289) for the erection of a public building at Fort Dodge, Iowa;

A bill (S. 165) for the erection of a public building in the city of Woonsocket, R. I.; and

A bill (S. 1913) for the erection of a public building at Emporia, Kans.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following Senate bills; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred as indicated, namely:

The bill (S. 1765) to provide for the sale of the Fort Sedgwick military reservation, in the States of Colorado and Nebraska, to actual settlers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (S. 1715) for the relief of the sureties of Dennis Murphy—to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (S. 518) for the relief of the legal personal representatives of Henry H. Sibley, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (S. 2629) to pension Bartola Thebant, a soldier in the Florida Seminole Indian war of 1849 and 1850—to the Committee on Pensions.

PENSION BILLS REFERRED.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House Senate bills of the following titles; which were severally read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

A bill (S. 915) granting a pension to Susan Edson;

A bill (S. 1009) granting an increase of pension to Sallie R. Alexander, widow of Lieut. Col. Thomas L. Alexander, United States Army;

A bill (S. 1076) granting a pension to the widow of John Leary, deceased;

A bill (S. 1136) granting a pension to Anna M. Freeman;

A bill (S. 1264) granting a pension to Martha V. Colehan;

A bill (S. 1269) granting a pension to Lydia K. White;

A bill (S. 1319) granting a pension to Anna Slater;

A bill (S. 1481) granting a pension to Ellen White Dowling;

A bill (S. 1482) granting a pension to Sarah C. Taylor;

A bill (S. 1500) granting a pension to Margaret M. Miller;

A bill (S. 1540) granting a pension to Hannah Babb Hutchins;

A bill (S. 1591) granting an increase of pension to Madison M. Meredith;

A bill (S. 1822) granting a pension to Ann E. Cooney;

A bill (S. 1838) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary Mott;

A bill (S. 1925) granting a pension to Alexander H. White;

A bill (S. 1926) granting a pension to William Smith;

A bill (S. 1988) granting a pension to H. R. Blackiston;

A bill (S. 2052) for the relief of Bridget A. Murphy;

A bill (S. 2058) to increase the pension of John Taylor;

A bill (S. 2126) to pension Winemah Riddell;

A bill (S. 2246) granting a pension to John C. Abbott;

A bill (S. 2263) granting a pension to Frank Paschker;

A bill (S. 2274) granting a pension to Mrs. Catharine K. Whittlesey;

A bill (S. 2301) to increase the pension of Manhattan Pickett;

A bill (S. 2310) granting a pension to Rozalia Junk;

A bill (S. 2313) granting a pension to Ellen J. Snedaker;

A bill (S. 2314) granting a pension to John B. Covert;

A bill (S. 2333) granting a pension to George W. Fogle;

A bill (S. 2334) granting a pension to Mary J. Byrd;

A bill (S. 2366) granting a pension to Mrs. Emeline Anderson;

A bill (S. 2370) granting a pension to Sarah C. Anderson and children under sixteen years of age;

A bill (S. 2371) granting a pension to Jacob Pitner;

A bill (S. 2372) restoring a pension to George L. Flech;

A bill (S. 2413) granting an increase of pension to Ernst Hein;

A bill (S. 2418) granting a pension to Jarret Spencer;

A bill (S. 2435) granting a pension to D. G. Scooten;

A bill (S. 2452) placing the name of Lena Neuninger on the pension-rolls;

A bill (S. 2450) placing the name of Bridget White on the pension-rolls;

A bill (S. 2538) granting a pension to Oliver H. Judd;

A bill (S. 2547) to increase the pension of Mrs. Matilda Wilkins Emory;

A bill (S. 2571) granting a pension to Edwin E. Chase;

A bill (S. 2575) granting a pension to Elizabeth Dettis;

A bill (S. 2576) granting a pension to Richard Hudson;

A bill (S. 2578) granting a pension to Nathan B. Rarick;

A bill (S. 2579) granting a pension to Mrs. Maggie A. Weed, formerly Miss Maggie A. Eagan;

A bill (S. 2606) granting a pension to John B. Timberman;

A bill (S. 2609) granting a pension to H. H. Russell;

A bill (S. 2616) granting a pension to James E. Kabler;

A bill (S. 2638) granting a pension to Mrs. Emma Dill;

A bill (S. 2655) granting a pension to Lydia Hawkins;

A bill (S. 2656) granting a pension to the widow and minor children of Patrick Frawley;

A bill (S. 2663) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Mary M. Ord;

A bill (S. 2700) granting an increase of pension to Allen Blethen;

A bill (S. 2713) granting a pension to Pierre Bottineau;

A bill (S. 2738) granting an increase of pension to John G. Merritt;

A bill (S. 2763) granting a pension to William L. Eddy;

A bill (S. 2779) granting a pension to Eliza M. Scandlin;

A bill (S. 2829) granting a pension to Sarah J. Foy; and

A bill (S. 2830) granting increase of pension to Elvira M. Dorman.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

To Mr. CRISP, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. LONG, for ten days.

To Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, for two weeks, on account of important business.

To Mr. GALLINGER, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. GAINES, for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BURNES, for ten days, on account of important business.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. FISHER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled the joint resolution (H. Res. 83) accepting the invitation of the French Republic to cooperate in an international exposition to be held in Paris in 1889; and the Speaker signed the same.

OVERLOADING OF VESSELS ON GREAT LAKES.

Mr. DUNN. I am directed by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to report back with a recommendation that it be adopted the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 9, 1888.

Mr. NUTTING submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed:

"Whereas at a convention of seamen held at Toledo, Ohio, January, 1888, delegations were present from Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Oswego, and said delegations represented more than 5,000 seamen of the great chain of lakes. That said convention passed the following preamble:

"Whereas 73 vessels, aggregating a tonnage of 20,678 tons, and valued, with cargoes, at \$2,500,000, together with 204 lives, were lost on the Great Lakes during the season of 1887; and

"Whereas the 204 lives lost, with the vessels mentioned, caused such an intense feeling of indignation throughout the country that the press was loud in its denunciation of underwriters and the incompetency of Government inspectors; and

"Whereas, as is well known, a majority of vessels lost on the Great Lakes during the season of 1887 were rendered unseaworthy by being loaded beyond their carrying capacity, thereby causing them to founder and carry to the bottom with them, in most cases, the entire crew, and as a consequence leaving widows and orphans destitute of their natural protectors: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, requested, if consistent with the public good, to transmit to this House all information in custody of said Department in regard to the matters and things set forth in said preamble; and said Secretary is requested to state whether there is any rule, order, or regulation of the Treasury Department the enforcement of which would prevent the overloading of vessels with freight, and as to whether there is any law or laws in force regulating the quantity of freight vessels on the Great Lakes shall carry."

The resolution was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

EMORY R. SEWARD.

Mr. KERR. I desire to submit a privileged report, the report of a committee of conference.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 7319) for the relief of Emory R. Seward, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: Strike out all after the word "Provided," in the said amendment, and insert in lieu thereof the words:

"If in the judgment of the Chief of Engineers the necessities of commerce require the completion of said contract, or any portion of it, there shall, in making settlement with the said Emory R. Seward, be deducted from the above-named appropriation such an amount as in his judgment it will cost, in excess of the sum of \$625, to complete such contract in a manner to meet the necessities of commerce at that point."

T. J. CAMPBELL,

DANIEL KERR,

Managers on the part of the House.

JOHN H. MITCHELL,

JOHN C. SPOONER,

E. K. WILSON,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

The following statement of the House conferees was read:

The House conferees, in explanation of the conference report, say that an ex-

amination of the amendment proposed by the Senate we were satisfied that it would provide an additional, though perhaps an unnecessary safeguard in carrying out the purpose of the bill, and therefore recommend the adoption of the modified amendment of the Senate.

The report of the committee of conference was adopted.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

CALIFORNIA CONTESTED-ELECTION CASE.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I submit a privileged report from the Committee on Elections, in the case of Lynch vs. Vandever, from the Sixth Congressional district of the State of California.

The SPEAKER. The report and accompanying resolutions will be referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed. Does the gentleman desire immediate consideration?

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Indiana. I will call this up some time hereafter, but will give notice of the time before calling it up.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. MILLS. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. This being Friday, the regular order is the consideration of bills upon the Private Calendar.

Mr. MILLS. I move to dispense with that business for to-day.

Mr. TAULBEE. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to interfere with the understanding between the members of the Committee on Ways and Means, or to interfere with the discussion of the tariff matter; but I want to offer a brief observation with reference to the condition of business on the Private Calendar—

The SPEAKER. But this motion is not debatable.

Mr. TAULBEE. I understand that it is not. However, if the point is not made, I presume that I may be permitted—

Mr. MILLS. I must demand the regular order.

Mr. TAULBEE. Then let us have the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar. The gentleman from Texas moves to dispense with private business for to-day.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 58, noes 52.

Mr. TAULBEE. No quorum.

The SPEAKER. The point of order being made that no quorum has voted, the Chair will order tellers.

Mr. TAULBEE and Mr. MILLS were appointed tellers.

Mr. MILLS. Let us have the yeas and nays at once.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 107, nays 91, not voting 126; as follows:

YEAS—107.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| Allen, Miss. | Cummings, | Lagan, | Rice, |
| Atkinson, | Dockery, | Laidlaw, | Richardson, |
| Bacon, | Dunn, | Landes, | Robertson, |
| Bankhead, | Enloe, | Lanham, | Rogers, |
| Barnes, | Ermentrout, | Latham, | Rowland, |
| Biggs, | Fisher, | Lawler, | Sayers, |
| Blanchard, | Foran, | Lee, | Scott, |
| Bliss, | Ford, | Macdonald, | Shaw, |
| Blount, | Forney, | Mansur, | Spindler, |
| Breckinridge, Ark. | French, | Martin, | Springer, |
| Breckinridge, Ky. | Glass, | Matson, | Stewart, Tex. |
| Bryce, | Granger, | McClammy, | Stewart, Ga. |
| Butterworth, | Grimes, | McCormick, | Stockdale, |
| Bynum, | Hall, | McKinney, | Stone, Ky. |
| Campbell, F., N. Y. | Hare, | McMillin, | Struble, |
| Candler, | Hatch, | McRae, | Tarsney, |
| Carlton, | Heard, | Mills, | Thompson, Cal. |
| Caruth, | Hemphill, | Moore, | Tracey, |
| Caswell, | Henderson, Iowa | Morgan, | Turnshend, |
| Chipman, | Henderson, N. C. | Neal, | Turner, Ga. |
| Clardy, | Herbert, | Newton, | Walker, |
| Clements, | Hogg, | O'Ferrall, | Washington, |
| Cobb, | Hooker, | O'Neill, Ind. | Wheeler, |
| Cowles, | Howard, | Peel, | Whitthorne, |
| Cox, | Hudd, | Pennington, | Wilkinson, |
| Crain, | Hutton, | Perry, | Wilson, W. Va. |
| Culberson, | Johnston, N. C. | Rayner, | |

NAYS—91.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| Allen, Mass. | Crouse, | Johnston, Ind. | Russell, Conn. |
| Allen, Mich. | Dalzell, | Kean, | Ryan, |
| Baker, N. Y. | Darlington, | Kennedy, | Sawyer, |
| Baker, Ill. | Farquhar, | Kerr, | Seull, |
| Bayne, | Felton, | Long, | Seymour, |
| Belden, | Flood, | Lyman, | Sherman, |
| Bingham, | Fuller, | McKenra, | Spooner, |
| Boothman, | Funston, | Milliken, | Stephenson, |
| Boutelle, | Gear, | Moffitt, | Stewart, Vt. |
| Bowen, | Gest, | Nelson, | Taylor, E. B., Ohio |
| Brewer, | Grout, | Nichols, | Taylor, J. D., Ohio |
| Brower, | Guenther, | Nutting, | Thomas, Wis. |
| Browne, Ind. | Harmer, | O'Donnell, | Thompson, Ohio |
| Brown, Ohio | Haugen, | O'Neill, Pa. | Turner, Kans. |
| Brown, J. R., Va. | Hayden, | Osborne, | Vandever, |
| Buchanan, | Henderson, Ill. | Owen, | Wade, |
| Bunnell, | Hiestand, | Patton, | Warner, |
| Burrows, | Hitt, | Perkins, | Weber, |
| Butler, | Holmes, | Peters, | Whiting, Mass. |
| Cannon, | Hopkins, Ill. | Phelps, | Wickham, |
| Chendle, | Hopkins, Va. | Rockwell, | Williams, |
| Clark, | Houk, | Romeis, | Woodburn. |
| Cogswell, | Hunter, | Rowell, | |

NOT VOTING—126.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|----------------|-------------|----------------|
| Abbott, | Davis, | Lane, | Reed, |
| Adams, | De Lano, | Lehlbach, | Russell, Mass. |
| Anderson, Iowa | Dibble, | Lind, | Rusk, |
| Anderson, Miss. | Dingley, | Lodge, | Seney, |
| Anderson, Ill. | Dorsey, | Lynch, | Shively, |
| Anderson, Kans. | Dougherty, | Maffett, | Simmons, |
| Arnold, | Dunham, | Maboney, | Smith, |
| Barry, | Elliott, | Maish, | Snyder, |
| Belmont, | Finley, | Mason, | Sowden, |
| Bland, | Fitch, | McAdoo, | Stahneckker, |
| Bond, | Gaines, | McComas, | Steele, |
| Bowden, | Gallinger, | McCreamy, | Stone, Mo. |
| Browne, T. H. B., Va. | Gay, | McCulloch, | Symes, |
| Brumm, | Gibson, | McKinley, | Taulbee, |
| Buckalew, | Glover, | McShane, | Thomas, Ky. |
| Burnes, | Goff, | Merriman, | Thomas, Ill. |
| Burnett, | Greenman, | Montgomery, | Tillman, |
| Campbell, Ohio | Grosvenor, | Morrill, | Vance, |
| Campbell, T. J., N. Y. | Hayes, | Morrow, | Weaver, |
| Catchings, | Hermann, | Morse, | West, |
| Cockran, | Hres, | Norwood, | White, Ind. |
| Collins, | Holman, | Oates, | White, N. Y. |
| Compton, | Hopkins, N. Y. | O'Ne'l, Mo. | Whiting, Mich. |
| Conger, | Hovey, | Outhwaite, | Wilber, |
| Cooper, | Jackson, | Parker, | Wilkins, |
| Cothran, | Jones, | Payson, | Wilson, Minn. |
| Crisp, | Kelley, | Phelan, | Wise, |
| Cutcheon, | Ketcham, | Pidcock, | Yardley, |
| Dargan, | Kilgore, | Plumb, | Yoder, |
| Davenport, | Laffoon, | Post, | Yost. |
| Davidson, Ala. | La Follette, | Pugsley, | |
| Davidson, Fla. | Laird, | Randall, | |

So the motion to dispense with private business was agreed to.

During the roll-call,

On motion of Mr. MILLS, by unanimous consent, the reading of the names was dispensed with.

The following pairs on political questions were announced until further notice:

- Mr. McSHANE with Mr. McCOMAS.
 - Mr. WILSON, of Minnesota, with Mr. GALLINGER.
 - Mr. PIDCOCK with Mr. WEST.
 - Mr. ANDERSON, of Illinois, with Mr. YOST.
 - Mr. WHITE, of New York, with Mr. COCKRAN.
 - Mr. WHITING, of Michigan, with Mr. WILBER.
 - Mr. BURNETT with Mr. HAYDEN.
 - Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, with Mr. PUGSLEY.
 - Mr. COLLINS with Mr. DUNHAM.
 - Mr. PARKER with Mr. STONE, of Missouri.
 - Mr. YODER with Mr. FINLEY.
 - Mr. TIMOTHY J. CAMPBELL with Mr. BELDEN.
 - Mr. GREENMAN with Mr. THOMAS, of Illinois.
 - Mr. LANE with Mr. WICKHAM.
 - Mr. RUSK with Mr. BROWN, of Ohio.
 - Mr. TAULBEE with Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas.
 - Mr. SNYDER with Mr. GOFF.
 - Mr. GLOVER with Mr. ADAMS.
 - Mr. OUTHWAITE with Mr. PAYSON.
 - Mr. SHIVELY with Mr. LA FOLLETTE.
 - Mr. ALLEN, of Mississippi, with Mr. CUTCHEON.
 - Mr. DIBBLE with Mr. LEHLBACH, from the 24th of April to May 3.
- For this day:
- Mr. HAYES with Mr. McCULLOGH.
 - Mr. MONTGOMERY with Mr. DORSEY.
 - Mr. ANDERSON, of Iowa, with Mr. DAVIDSON, of Florida.
 - Mr. CUMMINGS with Mr. DAVENPORT.
 - Mr. BURNES with Mr. MORROW.
 - Mr. WILKINS with Mr. HOPKINS, of New York.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

Mr. TAULBEE. Is it not necessary that two-thirds shall vote in favor of this motion?

The SPEAKER. It is not. Such was the rule until the beginning of the Forty-ninth Congress. It was then changed. There was an apparent conflict between clause 1 of Rule XXVI and clause 3 of Rule XXIV, and during the Forty-ninth Congress a change was made in clause 1 of Rule XXVI so as to require only a majority vote to dispense with the consideration of the Private Calendar on Fridays.

Mr. TAULBEE. If I understand the meaning of Rule XXVIII aright, I am of the opinion that it will be necessary, in order to change the regular order for the consideration of private business, taken in connection with Rule XXV and Rule XXVI, to have a two-thirds vote in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER. This is not a motion to suspend the rules. Rule XXVIII refers to motions to suspend the rules.

Mr. TAULBEE. This is a motion to change what is the business under the rule.

The SPEAKER. It is a motion to determine what business the House will consider.

Mr. TAULBEE. It is a motion to suspend the operation of Rule XXVI.

The SPEAKER. It is simply a question as to what business the House shall proceed to consider.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, informed the House that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

A bill (S. 2493) to perfect the quarantine service of the United States; and

A bill (S. 2644) granting the right of way to the Fort Smith, Paris and Dardanelle Railway Company to construct and operate a railroad, telegraph, and telephone line from Fort Smith, Ark., through the Indian Territory, at or near Baxter Springs, in the State of Kansas.

STATISTICAL BUREAU.

Mr. WHEELER, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill (H. R. 9827) to create and establish a tariff statistical bureau; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

TARIFF.

Mr. MILLS. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of bills raising revenue.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. SPRINGER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering the bill the title of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9051) to reduce taxation and simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue.

Mr. CASWELL. Mr. Chairman, when Congress assembled in December last this country was enjoying a greater prosperity than any other country in the world. There was no impending crisis or threatened disturbance. There was a surplus of money in the Treasury, but the circulating medium was not so withdrawn from business as to create a stringency, and the country was in a very prosperous condition.

Congress had not been in session for nine months. It was a new Congress without official information on the state of the country. The Constitution that convenes us enjoins upon the President to "give to Congress information of the state of the Union."

I doubt if ever before since the organization of the Government did the Executive fail to comply with this provision. But in place of this annual message the Executive sends to us a platform for his party, stating the issue which is to divide the two great political parties in the Presidential campaign soon to follow, wholly ignoring the vast interests which are committed to his charge and in aid of which we are here to legislate. Hardly a reference does the President make in his message to the duties of the session, except to the one measure which he brings to the front for the contention of both Houses.

Unfortunately for the country we are here to serve, this message of discord prostitutes the session from a legislative body to the arena of a political strife.

The cause for precipitating the issue is alleged to be a surplus in the Treasury, a circumstance that would have occurred at any time in the last twenty years had the Executive ceased to apply the surplus money upon the national debt.

But, I ask, what cause of alarm does the surplus present. Are we so untrustworthy that we can not guard and protect it? Should we doubt our own integrity and ability to preserve this money? Certainly we should not distrust the Executive's watchfulness with his reserve power. At any other time this surplus would have been pointed to by the Administration as an evidence of success. If this accumulation of credit in any way disturbed the business of the country the President had only to obey the law and purchase bonds of the United States for cancellation as the law requires and as both branches of Congress and the people are now insisting he shall do. But a large part of this money constituting the surplus is simply placed to the credit of the Treasury in the public depositories in every part of the United States, and the banks holding those deposits are paying it out over their counters as business may require.

Mr. Chairman, the presence of this surplus in the Treasury gives little cause of alarm compared with the assault made by the President himself upon the business and industries of this country. The surplus has caused no disturbance whatever, no apprehension or alarm; while the message, coming as it does from the high position occupied by its author, falls with great weight upon the business of the country. It excites a fear and apprehension which will cost our people untold millions.

But, sir, the time had come when the people must be aroused, an alarm must be sounded, not really at the condition of the country, for that was never better, but at the dangers which overshadow the future of this Administration. It had been in possession of the Government nearly three years. It came into power upon the plea of economy and a promise that it would exhibit to the people gigantic frauds as soon as possession of the records could be obtained. In both these pretenses they have failed, utterly failed. The frauds were not there, but, instead, a record that challenges a parallel in the history of the world for

honesty and fidelity to the people. There never has been an administration from the foundation of the Government down to the present that exceeded this one in personal extravagances. Year by year, since it came into power, has its expenses increased, and year by year they will continue to increase.

Mr. Chairman, if we expect to meet the demands upon the Treasury a very great reduction of taxes will be impossible. If we pay our current expenses, as we must, the interest on the public debt, provide for the sinking fund, and discharge our obligations to the soldiers and their families, if we pay the millions of dollars of just claims against the Government, some of which are drawing interest, we must continue to raise nearly the same revenue we now do. This must be collected through the custom-house or the internal-revenue bureau.

In addition to the demands upon the Treasury to which I have referred, there will mature in three years \$230,000,000 of United States bonds, bearing 4½ per cent. interest. The passage of the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means will reduce the revenues, they say, \$78,000,000. This would leave us without any provision whatever for paying these bonds, and how, I ask, are we to meet them?

We are in daily receipt of petitions from all parts of the country protesting against further extension of the national debt or any part of it, and yet here is a bill proposed by the majority of this House deliberately reducing the revenues so low that not one dollar can be applied upon the national debt after its passage. If the revenues remain as they now are, the entire surplus, from this time on to the maturity of these 4½ per cent. bonds, would be needed to pay them. But we need not retain the money in the Treasury. The plain, simple duty of the President is, as it has been during the past year, to purchase from time to time, as the surplus would permit, these bonds and keep the money in circulation. In this way, with the revenues as they now are, he could retire gradually these bonds till the hour of their final maturity would find but few outstanding.

The law authorizing the President to so use the surplus was enacted on the 3d of March, 1881, and reads as follows:

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.

An observance of this law would have taken care of every dollar of the surplus of which we now hear so much. But it would have deprived the President of his chief argument which he is now using as a party measure to coerce Congress into the passage of this bill and the people into the support of his administration.

But, sir, if the current expenses of the Government had been paid in the last year and a proper amount of money used in the construction and preservation of our public works and the improvement of our harbors, if the pressing demands, debts, and liabilities of the Government had been paid as business men discharge their obligations, there would have been but little, if any, money in the Treasury with which to purchase bonds.

This surplus was grown to its present proportions for a purpose. Its preparation has been going on for a year or more. Much needed appropriations in the last Congress were withheld and Government business suspended. Our fortifications have been unprotected, piers have gone to pieces, and the channels in our harbors have been filling up because the money to protect these works could not be spared from the surplus. An appropriation of \$10,000,000 for the improvement of the rivers and harbors passed both Houses of Congress at the last session, but met with a silent veto in the hands of the President because the money was needed to swell his surplus. Two deficiency bills, amounting to \$10,000,000, have already passed this Congress to meet the expenses of the last and other Congresses. I will not stop here.

Our feeble and dilapidated Navy has not a parallel upon the seas. It is excelled by every first and second class power in the world. More than \$40,000,000 could be profitably expended in the construction of a navy that would even be respectable. The building of ships would give much life and aid to business and employment to thousands of men. But the money can not be spared. I repeat, had this Government been honest with its citizens and dealt with them as business men deal, had it provided the means necessary to a faithful administration of the Government, the surplus of \$55,000,000 would never have appeared.

The amount collected from customs in the year ending June 30,	
1887, was.....	\$217,286,893.13
From internal revenue.....	118,823,391.22
From all other sources.....	35,292,993.31
Total receipts during the year.....	371,403,277.66
Total disbursements.....	\$267,932,179.97
Applied on sinking fund.....	47,894,200.00
	315,826,379.97

Leaving a surplus for the year of..... 55,576,897.69

But, sir, it may be a reduction of taxes can be had to some extent without great embarrassment to the Treasury. If so, I for one am ready to give assent though by the act we commit ourselves to an extension of the national debt which matures in 1891, for we shall have no way of meeting the bonds when they fall due.

In the plan of reduction, however, I shall differ materially from that

adopted by the Committee on Ways and Means. I would confine the reductions of duties to the necessities of life, and to such articles as are not produced or manufactured in this country, or which are produced in such limited quantities as to make the cost of production too great.

The President tells us in his message that the removal or reduction of duties cheapens articles of like grade of home production to the extent of the duty removed. Sir, the greatest part of the goods in use by the poorer and middle classes of the people are manufactured by ourselves, and their price is in no sense affected by the tariff, while it is a fact too well known to be contradicted that the imported goods and home manufactures of similar kind and quality are consumed by the wealthier classes, and a substantial reduction of the duty laid upon such goods will chiefly lighten the burdens of the rich and shift a corresponding amount of taxation to some other source. In other words, a reduction of duties cheapens the price of goods purchased by wealthy people, while it affects but slightly the articles purchased by the poorer classes.

If this reform party wish to relieve the people from unjust burdens, why do they not provide some substantial reduction on articles of general consumption? Why do they not provide in this bill for the removal of the entire duty on sugar? That would reduce the taxes \$60,000,000 a year. It would take \$1 of taxes from the food of every man, woman, and child in the United States. Such relief would extend to every family, whether they be rich or whether they be poor. Every one consumes sugar, and the same number of dollars would be lifted from each person alike. With great reluctance I would withdraw protection from any industry which has prospect of such growth and development as to warrant that competition which would insure a reduction of price.

But as this promise does not exist for the sugar production in the United States, and as it is conceded that there must be a reduction somewhere, and that some industry must surrender its protection, I would select those which have the least prospect of success and which will contribute most to the comforts of the people when made cheaper. For years we have fostered and favored the sugar interest in the United States, maintaining a higher rate of duty upon it than upon any other article of general consumption. The protection of sugar has cost the people in the last twenty years one-half the sum necessary to pay the national debt, and its development has made no progress whatever.

The State of Louisiana alone of all the Southern States has made it a principal industry. She has raised about 93 per cent. of all the cane sugar of the United States. In 1860-'61 the sugar crop of Louisiana was 265,063,000 pounds; in all the other Southern States, 9,661,000 pounds. In 1861-'62 the crop in Louisiana was 528,321,500 pounds; in the other Southern States, 11,599,000 pounds. Coming down to the present time, we find the State of Louisiana producing in 1884-'85 only 211,402,963 pounds; the other Southern States, 14,560,000; in 1885-'86, Louisiana, 286,626,486; the other Southern States, 16,128,000; showing an absolute falling off in the quantity produced.

We have been told of the beet sugar and of the sorghum sugar that would soon be produced in large quantities, but they do not appear in our markets in quantities sufficient to affect the price. But even now I would follow the example of Germany and other countries, and give a reasonable bounty for all the cane, beet, and sorghum sugar which could be produced in the United States. But we should no longer continue this great tax upon the mouths of 60,000,000 people, under the guise of revenue or protection. The entire sugar crop in the United States is only 10 per cent. of the amount consumed, while the duty is nearly one-half the price we pay.

The pending bill takes from this duty only about \$10,000,000, leaving \$50,000,000 to be hereafter collected each year. This will tax the man who owns no property, not even the roof under which he sleeps, just as many dollars as it does the man whose holdings are measured by the millions in lands and estates, which are guarded and protected by the strong arm of the Government. Yet these gentlemen call this bill a just measure of relief. What principle is there in this revision that places wool and flax and hemp and jute upon the free-list and at the same time taxes the sugar which every one must eat 75 per cent.

Has the political complexion of the State of Louisiana anything to do with the extraordinary measure of protection meted out to her? I trust not, for the question is too important to be influenced by the political fortunes of any State. And yet I greatly fear if that State were located somewhere in New England, or among the Northwestern States, which can not always be relied upon to sustain the present party in power, sugar would share in this bill the same fate of wool and the other farm products so universal in the North, and find its place upon the free-list. If I were to make further substantial reductions in taxation I would go to the internal revenue and take away the tax upon tobacco, except its manufactures. Tobacco is an American production, and the machinery of its taxation is distasteful to our people.

In my judgment such further reduction is unnecessary, perhaps unwise, but the people are demanding it, and I yield my assent. It is possible, too, that the tax should be taken from such spirits as are used in the arts and for medicines, but I would go no further in the reduc-

tion of the tax on spirits; and I want to say here to gentlemen on the other side of the Chamber, who are so swift to charge free whisky to us, that you are greatly mistaken in your accusation; you may boast of your reduction on clothing and the goods that men of wealth alone can buy, and of the cheapening of every article that enters into the construction of railroads, of Pullman cars and palace cars, but you shall not truly say we favor a repeal of the tax on spirits. If I understand the temper of this side of the House, a very large majority is against it.

Under our system of protection we have in twenty years passed from a minor position to the very front of all the nations in the world. Our common people own their homes, find employment, and are educating their children in the line of industrial habits. Labor is respected and so well paid that all the comforts of life are brought within its reach. Here we find production and consumption dwelling together. Every American product of field, mine, or factory, the value of which is much increased by labor, can only be cheapened by lowering the price of labor.

What farm product is there on which a duty is laid that we can not produce here as well as elsewhere?

What manufacture is there on which a duty is laid that we can not make here as well as in England? Why, then, do we not successfully compete with other countries in whatever we make? There is but one answer to be made. We can not compete with these foreign productions and pay our present price for labor. We can compete with every country in the world in everything except in the products of cheap labor. That alone enables them to drive us from the markets of other countries, and it will enable them to drive us from our own markets unless we maintain such a duty upon their imports as will secure for our people a fair compensation for their labor.

It is vastly better for us to have the articles we consume produced here than in some other country. Whatever we make or raise with our own hands is so much added to our aggregate wealth, and we are not obliged to part with an equivalent.

Under this protection we are now manufacturing \$7,000,000,000 worth of goods a year and our farm products amount to \$3,000,000,000 more, making a total annual production of \$10,000,000,000. Of this vast amount only about 5 per cent. of the goods and 8 per cent. of the farm products are marketed abroad. All of the remainder is consumed at home. The President and his party tell us that we must reduce the tariff and encourage importations from other countries if we would find a like market for our own productions with them. There is no logic in this statement; we can not compete with them now with all our industries in successful operation and maintain the price we pay for labor. How can we compete in foreign ports with our fabrics displaced at home by importations with the cost of transportation added, any better then than we now can? How are we better able to sell our products abroad after a disturbing element has forced us from our own markets and greatly injured our business? But it is absolutely certain, if we keep our mills in motion, we shall be obliged to seek a foreign market after we destroy our own. We must not forget that these importations are the product of labor in the form of goods imported to displace American labor. In 1887, \$679,000,000 worth of goods and raw materials were imported to the United States; more than \$500,000,000 of this was the product of labor, displacing just so much here.

Had our tariff been so high as to prohibit this importation all of the \$679,000,000 in value would have been raised and manufactured here in our own country. But the bill before the House would double the quantity every year, to the displacement of just so much more of our labor and raw material.

That is not all. The men and their families who performed this work in foreign lands required food and clothing, houses and fuel, and all that sustains life while employed, and had they been here our producers would have enjoyed the benefits. Nay, more. All the shops and machinery used for the manufacture of these imports were constructed by foreign labor and material in place of ours.

If this work can be performed in America, why should it be done elsewhere? Why not pay the \$679,000,000 which these goods cost us to our own people and enrich Americans, not Englishmen? Have we not the land on which the raw material can be raised? Have we not the mines, the ore, the timber; in fact, the resources of every description? Have we not the labor, skilled and unskilled, which can perform the work in converting this material into the finest and best manufactures in the world? And have we not millions of idle capital seeking investment? Why, then, go to England, to Germany, or any other country for goods or material which we can produce at home? Simply because we have to pay our laborers a fair compensation for their work. There is no other reason for it.

If we will reduce the wage-earner to the scale of Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, and France, we will have no occasion to visit their markets for the goods we need; but when they place the products of their cheap labor by the side of ours in the form of material, goods, and machinery, we must close our factories or scale down our labor. In either case as the laboring men are deprived of the means of support they will leave the factory and the shop to settle upon lands, and soon they will find themselves raising produce without a market for it.

If we pass this bill and provide a market for the manufactured goods of Great Britain, we shall win for her a greater victory than she can

win for herself in Parliament or upon the battle-field. Pass this bill and all the free-trade journals of England will sound our praise, and the Cobden Club will send congratulations and welcome us with open arms as they proceed to absorb and demolish the great industries of America. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I hear from the other side of this Chamber much said about monopolies. I have heard that same song for more than a half score of years. In fact the ghost of monopoly is always with them, on all occasions and for all purposes, ready to aid and assist them when reason is dethroned and arguments will not prevail. And yet no one here arises to defend or excuse monopolies and trusts, but all are ready to condemn them. I know of no connection between a protective tariff and monopolies. In fact the very object of a tariff is to protect the weak. No country in the world has greater monopolies than free-trade England. But I can imagine no monopoly so sweeping and disastrous and so humiliating to witness, none that would so crush out the spirit of our people, as the monopoly of Great Britain upon the markets and industries of this country. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, when I travel through this country, from one end to the other, and see the thrift and industry of the people, when I see the school-houses, the churches and colleges, the learning and intelligence, when I see the cultivated farms, with the seeders and mowers moving in all directions, as the seed time and harvest come, when I see factories and workshops in the villages and cities, I see something for every willing hand to do. I see comfortable homes and houses for all classes of our people, which I know to be the fruits of well-paid labor, and I contrast this country in its grandeur and glory with the countries where free trade abounds with a pride and satisfaction which I can not describe. [Applause.]

Go to England, and you will find her streets and public places thronged with a poorly-fed, poorly-clothed, and destitute people, seeking a few hours of work to buy bread for hungry wives and children.

Those who are so fortunate as to obtain employment receive but half the compensation paid to our people for like service. Such is the situation in Italy, in France, and in Germany. The battle there with the millions is a battle for existence, a struggle for life. Official reports tell us that in Manchester alone 90,000 women are working in the factories for \$60 per year. The laboring men throughout England receive but \$125 to \$150 per year. In no spot or place in the wide world do the laborers receive such compensation as here in America. I submit a table of prices, taken from consular reports, compiled by the Secretary of State in 1885, showing the price per week paid for labor in seven foreign countries, in New York and Chicago.

Occupations.	United States.								
	Austria.	Belgium.	France.	Germany.	Great Britain.	Netherlands.	Switzerland.	New York.	Chicago.
Bakers	\$4.63	\$4.28	.....	.....	\$6.17	\$4.80	\$3.88	\$7.00	\$12.00
Blacksmiths	3.18	5.38	\$5.81	\$4.00	7.37	4.80	5.20	13.00	15.00
Book-binders	4.10	5.35	5.17	4.20	6.77	4.00	4.68	14.00	16.50
Bricklayers	3.55	4.56	5.74	4.21	7.56	4.80	5.21	20.00	24.00
Cabinet-makers	4.40	5.66	6.14	4.25	7.68	4.80	5.59	12.00	15.00
Carpenters and joiners	5.10	4.07	6.20	4.11	7.66	4.80	4.74	14.00	16.50
Coopers	3.64	5.17	5.58	3.97	7.50	2.80	4.78	12.00	12.00
Drivers, draymen	2.20	3.77	5.57	2.96	5.37	4.40	.....	10.00	12.00
Farm laborers	3.50	2.72	3.10	3.06	4.02	3.24	.....	.....	.....
Laborers, porters, etc.	3.20	3.00	3.77	3.11	4.70	3.61	2.88	9.00	10.50
Plasterers	4.01	4.66	6.34	4.43	7.80	4.00	5.03	18.00	27.00
Plumbers	4.11	5.46	6.10	4.26	7.90	4.80	5.18	16.00	22.50
Printers	4.85	5.94	6.64	5.09	7.23	4.80	6.78	13.00	18.00
Tinsmiths	3.70	4.40	5.46	3.55	6.56	4.00	4.40	11.00	12.72
Weavers	3.15	3.95	3.23	2.79	6.31	3.60	3.06	10.00	.....

But they say "Remove the duties on imports and we can make good our loss in the price of wages by the saving in the price of goods we purchase." We should not forget that this saving will be very small, while we will feel the full weight of a reduction in the price of labor the year round. It may be true that a coat on which much labor has been expended can be bought in England for \$10 which would cost thirteen in this country; but we must not forget that the extra dollars are paid to support the price of American labor. In the one case the tailor receives \$3 for his four days of toil, while the other is paid six or seven dollars for the same work. So it is with every other occupation in which labor forms a principal part.

Labor and capital should work together. Neither can succeed without the other, and the nearer we bring the market to the place of manufacture the better for both.

No class of people have more interest in protection than the American farmer. A home market is his crowning success. Since our protective system our population has increased so rapidly that the farmer is enabled to sell for home consumption 92 per cent. of his entire crop. It will be a great mistake for the American farmer to build a hope on a foreign market. Better by far that he look to our own country as the

only reliable field for the consumption of his products. But even under the present tariff there were imported into this country last year farm products amounting to \$74,734,573. I submit a table showing the amount of each:

Animals.....	\$4,631,846	Provisions.....	\$1,806,239
Breadstuffs.....	6,640,228	Rice.....	1,674,394
Flax, hemp, etc., raw.....	12,312,833	Tobacco, raw.....	8,704,950
Fruits.....	15,840,827	Vegetables.....	2,350,351
Hay.....	790,394	Wool, raw.....	16,424,479
Hops.....	3,404,669		
Barley malt.....	153,363	Total.....	74,734,573

These importations took the place of so many products that should have been raised by our own farmers, and the labor employed in their growth and culture should have been American. But this bill places a large portion of these articles upon the free-list, and if it becomes a law more than twice this amount will be imported to us and sold every year hereafter.

This bill proposes to wipe out all protection whatever to the farmer in his struggle to keep alive the sheep industry and place him and the American people wholly at the mercy of foreign competition. It places wool upon the free-list, and, according to the President's rule, reduces its price 10 and 12 cents per pound. This would inflict a severe blow upon our farmers without reason or justification, as wool is now as cheap as any one could possibly wish. It would wipe out and destroy more than \$200,000,000 in value now employed in the raising of sheep.

Since the reduction of the duty on wool of 12 per cent. ad valorem, in 1883, the sheep in the United States have decreased 6,000,000 head. Take from the present low price of wool 10 and 12 cents per pound, or even one-half that sum, and it will destroy every flock of sheep in the country. Australia, with her 75,000,000 sheep, of excellent grade, stands ready to profit by our misfortune. Her labor and lands cost but a nominal price, and the removal of the duty on wool will place her product in our mills. The duty, and that alone, keeps it in check. South America, too, will be here with her wools, and our free-traders bid them welcome. If we are to give up these industries, one after another, why not place wheat upon the free-list? It can be purchased in the Northwest, on the Canada side, for 8 and 10 cents less than upon our side. Let Minneapolis obtain a supply for her great mills from the region of Manitoba, grown by Canadian farmers. India, too, is at the port of New York, with her wheat at 70 cents per bushel, and if it were not for the duty of 20 cents the great cities of the coast would buy their bread of India. Why not take away this duty as well as that upon wool?

There is still another product, most valuable to the farmer, which this bill will greatly injure. The tobacco crop has become extensive and very remunerative. Its chief profit lies in the higher grades. The Island of Sumatra can furnish us with a wrapper one pound of which is equal to three of ours for wrapping purposes. It has been held in check only by a duty of 75 cents per pound. This bill reduces that rate to 35 cents. Its passage will be looked for by the merchants and shippers who hold large quantities in store to launch upon us at the first opportunity. Pass this bill and they will supply our market.

The President tells us in his message:

The radical reduction of the duties imposed on raw material used in manufactures, or its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these measures. It would not only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff upon such product, as a compensation to the manufacturer for the price of raw material, could be accordingly modified.

By the reduction of the duty on tobacco the President would cheapen the price of cigars to the consumer, but he would make competition by the American farmer with Sumatra tobacco impossible.

The President consoles the laborer by telling him wages should not be reduced, because the manufacturer, the duty being removed, can purchase his raw material at reduced prices. But he fails to point out a remedy for the farmer, who sees his product placed in competition with those of other countries where land and labor are of little value. Manufacturers, however, will not be pleased with a dependency upon foreign markets for their raw material. The maker of twine for binding grain writes me—

If the duty is taken from hemp and flax (as this bill proposes) we believe there will not be a pound grown in the United States.

If we cease to raise raw material the manufacturing plants will be transferred to the field of production, and where cheap labor may be had also. If I were a manufacturer of woollens I should regret to see the sheep driven from this continent. Once gone, and the foreign grower could name his own terms, and our independence would be changed to dependence, which in the time of war, if we were to clothe an army, might present a serious problem.

Attempt has been made and it is now daily charged that protection is maintained for the benefit of the manufacturer and not in the interest of labor. The President is author of the statement that a reduction of the price of goods might take place without a corresponding reduction in the price of labor.

If people are beguiled into the support of this theory, and ultimately find themselves degraded to the level of Europeans, God help the party that led the way to the tomb of American labor.

Let me ask those who are disposed to listen to this folly, how they propose to obtain from the employer a greater share of his profits than they are now receiving? Would a blow that cripples the business in which they are engaged tend to better their condition? Would they be as likely to receive a just share of the earnings if the goods they make are reduced in price by foreign competition, as they would be if no reduction were made? If the manufacturer is obliged to produce an article at a less price than he is now receiving, would he not be likely to scale down the wages of his employes to meet the reduction on the price of the goods; and if he choose to do so, or withdraw his capital from the business, how are they to prevent it?

These questions, it seems to me, are entitled to careful consideration. Akin to this theory is the oft-repeated charge that labor is now being cheated of its just share, and that this protection inures wholly to the benefit of the manufacturer in the shape of enormous profits, and that if a reduction of the tariff takes place, and a corresponding reduction of all the fruits of labor, from the farm hand to the artisan, still the employer, whether he be farmer, herder, builder, manufacturer, contractor, or jobber, merchant, or miller, can if he will pay the same price for all his labor and have remaining his just and full share. What a pity it is that some of these theorists could not have a little experience and be a farmer, a manufacturer, or other employer for a while, so he could test the correctness of his wisdom. I sometimes think if the leaders of strikes were obliged to labor themselves their occupation would soon be gone, and if we had less Solons and more of the practical ways of Benjamin Franklin we would not weave so many snares for our constituents.

If we will study the laws of trade, supply, and demand, and consider the inevitable result of competition, we must abandon the idea that, in a country like this, where all the channels of industry are open and free, where intelligence and enterprise have marked every epoch of our lives, from our fathers and founders of the Republic down to the present hour, one class of the people can engage in business alongside of millions and millions of capital unemployed and carry it on reaping enormous gains year after year undiscovered by their astute neighbors whose money is earning nothing whatever. Mr. Chairman, it is asking too much to believe these charges, to say nothing of the snicerity and purposes of such arguments. Why, sir, look at the great volume of idle capital in this country.

The deposits in the savings-banks on the 30th day of June last—and the greatest part of them is in the States alongside of these very manufacturing establishments—amounted to \$1,235,000,000; and it is said two-thirds or more of these deposits belong to the laboring people. Why do they not invest their money in the capital stock of these factories, instead of depositing it in the banks at a nominal rate of interest, if the earnings of their employers are so great? Go further. The deposits of business men and capitalists, in the national banks at the same time were \$1,274,000,000, and \$1,000,000,000 more was deposited in the State and private banks, making a total of \$3,509,000,000 of idle capital subject to order in the banks.

Yet we are told that by the side of this vast amount of unemployed capital these manufacturers are able to prosecute their business with such success as to acquire immense fortunes in a very short period.

A noted statistician cites the business of seventy cotton mills in New England with a capital of \$61,000,000, for three years, the dividends of which averaged 5½ per cent. per annum on the capital invested.

It is well known that should a 3 per cent. United States bond be placed upon the market a thousand million dollars would be taken at the par value within sixty days. It is difficult to understand, if these manufacturers are massing such fortunes and appropriating to their own use far in excess of their just proportion of the profits of their transactions, as the President and our tariff reformers would have us understand, why they should rob the farmer and place wool and other raw material required by the manufacturer for his purposes upon the free-list to augment his profits already too large.

The complaint has the ring of unreasonableness, and is in conflict with every well-settled principle of competition, while the commercial reports which I have been able to secure absolutely overthrow the statement. It is folly to believe that such large profits are made and retained by the manufacturer while so much capital remains idle, but which would be gladly used, even with small profits, if opportunity were afforded.

Competition will establish values, and it is folly to say that any enterprise which has character and principle can yield such large fortunes by the side of untold sums of idle capital. An honorable and profitable business always invites capital until competition brings the product of the business to the lowest remunerative price. Duties are imposed to bar out the goods of unhealthy productions.

Bankrupt sales are destructive and harmful, as every one knows, to a legitimate business. Sacrifice must be made, and the assets are forced upon the market. In transactions of this kind every principle of trade is violated, and injury results from the demoralized condition of the market which it produces.

No healthy business can compete with such sales. So with the foreign trade and products transported to this country at prices below our own. Labor has been defrauded of its just dues. The product is

brought to our market for sale and to take the place of our goods and our labor. This bill proposes to let them come. We say, "No! Go back with your wares; they shall not enter our ports for sale until you pay into our Treasury such a duty as will make you respect the labor of this country and place your goods alongside of our fabrics on equal footing."

The complaint of heavy taxes has taken chronic form. Many really believe we are a greatly oppressed people. Those who assail the protective policy charge that nearly everything we eat, drink, or wear is laden with heavy duties, while as a matter of fact the principal articles of consumption and use in the daily routine of our families is neither taxed nor influenced by taxes. These articles are either upon the free-list or of a class not affected by duties. Protection as to them has long since accomplished its purpose, and they can be purchased here cheaper than elsewhere. Such is the condition of much of our farm produce, wheat, oats, beef, and pork. Importations of this class are rarely known except along the Canada line. During the last year the importations of merchandise were valued at \$233,000,000 on which no duties whatever were laid, while duties were collected from \$450,000,000. Careful examination will disclose that the articles which enter most into consumption among the poorer and middle classes will be found upon the free-list.

The entire tax collected through the custom-houses and the Internal Revenue Bureau in 1887 was \$336,110,284.35. Of this \$135,373,392.22 was collected from spirits and tobacco alone, \$15,540,301 from silks, \$2,949,360 from fancy articles, and \$37,292,855 from animals, bread-stuffs, fruit, hay, hops, malt, provisions, and vegetables, leaving only \$144,954,376.13 collected from all other sources, and of this sum \$58,016,686 was laid upon sugar, which I would remove at once, but which this bill does not propose to do.

Take away the duty on sugar and there will remain only \$86,937,690.13 which was collected from all other sources. A small per cent. only of the revenues were collected on the imports which were necessary to the comforts and conveniences of life.

They tell us our protective policy has driven our commerce from the high seas, and that we have but few ships under our flag, while free-trade England covers the ocean with her masts. Great Britain has her provinces in every part of the world, and her carrying trade with them is done by water. But while England has invested her capital in ships, America has invested hers in railways. Our possessions are at home, our commerce is internal and worth vastly more to us than England's ocean trade is to her. The United States has 150,000 miles of railway track, valued at \$8,000,000,000, nearly one-half of the railroads in the whole world. We have a coast marine covering the shores of this great continent, and not equaled in any country. Our trade, our commerce, and our markets are at home, and we, upon this side of the Chamber, are here to defend and protect them against assaults or invasions from any source whether it be foreign or domestic.

But, Mr. Chairman, while we are now in the enjoyment of very great prosperity we should not close our eyes upon the future. The delusive picture of foreign markets for our products is drawn before us with promises of trade and great exportations as soon as we open our gates to the admission of foreign commodities. I ask, what do we have in this country, except it may be our cotton and wheat, that is not produced in other countries with cheaper labor and cheaper lands? Reports tell us to-day Russia alone can supply the United Kingdom with wheat and have 30,000,000 bushels of her surplus yet to spare. India can do nearly the same. The store-houses of England, from basement to attic, are filled with manufactured goods, waiting for the passage of this bill now before the House. This is the picture of to-day, and you take away the protection we have thrown around the industries of America and you will find its repetition year after year until the standard of American labor is prostrated to the level of competition. I warn this House against the fatal step.

But, sir, before we enter upon a general reduction of the tariff, we should consider well its effect upon the great industrial interests of this country, and whether the proposed change is not in the interests of some other than our own. We are constantly referred by gentlemen upon the other side to the example of free-trade England. I am willing to leave them to study the history of that country, but for one I prefer to follow the living example of progressive America. The time was when we might look forward to England, perhaps with profit, but the time has now come when we must look far in the background to discover her locality, and I do not propose to do it. [Applause.]

Rather let us stand by the fostering policy which has made us so great, and this the grandest country in the world. I would add to the structure which our fathers began, and rear the Republic, like the strong oak, to stand alone and erect amid the storms that come against it. I would do this for my country as a whole, for there is not a State I would not assist nor an inch of soil I would not protect. [Applause.]

Mr. MACDONALD. Mr. Chairman, immediately after this Congress organized President Cleveland transmitted his now celebrated annual message, which opened with these suggestive words:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

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. * * *

It will not do to neglect this situation because its dangers are not now palpable, imminent, and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us. * * *

Our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting, on the 1st day of December, to \$55,258,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus of the Treasury to \$140,000,000.

And, after a masterly presentation of the reasons rendering a reduction of our system of tariff taxation necessary, he concluded as follows:

The Constitution provides that the President "shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union." It has been the custom of the Executive, in compliance with this provision, to annually exhibit to the Congress at the opening of its session the general condition of the country and to detail with some particularity the operations of the different Executive Departments. It would be especially agreeable to follow this course at the present time, and to call attention to the valuable accomplishments of these Departments during the last fiscal year. But I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted that I shall forego the addition of any other topic and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the Union" as shown in the present condition of our Treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

It is needless to say that that message attracted the attention of the country, and gave to the subject of revenue reform an importance in public estimation it never before possessed. It made this question the paramount issue before the country. It brought it to the front; and the response that has come up from the people is such that no set of men will—as in the Forty-ninth Congress—dare to attempt to prevent a consideration of this bill, or any other upon the subject.

It was not to be anticipated that there would be a general acquiescence in the views of the President. The selfish interests of the monopolies and "protected" industries indicted by this message were expected to rush to arms, as they have done, in defense of their long enjoyed system of plundering the people through the means of a protective tariff. From the day that message was read to us our mail has been loaded down with letters, circulars, petitions, pamphlets, and marked copies of newspapers, appealing to us to let the present tariff tax remain upon the articles, products, or commodities that they were each respectively interested in.

Everyone of the "protected" branches of business made an appeal, that showed it was "every man for himself and the devil take the hindmost." Even those who—taking advantage of the fact that they were "protected" from foreign competition—had banded themselves into "trusts" and other combinations to avoid competition and further increase or keep up prices, with an affrontery that would cause Satan to blush, have appealed to us to continue the system of robbery of the people by law that has prevailed for the past quarter of a century. Talk about paupers and beggars! A stranger, ignorant of the incentive and our past tariff system, would upon reading these appeals declare that those protectionists were our national beggars. And they are, in fact, our national beggars—begging for more, while they are the wealthiest in our land. All that wealth, prompted by self-interest could do, has been done to defeat a reduction of the present rate of tariff taxes. Arguments, appealing to the selfishness of different classes of our people, based upon groundless and false assumptions, have been made for years; and these means have been employed so long, and with such success, as to capture and secure, as the champion and protector of "protection" the entire Republican party of the country. This assertion no gentleman upon the other side can or will deny—with the possible exception of my colleague [Mr. NELSON], who may, notwithstanding the "cold shoulder" that has been shown him since he delivered his tariff-reduction speech, still claim to be a member of that party.

HOW PROTECTIONISTS ARE WORKING.

It is not to be wondered at that these "protected" interests, so varied, extensive, and powerful, should have secured control of one of the great political parties of the country. The protectionists have pleaded their cause with effect. While the great mass of the people who till the soil or are engaged in pursuits other than those "protected" have been moving along in the hope that their wrongs would be righted without much effort on their part, the protectionists have with ceaseless vigilance and lavish expenditure labored to defeat any attempt to reduce or disturb the existing list of tariff taxes. As a single fact in the great mass of evidence that could be produced to show the tremendous efforts that have been (and are being) put forth to convert the public to their way of thinking, I submit this item from the editorial columns of the Bulletin of March 7, 1888, a paper that is the organ of the American Iron and Steel Association.

366,413.

This is the exact number of tariff tracts, published by the Industrial League, of Philadelphia, which were distributed from the office of the American Iron and Steel Association from the 1st of January last to the close of business on the 5th of March. On the 28th of February the president of the Industrial League, Mr. Joseph Wharton, paid to Allen, Lane & Scott for printing tariff tracts, one bill which amounted to \$2,638.36.

In its last issue it has this item:

657,487 TARIFF TRACTS.

From the 15th of January until the close of business on April 25, 1888, the

American Iron and Steel Association distributed gratuitously 657,437 well printed tariff tracts, published by the Industrial League, of Philadelphia.

And by letters received, I am informed that they are flooding the State of Minnesota with these tracts.

Gloating over the reported suspension of The Million newspaper, this paper says:

We think that we know the exact influence which has caused the suspension of Mr. Philpot's free-trade newspaper, The Million, at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1886 the Industrial League, of Philadelphia, sent 72,556 protective-tariff tracts to Iowa, and down to the 1st of November in the present year it had sent 37,062 to the same State. These were distributed among the farmers and other voters of that State. The Million could not live under this steady fire of hard facts and common sense.

The editor of the Bulletin evidently thought he was satisfying the members of the Iron and Steel Association when he published this interesting item, and that their president, with lavish hand, paid "one bill, which amounted to \$2,638.36;" but I doubt if the association will be pleased to learn that I thus assist in giving it publicity. As an interesting question in arithmetic, I submit the following: If one bill for printing alone of this protected association amounted to \$2,638.36, what does the grand aggregate which the protectionists have expended to prevent reduction of tariff taxation amount to?

OUR FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Another question here suggested is: How much of this vast sum was expended through a sincerely philanthropic desire to benefit the laboring men, in whose behalf they shout so boldly in their frantic efforts to prevent a reduction of these tariff taxes?

On the other hand, the Democratic party has championed the cause of that portion of our people who are not benefited by protection, but who are compelled to pay a certain percentage upon everything they buy to these proprietors of "protected" industries without receiving anything in return. This class, who are thus unjustly taxed, includes farmers, workmen, mechanics, professors, artisans, and in fact nine-tenths of our entire people, as I will show later on. They have had no associations, companies, or organizations to maintain a campaign in their behalf, or to flood the country with "tracts" presenting the people's side of this great question, and no treasury from which they could pay out nearly \$3,000 at a time and as often as necessary. But we believe they have justice and right upon their side, and "thrice armed is he whose cause is just."

This is the situation as it presents itself to my view, and, conceding to each gentleman upon this floor sincerity and honesty in the expression of his opinions, I will now proceed to consider the questions submitted to us by the message of the President.

To my mind the facts fully warrant the importance given to them by the President. I shall not indulge in any fine-spun theories upon the subject of finance or import duties, or attempt any flights of oratory. The discussion of this question can only be made eloquent to our people by the presentation of facts, not mere assertions, that will throw light upon this all-important and absorbing subject.

The President tells us that at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, for the years mentioned the surplus was as follows:

1885	\$17,859,735.84
1886	49,405,545.20
1887	55,567,849.54

He then estimated that the aggregate of this surplus at the close of the present fiscal year, June 30 next, would be \$140,000,000. Later estimates place it at \$155,000,000.

We have become so accustomed to speak of hundreds of millions that we fail to realize or appreciate the magnitude of these amounts. Pause for a moment and reflect upon it. Assuming our entire population to be 60,000,000, here is a sum of money equal to over \$2.50 for every man, woman, and child, collected from our people in excess, bear in mind, of what is required to meet every matured obligation of the Government, and which is now lying idle in the National Treasury.

It is unnecessary for me to say that if this continues general bankruptcy must follow. The dullest of comprehensions will see that if this system continued we would have all the money in the country hoarded up in the National Treasury in a few years.

The money that is collected by the Government for the proper and legitimate purpose of meeting its current expenses is paid out to those to whom it is indebted soon after it is received. It therefore soon finds its way back into the channels of trade and commerce and contributes to the business prosperity of the country. But when revenues are in excess of the needs of the Government—when more is collected than needed—the amount of that surplus is as valueless to the country as if sunk in the depths of the ocean so long as it is locked up in the Treasury. It is therefore a great wrong—I had almost said crime—for us to longer permit this unnecessary accumulation and locking up the money of our people.

This brings us to a consideration of how we should reduce the revenues; and we should begin by examining the present sources of revenue.

The revenues of the present fiscal year we will have to estimate from,

and by comparison with, the last fiscal year. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887, we collected—

From customs.....	\$217,286,893.13
From internal revenue.....	118,823,391.22
From sales of public lands.....	9,254,286.42
From profits on coins, bullion deposits, and assays.....	8,929,252.83
From tax on national banks.....	2,385,851.18
From fees, consular, letters-patent, and land.....	3,301,647.16
From customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	1,053,037.86
From sales of Indian lands.....	1,479,028.81
From Soldiers' Home permanent fund.....	1,226,259.47
From sinking fund for Pacific railways.....	1,364,435.87
From repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	914,793.13
From sales of old public buildings.....	624,882.20
From sales of Government property.....	262,832.32
From immigrant fund.....	258,402.50
From tax on sealskins.....	317,452.75
From deposits by individuals for surveying public lands.....	94,289.76
From revenues of the District of Columbia.....	2,367,869.01
From miscellaneous sources.....	1,458,672.04

Total ordinary receipts..... 371,403,277.65

A glance at this statement of the different sources of revenue will show that any reduction, such as is absolutely necessary, must be made in either or both of the two first items, "customs" or "internal revenue."

The imports of this country during the last fiscal year were..... \$692,000,000
Of which were free of duty..... 232,000,000

Leaving dutiable..... 460,000,000
On which duties were collected..... 217,000,000

The average duty collected is therefore 47 per cent.

Of this \$217,000,000, collected as "customs" or "import duties" (which are but other names for what we term the tariff), there were collected upon that portion of articles, which may properly be classed among the necessaries of life, the following amounts thereof:

Sugar, molasses, and sugar-candy.....	\$58,016,686.00
Iron and steel, and manufactures of.....	20,713,234.00
Wool.....	5,859,817.00
Manufactures of wool.....	29,729,717.00
Silk, manufactures of.....	15,540,301.00
Glass and glassware.....	4,510,312.00
Earthenware.....	2,409,796.16
Hemp, jute, and flax goods.....	6,228,310.41
Lumber (in round numbers).....	1,000,000.00
Salt (in round numbers).....	700,000.00
Cotton and cotton goods.....	1,233,599.57

Total..... 145,981,773.14

The balance of the \$217,000,000 was collected from articles and goods that partake of the character of luxuries, such as tobacco, diamonds, and jewelry.

Here, then, we find that there was collected during the last fiscal year, as tariff taxes upon these articles of necessity, the enormous sum of \$145,981,773, every dollar of which was, of course, added to the selling price of these articles by the importer and collected from the consumer—the people.

THE TARIFF.

But this tax is not limited to articles imported into this country. It is manifest that if our merchants and dealers who import these articles did not have to pay this tax upon them they could afford to sell them to us for a less amount; the reduction being equal to the tax or duty now paid upon them. This being the case, this tariff enables our home manufacturer to add to the price of his goods the amount of the tariff tax, for without this protective tariff he would have to sell in competition with the imported article; he would have to sell at a reduction equal to the amount of the tariff tax removed.

That we may have a correct idea of the amount of tariff tax our people have to pay upon the necessaries of life which they purchase, I submit this list of several articles out of the many. It will well repay perusal and study:

TAXES ON THE KITCHEN.

	Per cent.
The iron the stove is made of.....	45
Hollow ware, pots, and kettles.....	53
Copper and brass utensils, if any.....	45
Crockery, of the commonest kind.....	55
Glassware, of the cheapest kind.....	45
Table cutlery and spoons.....	45
Pickled or salted fish.....	25
Salt.....	36
Sugar.....	48
Vinegar.....	36
Pickles.....	35
Rice.....	123
Oranges, and other foreign fruit, about.....	20

TAXES ON THE PARLOR.

Carpet, if made of druggets.....	74
Carpet, if made of tapestry.....	68
Furniture.....	35
Wall-paper.....	25
Window-curtains.....	45
Looking-glass.....	60
Ornaments or knickknacks.....	35

TAXES ON THE WARDROBE.

Men's clothing, of wool.....	48
Woolen hosiery and undershirts.....	75
Cotton hosiery and undershirts.....	45
Woolen hats and caps.....	75

TAXES ON THE WARDROBE—continued.

Gloves.....	60
Blankets.....	60
Alpaca dresses.....	63
Any other woollen dresses.....	70
A pair of scissors.....	45
Brass pins.....	45
Hair-pins.....	30
Penknives.....	50
Needles.....	25
Steel pins.....	45
Ink.....	20
Paper.....	25
Razors.....	45

TAXES ON SUNDRIES.

Castor-oil.....	102
Castile-soap.....	50
A dose of Epsom salts.....	30
Insect powder.....	20
Salad oil.....	34
Commonest window-glass for houses.....	80
Paint (white lead) for the farm-house.....	54
Brick.....	35
Roofing slates.....	30
Horseshoe-nails.....	31
Trace-chains.....	53
A handsaw.....	40
Files.....	40
Spool thread.....	60
Bag and bagging for grain.....	40
A burr-stone.....	20
Combs and brushes.....	30
A wooden pipe.....	50
An alpaca umbrella.....	80
Any iron or steel a farmer may need, average of.....	45
Tin cups, skimmers, dippers, and all tinware.....	42
Tin-plate for canning meats and fruits.....	34
Fencing boards, \$2 per thousand.....	
Pine boards for building, about.....	20
If planed.....	33
Fencing posts, about.....	30
Shingles for roof.....	25
Lath for house-building.....	20
Barbed wire for fencing.....	55

This list comprises but sixty-six out of about four thousand articles so taxed. It is large enough, however, to illustrate the iniquity of a high tariff, and shows how much the consumers of these articles have to pay, without compensation, for the benefit of certain classes. It will surprise many to learn that \$16.18 of every \$100 worth of rough lumber they buy is a tariff-tax to keep Canadian lumber out. And where does the "pauper labor" come in here? Will any one say that lumber can not be cut as cheap upon one side of the line, between us and Canada, as another. The price of dry goods will be seen to be more than doubled by the tariff-tax, and other articles increased in an equally remarkable proportion.

These facts present the status of the customs revenue, or tariff tax, as clearly as I can present them in the brief space allotted to me; and before considering the question of where and how the necessary reduction should be made, I will first refer to the internal revenues, and examine into the character of the items that go to make up the aggregate given in the statement of the various sources of revenue which I have read.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

The sources from which was derived this \$118,837,301.06 of "internal revenue" can be classified as follows:

Spirits.....	\$65,829,321.71
Fermented liquors.....	21,922,187.49
Tobacco, in different forms.....	30,108,067.13
Oleomargarine.....	723,948.04
Penalties.....	230,204.83
Collections.....	29,283.49
From banks.....	4,288.37
Total.....	118,837,301.06

Now, I believe no gentleman here will have the hardihood to claim that any of the above internal-revenue taxes are imposed upon what are conceded to be the necessaries of life. Mr. Blaine did, in a recent letter, claim that tobacco was; but if his present "boomers" should be successful he will wish before the next campaign is over that instead of sending it he had said to his servant, "Burn this letter."

If we have any regard for the interests and welfare of the people at large and are not directly interested in "protected" industries, we must favor a reduction of the revenues of the Government to only what is needed by reducing these tariff taxes upon the necessaries of life, even to the extent of in some cases putting some of them upon the free-list. The revenues of the Government should as far as possible be derived from sources that can best afford to pay them, such as incomes, whisky, tobacco, oleomargarine, and other proper sources of internal revenue.

And here is a suitable time to meet and refute the charge so glibly made that we who advocate tariff of this kind are "free-traders." A free-trader is one who is in favor of free and unrestricted trade with the outside world and the payment of the expenses of the Government by direct taxation of the people.

Now, if there is a gentleman upon this (Democratic) side of the Hall who favors absolute free trade I do not know it. There is one upon the other side who comes so very near to it, in advocating reciprocity with Canada, that many may fail to discover the distinction. I of course allude to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BUTTERWORTH].

We as a party are pledged to the reduction of the tariff to such a rate as will not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered; and we favor so imposing this tax as to, as far as possible consistent with "the greatest good to the greatest number," give incidental protection to our home industries. Individually I would limit this qualification to such industries as have not become one of the numerous arms of that modern commercial octopus or "devil-fish," the "trust" fiend.

The person who will charge any person entertaining these views with being a "free-trader" is singularly oblivious to contradicting facts, or he purposely misrepresents. To prove this we have but to consider the amount of money that is required to be raised annually to meet the current expenses of the Government. Let us refer to it.

ESTIMATED FUTURE EXPENSES.

For the ensuing fiscal year, ending June 30, 1889, the Secretary of the Treasury gives the following as the estimates of the several Executive Departments:

Legislative.....	\$3,272,110.85	
Executive.....	18,852,734.95	
Judicial.....	422,200.00	
Foreign intercourse.....	1,947,865.00	
Military establishment.....	25,692,574.54	
Naval establishment.....	21,348,032.57	
Indian affairs.....	5,488,997.66	
Pensions.....	76,312,400.00	
Public works:		
Legislative.....	\$4,000.00	
State Department.....	6,000.00	
Treasury Department.....	5,074,446.00	
War Department.....	22,381,151.20	
Navy Department.....	1,655,591.56	
Interior Department.....	915,798.90	
Department of Justice.....	44,987.00	
		30,081,982.66
Postal service.....		1,408,499.42
Miscellaneous.....		20,802,193.35
District of Columbia.....		5,265,702.35
Permanent annual appropriations:		
Interest on public debt.....	\$42,500,000.00	
Sinking fund.....	47,814,158.90	
Refunding—customs, internal revenue, lands, etc.....	11,943,000.00	
Collecting revenue from customs.....	5,500,000.00	
Miscellaneous.....	7,853,640.00	
		115,640,798.90
Total estimated expenditures, including sinking fund..	326,530,793.26	
Or an estimated surplus of.....	56,469,206.74	

Increased expenditures for river and harbor improvements and pensions may add fifteen to twenty millions to the above. If we were to make no reduction in the internal-revenue taxes and apply the whole of them to the payment of these expenditures there would still be over two hundred millions to raise by tariff taxation. Is not the imposition of this enormous sum of over \$200,000,000 annually a sufficient incidental protection to our own industries and manufactures? And yet the bill under consideration proposes to reduce the internal-revenue taxes \$24,455,607, which amount must be added to the more than two hundred million, which I have stated to be necessary to be raised by a tariff upon imported articles.

HOW SHOULD THE SURPLUS BE REDUCED?

This brings us to the question as to how the present excessive revenues should be reduced and whether the bill under consideration is worthy of support.

We are not "free-traders." We are simply demanding what was promised us by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] away back in 1870, when, in answer to a demand for a reduction of this high tariff, he said:

Keep your duties high enough to induce other men to build furnaces and rolling-mills, and before five years you will find American iron cheapened to the level of the markets of the world, and that, too, without a commensurate reduction of wages.

We are simply asking by this bill what President Arthur, in his annual message in 1882, recommended:

An enlargement of the free-list, * * * a simplification of the complex and inconsistent schedule of duties upon certain manufactures, cotton, iron, and steel, and a substantial reduction of the duties upon these articles and upon sugar, molasses, silk, wool, and woolen goods.

This he substantially repeated in his last message in 1884, and that distinguished financier, Secretary McCulloch, in his accompanying annual report, said:

As relief from the present burden of taxation is urgently and justly demanded, I deem it my duty to suggest that something in this direction should be done without delay. * * * This much, however, it may be proper for me to recommend: First, that the existing duties upon raw materials which are to be used in manufacture should be removed; second, that the duties upon the articles used or consumed by those least able to bear the burden of taxation shall be reduced.

We have waited many years for what the gentleman from Pennsylvania said would come more than a dozen years ago, and because we now favor a bill in accordance with what President Arthur and Secretary McCulloch declared to be right we are called "free-traders." If

we are, so are many Republicans whose vision is not obscured by partisan bias.

BILL DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

I am frank to say that this bill does not meet with my unqualified approval. I am not fully satisfied with it, because it does not go far enough. We of the Northwest have had to submit too long to having our money taken from our pockets by the legalized robbery called a protective tariff to cheerfully acquiesce in the enactment of any measure that does not put an end to it. Tariff taxes necessary for the support of the Government, economically administered, and the meeting of all its obligations, we will willingly pay; but we insist that the taxation of the necessities of life should only be resorted to after the luxuries have been taxed all they will bear. This bill is, however, quite an advance in the right direction, and with some amendments, not changing its main features, we all should be willing to vote for it as a compromise measure.

It is so far from being what would do full justice to the farmers and people of the Northwest, and is correspondingly in favor of the "protected" interests, that I can not see how any Representative of a district where those interests exercise a controlling influence can, in all fairness, refuse to vote for it.

Anticipating the inquiry, I will state that I would, if I could, place coal, iron, sugar, hemp, jute, and sisal grass, and other necessities on the free-list, and restore some of the taxes which capital and wealth had to pay before the Republican party reduced the annual internal revenue from \$309,266,000 to \$116,000,000 (during the last twenty years it was in power), as stated by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWN]. This reduction that the honorable gentleman boasts of was made by relieving wealth of its share of the burdens of the Government which protected it, and transferring it to the poorer to pay. Under the law taxing incomes there were but 460,170 persons out of about 45,000,000 taxed, paying upon an aggregate income of \$707,000,000, and that had to be abolished, at the behest of "protection," as an odious "war tax." The tariff taxes on the necessities of life were retained, although as far back as 1866 they were denounced upon this floor by Hon. John A. Kasson, then a member, in more vigorous language than we now use. He said:

What you call "protection" amounts therefore to a system of legal robbery. In order to make the United States rich you must diminish the cost of your manufactures.

This was on July 9, 1866, and on the next day, speaking on a tariff bill, he gave his opinion of a protective tariff in general as follows:

Take the article of wool, for instance. No sooner do you propose to increase the tariff on wool than you immediately go to the manufacturers of wool and give them an increased protection on their manufactures. And thus those who raise the wool pay back a large part of the bounty that is paid for the raising of wool to contribute to the bounty given to the manufacturer, and the non-producer of wool pays both bounties in buying his clothing. And so it is in relation to the article of iron, or upon any other particular branch upon which you increase your tariff; you immediately go off in another direction and increase the tariff upon other collateral interests affected by it; and so you build up a gigantic system of bounties upon all these interests upon the plea of protecting them. The fundamental error in the bill is this: You endeavor to make the people of this country grow rich off each other.

This was said by Mr. Kasson before the Republican party had become the champion and defender of "protection" or, more correctly speaking, high-tariff taxes, upon food, clothing, and other necessities of life.

I would here serve notice upon the "protectionists" that they had better meet us half way, and in a spirit of fairness. But a few short years ago, and they would have laughed in the face of any one who would have told them that the people would have in the Presidential chair a man who, in obedience to public sentiment, would issue such a message as the one now under consideration with this bill. They should take warning in time. Even the Republican party (their friend and present apologist and defender) has to admit that a reduction be made, which is conceding more than half the case made against them. So far as its representative men have spoken, the Republican party has declared in favor of the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes, and in favor of retaining the present burdensome and excessive high-tariff taxes upon food, clothing, and other necessities of life. This is the only plan of reduction that I have yet heard authoritatively suggested by the other side. So anxious was their recognized leader, the gentleman from Maine [Mr. REED], to repeal the tobacco tax, that he opposed the usual holiday recess, because this had not, that early in the session, been done. A general assault upon the internal-revenue taxes has been made. They are now denounced by the "protectionists" as "war taxes" that ought to be abolished.

WHAT THE PROTECTIONISTS ADVOCATE.

Just after the President delivered his message, and in December last, the Bulletin—that protectionist organ that I have already referred to—said:

REPEAL THE INTERNAL TAXES!

The reduction of the surplus revenue of the General Government is now the topic of general interest which is most widely discussed in business and political circles in all parts of the country. The difficulties surrounding this question are most happily stated by Congressman REED, of Maine, in an interview published on another page of our paper to-day.

Nevertheless, we hope to see an earnest and persistent demand made upon

Congress for a repeal of the internal "war taxes." They make the surplus in the Treasury which ought not to be there. Over a hundred million dollars are collected every year from internal taxes on tobacco, whisky, and malt liquors.

If all the interests in this country which are hostile to the continuance of the internal taxes will but rouse themselves these taxes can be repealed or greatly reduced, for Congress is but the servant of the people, and it will listen to them if they will but express their wishes in letters, by petitions, through the newspapers, and, if need be, by mass-meetings.

In that article it suggested they call to their aid the Prohibitionists. Immediately this was done, and every member of Congress received a circular letter from Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburgh, Pa., as the "chairman of the committee on repeal of internal-revenue taxes," urging that repeal. The name "Weeks" seemed familiar when I received this circular letter, and I was not surprised to find upon inquiry her husband to be the well-known general secretary of the "American Protective Tariff League" and State secretary of Pennsylvania for the same.

This was a remarkable case of convenience and marital harmony. This lady, as a brilliant example of what a wife can do to aid her husband in his efforts in behalf of "protection," deserves to have her name embalmed in history. Taken together these facts go far toward explaining the singular unanimity of feeling upon the subject of the repeal of the internal-revenue taxes that has been recently manifested by the Republican and Prohibition parties.

In his speech upon the day this debate opened (which speech was loudly applauded by every Republican member present) the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KELLEY] said:

But the authors of this bill and the professional advocates of free foreign trade will assume from the drift of these remarks that I resist the reduction of the surplus, and am unwilling to abolish the taxes from which it flows in annually increasing volume.

Sir, I reply to such suggestions in the language of a resolution which I submitted to the House of Representatives more than seventeen years ago, on the 12th of December, 1870, and which was adopted with but six dissenting votes. It expressed the almost unanimous sentiment of the people, which had not then been corrupted by the influence of the "whisky ring" as it has been during the intervening years.

It was as follows:
 "Resolved, That the true principle of revenue reform points to the abolition of the internal-revenue system, which was created as a war measure to provide for extraordinary expenses, the continuance of which involves the employment, at the cost of millions of dollars annually, of an army of assessors, collectors, supervisors, detectives, and other officers previously unknown, and requires the repeal at the earliest day consistent with the maintenance of the faith and credit of Government of all stamp and other internal taxes."

Mr. KERR. Will the gentleman permit a question?
 Mr. MACDONALD. Yes, sir.
 Mr. KERR. Does not the Democratic national platform call those taxes "war taxes?"

Mr. MACDONALD. I did not say it did not. I believe it does; but it does not recommend that they be abolished for the purpose of reducing the surplus or preventing a reduction of the tariff taxes.

I have listened in vain for any different suggestion, from my Republican friends, for a reduction of the surplus. The gentleman from Pennsylvania now enjoys the supreme satisfaction of seeing the Republican party go to him upon this question. Did the mountain go to Mahomet, or did Mahomet go to the mountain? [Laughter.]

HIGH TARIFFS DO NOT PROTECT LABOR.

Our position is that high tariffs do not protect our laborers and mechanics from the competition of the so-called "pauper labor of Europe." In other words, that a "protective" tariff only protects the proprietors of the several industries "protected" by it from competition in selling in our own markets.

What folly to speak of protecting our laborers and mechanics from the competition of the cheap labor of Europe, when a man can come from Europe to this country for \$15; and when foreigners are emigrating here at the rate of from 40,000 to 50,000 per month. Here is an item that I find in a paper but a few months old, and which was among the daily dispatches of last October:

The total number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the month of September, 1887, was 48,161, as compared with 39,917 who arrived during the same month last year. During the first nine months of the present year the arrivals were 411,000, against 294,595 in the corresponding period of 1886.

But aside from this conclusive fact, the number of our population who are engaged in protected industries is comparatively small. According to the last census there were engaged in gainful occupations 17,392,099, divided as follows:

Agriculture.....	7,670,493
Professional and personal service.....	4,074,238
Manufacturing, mechanical, and mining.....	3,837,112
Trade and transportation.....	1,810,256
Total.....	17,392,099

The only persons employed in the "protected industries" are included in the number engaged in manufacturing, mechanical, or mining occupations. Assuming, for the purpose of the argument, that all of the 3,837,112 so engaged were to be benefited by a protective tariff (which I deny), there would remain 13,554,987 who would have to be taxed to support the few. Why should four-fifths of the American people be taxed for the benefit of one-fifth, or rather for the benefit of those who give employment to the one-fifth?

We are told that the general prosperity of the country depends upon

keeping up a home market maintained by a protective tariff. I have been taught to believe, and the people of the State I have the honor in part to represent believe, that the prosperity of our country depends entirely upon the prosperity of our farmers, and that the prosperity of the farmers depends in turn upon good crops and a good foreign market for their surplus products.

THE FARMER HAS NO PROTECTION.

Without any protection our farmers furnish 74 per cent. of all our exports, while the manufacturer furnishes only 19 per cent.; and upon our farmers' exports of products do we in the Northwest have to rely for our commercial prosperity. When the farmers' crops fail to be in excess of his own needs, business is prostrated; and almost equally calamitous to us would be the absence of a foreign demand for our surplus wheat, corn, barley, oats, and live-stock. The same can be said of the farmers who are engaged in raising cotton and other less important crops; but I am now considering the productions of my own State. Last year there were exported from the United States farmers' products of the following kinds and values:

Wheat.....	\$140,768,915
Indian corn.....	18,279,409
Live-stock.....	10,063,874
Oats.....	401,140
Rye.....	195,120
Barley.....	243,905
Total.....	169,984,063

Our total exports for 1887 were as follows:

Agriculture.....	\$550,000,000
Mining (only a part protected).....	58,250,000
Manufactures.....	29,500,000
Forests.....	7,050,000
Fisheries.....	7,250,000
All others.....	7,250,000

What a commentary upon protection and its theories! And yet the farmers of the United States, who have to look abroad for their \$550,000,000 worth of surplus products, are told that by allowing themselves to be taxed upon articles of food and clothing and other necessaries of life they are compelled to purchase they would thereby create a home market. What sophistry! And yet, strange as it would appear to a disinterested party, many farmers in our country have listened to just such erroneous teaching.

Our farmers have come to believe that this "infant" American industry must by this time have reached the age of mature manhood, or it never will. They believe that it has been pampered and fed at their expense and that of the other unprotected classes long enough, and that it is no longer entitled to any protection other than that which it would incidentally receive through the instrumentality of a tariff for revenue only. To show how insignificant in numbers, as compared with the great body of our citizens who are not protected, the persons engaged in these protected industries are, I submit the following statement, showing

WHO ARE PROTECTED AND THEIR NUMBERS.

Sugar planters.....	1,400
Laborers employed.....	14,500
Rice planters.....	1,500
Laborers employed (estimated).....	5,000
Wool-growers owning flocks of over 100 head (estimated).....	50,000
Manufacturers.....	53,127
Aggregate capitalists.....	105,027
Laborers employed in protected industries.....	1,500,000

THE TARIFF ON WHEAT.

When my colleague [Mr. NELSON] was addressing the House upon the subject of the tariff, some days ago, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. FUNSTON], in a manner which he evidently deemed overwhelming, asked him why he did not advocate putting wheat upon the free-list. I was surprised that my colleague did not confuse the gentleman then and there with a statement of the facts in the case, and an explanation of what a sham and fraud this tax upon wheat is. The same question has been asked by others, as if it was a "crusher," and could not be answered. I will here say that the farmers of my State—being men possessing a reasonable share of ordinary common sense—do not care a fig whether it is repealed or remains. It does them no good, and is no protection to them.

According to the official statement of imports and exports submitted to us by the Treasury Department there was imported into the United States during the seven months ending on January 31 last, wheat amounting in value to \$261,966. But I have looked in vain for a statement of the net revenue derived by the Government as the duty or tariff tax on this wheat. A microscope will be required to make the discovery.

Nearly all this wheat came from Manitoba to the State of Minnesota, and it is a matter known to nearly all our people that the placing of this duty upon wheat thus imported is a mere matter of form.

After the law placing a duty upon wheat was enacted wheat buyers of Minnesota, Milwaukee, Chicago, and other places applied to the Treasury Department of the United States for permission to ship wheat purchased in Manitoba and intended for Europe through the United States free of duty and as a matter of convenience to them. This favor was granted to them by the then Secretary of the Treasury. Subse-

quently, and after the city of Minneapolis became the great flour-manufacturing city of America and the custom of what we term there "milling in transit" came to prevail, another application was made to the Secretary of the Treasury—who, if I recollect right, was the Hon. William Windom, of our own State—to allow the wheat purchased in Manitoba intended for the European market to be also "milled in transit" in Minneapolis in the same manner as wheat bought in Dakota Territory and Minnesota was done.

Here, perhaps, I ought to explain what is meant by "milling in transit." It is the result of railroad competition. The different railroads which convey wheat entirely over their own lines from points above and beyond Minneapolis and St. Paul to Chicago or Milwaukee or other points eastward contract with millers and with buyers to haul the wheat purchased by them from the points where purchased to the eastern terminus of their road, and, as a matter of convenience, permit them to unload wheat at Minneapolis or St. Paul, or wherever it is to be manufactured into flour and milled; and then they are allowed to ship the like number of pounds in the form of flour that they brought to the milling point in the form of wheat. In this way wheat can be purchased at points in the Northwest and brought to our mills in Minnesota and be manufactured into flour, and then reloaded and shipped to the eastern terminus of the railroad which brought it to the mill, and all for one single and agreed rate of freight.

This is what is known in Minnesota as "milling in transit."

As already remarked, these wheat buyers applied to the Treasury Department of the United States for permission to also mill wheat, purchased in Manitoba, in transit, and an arrangement was entered into by which persons could buy wheat in the province of Manitoba, ship it by way of Minnesota or St. Paul to the European market, and when it arrived at Minneapolis or St. Paul it could be "milled in transit," the owners of the wheat being charged with the duty or tariff upon the number of bushels brought to the mills to be ground, and when the same was ground and reshipped for the European market they were credited with the same number of bushels of wheat which the flour would equal.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MACDONALD. In a moment I will.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. It is on that point.

Mr. MACDONALD. Let me finish this statement.

So that in the transaction the Government received as duty from such wheat imported from the province of Manitoba, and brought into the United States, only that proportion per bushel that was represented by the bran and shorts that remained at the mills after the wheat was ground into flour. Hence it will be seen that notwithstanding a large amount of wheat appears to be imported into the United States annually, it is of no possible importance, and is only imported into the United States for the purpose of having it milled while being shipped to the European markets. Now, if the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. FUNSTON] or any other gentleman upon that side of the House can demonstrate how, under an arrangement of this kind, a tariff upon wheat is any protection or benefit to our farmers in Minnesota I should be pleased to have him do so.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois for a question.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. It is this: When was that arrangement made by which wheat was admitted from Manitoba free of duty to be ground at Minneapolis?

Mr. MACDONALD. It has been in existence since we adopted the practice of milling in transit. We do not complain of that practice. It makes no difference with the price of wheat, which is fixed in Liverpool, and it gives our railroads business and our millers work.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. I suppose not, but I conceive that the farmers might complain of it. Is it under a law?

Mr. MACDONALD. It is under a regulation of the Treasury Department, and it can make no difference to our farmers whether the wheat goes through our State ground or unground.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. I never knew it could be done until it was so stated by a gentleman from Minneapolis who was here recently, and I had some reason to doubt the correctness of the statement. But now the gentleman from Minnesota confirms it, and I would like to know whether it is done under authority of law.

Mr. MACDONALD. I understand the Treasury rules and regulations permit it. The gentleman from Illinois will understand that has been the prevailing custom for years. It began, in the first place, under Republican rule, and as a matter of convenience to facilitate shipments from Manitoba to Europe.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Illinois. Is it not a matter of fact now that the millers of Minneapolis really purchase this wheat from Manitoba, just as they purchase any other wheat from Dakota or elsewhere, then manufacture it into flour and ship it, and thus escape a duty which they ought to pay under the law?

Mr. MACDONALD. No, sir; and I do not want to be understood to say that they do that, by any means.

Mr. LIND. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MACDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. LIND. It was stated this practice was inaugurated by Secretary Windom.

Mr. MACDONALD. I do not say that milling in transit was inaugurated by Secretary Windom.

Mr. LIND. No; but admitting it to be ground in bond. Is it not also a fact that under regulations established by Secretary Windom wheat was admitted in bond on the basis that only 75 per cent. of the tariff would be returned when exported? I will also ask the gentleman whether it is not the fact that the present Secretary of the Treasury has increased this to 90 per cent.; so that now as a matter of fact the Treasury Department allows a rebate of 90 per cent. of the 20 cents per bushel of the duty, whereas under the former administration it allowed only 75 per cent. I want also to state—

Mr. MACDONALD. I did not yield for a speech. I do not think I can yield further, as my time is fast running out. I am admonished by the Chair that my time has nearly expired.

Mr. LIND. I will only add there is none imported in bond in Minnesota.

Mr. FARQUHAR. But there is in New York.

Mr. LIND. Yes; there is in New York—

Mr. MACDONALD. I can not yield any further, as I wish to conclude my own remarks. If the gentleman wishes to make a speech in opposition to my views, he must do it in his time and not in mine.

All that the Government ultimately gets in the way of revenue out of that wheat is what the bran and shorts, or "offal," as some call it, amount to. There is no dispute but that the wheat so milled in transit goes over our railways as a matter of convenience. But gentlemen can readily see that the tariff on wheat is practically of no benefit to our farmers, and can not possibly affect the market price of wheat, whether that wheat comes in this way or remains out. In what I have said upon the wheat tariff I have only been answering the assertion which has been frequently made to the effect that the tariff on wheat was of material benefit to our farmers. It is of no benefit, or protection, whatever.

Mr. McCULLOGH. What change does the bill under consideration make in that respect?

Mr. MACDONALD. I do not know that it makes any. It does not. Will you vote for the bill if we take the duty off wheat?

Mr. NELSON. To ease the gentleman's mind we will put wheat on the free-list.

Mr. FARQUHAR. Will the gentleman from Minnesota permit a suggestion?

Mr. MACDONALD. Yes, sir.

Mr. FARQUHAR. Under the new regulations of the Treasury Department wheat is practically free now.

Mr. MACDONALD. I think 10 per cent. is all we retain of the tariff on wheat, and all we are entitled to under the arrangement I speak of, and that practically wheat is free. So this tariff on wheat is all a sham.

Mr. FARQUHAR. And it is free by Treasury decision and Treasury order.

[Here the hammer fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The hour of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended until he concludes his remarks.

Mr. BRUMM. I suggest that the extension of time be limited.

Mr. MACDONALD. I think I can conclude in twenty minutes.

By unanimous consent an extension of twenty minutes was granted.

OUR BURDEN OF DEBT.

Mr. MACDONALD. In answer to the declaration that our country is prosperous, we see the following statement of the mortgage indebtedness of the Western States going the rounds of the press:

Ohio.....	\$701,000,000
Indiana.....	398,000,000
Illinois.....	920,000,000
Wisconsin.....	250,000,000
Michigan.....	350,000,000
Minnesota.....	175,000,000
Iowa.....	351,000,000
Kansas.....	200,000,000
Missouri.....	237,000,000

Total farm mortgages in the ten States..... 3,422,000,000

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BROWNE] combated the accuracy of these figures, and gave a statement said to have been carefully compiled from authentic sources, showing the amount of this mortgage indebtedness in these States to be as follows:

Ohio.....	\$350,000,000
Indiana.....	175,000,000
Illinois.....	200,000,000
Wisconsin.....	100,000,000
Michigan.....	125,000,000
Minnesota.....	70,000,000
Iowa.....	100,000,000
Nebraska.....	25,000,000
Kansas.....	50,000,000
Missouri.....	100,000,000

Total..... 1,295,000,000

These last figures are a bad enough showing in all conscience, but are they correct? At the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance held last fall in the city of Minneapolis, the president, Mr. A. T. Streeter, in a speech, spoke thus of the condition of the State of Illinois:

In the great agricultural State of Illinois the farmers are sinking in debt; two-thirds of the farms are mortgaged so the principal and interest can never be paid. The official report of the secretary of agriculture shows that corn has been grown at a loss. In 1881 the loss was \$12,735,710; in 1883 the loss was \$8,821,400; in 1882, \$1,178,554; 1885, \$10,830,701; 1887, \$19,700,209; total loss in five years, \$52,377,523.

In 1884, according to agricultural reports, every crop of grain was grown at a loss, except potatoes, hay, and rye. It is better in other places. Last year I went through the State of blooming Kansas and learned that 95 per cent. of the farms were mortgaged, and many for all they are worth. Many of them are growing crops at a loss. One banking firm told me they had in one county advanced \$12,000 to pay defaults in the interest on mortgages. How are those mortgages to be paid? In Texas I learned that every pound of cotton costs 2 cents more to raise it than it was sold for, and the rate of interest is 20 per cent. I never saw such miserable property.

The La Crosse Chronicle of a recent date, discussing this matter, said:

The farm mortgages of Wisconsin foot up \$250,000,000, and those of Minnesota \$175,000,000. This possibly represents about one-half the amount of which the tariff tax has robbed them. In other words, if this kind of taxation had been justly and properly equalized after the war necessity ceased, there would have been comparatively few mortgages, and the farmers would have been ahead about the amount of their present mortgage indebtedness. While the war lasted the farmers received war prices for their products—two or three hundred per cent. higher than now—lightening their burden; but since the war the market prices of their products have been constantly getting lower, while this kind of taxation, instead of being diminished, has been increased. The tariff duties of to-day are about 16 per cent. higher than Mr. Morrill's war tariff bill of 1862 imposed.

THE TARIFF AND WAGES.

The report of the minority—a report that has become notorious throughout the land as proposing nothing—has much to say about the labor cost of articles, especially in the manufacture of plate glass. It gives this quotation, accompanied with a tabular statement as to the labor cost in this country and England, France, Germany, and Belgium. It said:

It is labor that mines, loads, transports, unloads, and uses the coal, the sand, the limestone, and fire-clay used in making plate glass. It is labor that manufactures the felt, the arsenic, the emery, the coppers, and the soda which enter into the composition of plate glass. And it is labor that fires the furnaces, that tends the machinery, and finally prepares and forwards the product, and not until such labor in its various stages is paid for on the basis of European labor can the American manufacturer expect to make glass at a corresponding cost.

Now, here is a statement of the labor cost upon many other leading articles:

Table, compiled from Tenth Census, showing value of various manufactured products, per cent. of labor cost, rate of duty existing and proposed.

Industries.	Value of product.	Labor cost.	Percentage of labor.	Present tariff.	Proposed rate.
				Per ct.	Per ct.
Carpets.....	\$31,792,802	\$6,835,218	21.5	47	30
Cotton goods.....	210,950,383	45,614,419	21.6	50	40
Bolts, nuts, etc.....	16,073,330	1,981,300	19.7	59	35
Nails and spikes.....	5,629,240	1,255,171	22.3	43	34
Iron pipe, wrought.....	13,292,162	1,788,258	13.5	70	35
Oil, castor.....	653,900	44,714	6.8	194	97
Oil, linseed.....	45,393,812	681,677	4.4	54	21
Screws.....	2,184,532	456,542	20.9	50	35
Wool hats.....	8,516,569	1,893,215	22.2	54	40
Woolen goods.....	160,606,721	25,836,392	16.1	70	40
Worsted goods.....	33,549,942	5,683,027	16.9	68	40

It will thus be seen that while the labor in carpets, leaving off fractions, is 21 per cent. of the cost, the tariff is 47 per cent. In cotton goods the labor is the same and the tariff 50 per cent. In wrought-iron pipe, labor is 13 per cent. and the tariff 70 per cent. In castor oil, labor 6 per cent. and the tariff 194 per cent. In wool hats the labor is 22 per cent. and the tariff 54 per cent. In woolen goods, labor is 16 per cent. and the tariff 70 per cent. In worsted goods, labor is 16 per cent. and the tariff 68 per cent.

But I can not dwell upon this subject. I regret that my time will not permit me to discuss, as I would wish, the effect of the tariff upon the workingman; I mean the man who is employed in what we call the protected industries. It does not aid or "protect" the 4,225,945 farmers or the nearly 4,000,000 of farm laborers employed by them, or the 4,074,238 engaged in professional and personal service pursuits, the 1,000,000 domestic servants, the 64,698 clergymen, the 85,671 physicians and surgeons, the 227,710 teachers and scientific persons, or the 64,137 lawyers, or the 84,000 soldiers, sailors, and marines.

THE TARIFF DOES NOT PROTECT OUR WORKMEN.

On January 17 last, at a meeting of the Federation of Labor in Hilton's Hall, in this city, Mr. Paul T. Bowen addressed the workmen of Washington upon the tariff. Mr. Bowen's position in the Knights of Labor organization adds much importance to what he said. He favored free trade, and upon the tariff and wages spoke as follows:

Protection and free trade do not govern the standard of wages. The element that makes wages high here is the abundance of raw material and the great quantity of free land. To the extent that our land is absorbed by capitalists our wages will sink, and are sinking, to the European level. High wages in this country preceded the imposition of high tariff—the tariff was invented to pro-

tect the wages that were already up, and it is illogical now to claim that the protective tariff is the cause of the high wages.

Does protection increase the manufactures? We are told that it does, that 3,837,000 people engaged in manufacturing would be thrown out of employment. On looking over the list enumerating these people it is found that carpenters, house-builders, blacksmiths, butchers, bricklayers, dressmakers, plasterers, and many other tradesmen are counted in. Would there be any houses imported, or would the horses be brought in so thoroughly shod as to keep our blacksmiths out of work if the tariff were removed? Throwing aside those whose trades would be in no way affected by either free or protected commerce, the number engaged in manufacturing who would be affected by a repeal of the tariff is remarkably small. If we had nothing in view but the increase of our manufacturing interests we should be much better off with free trade.

Does protection create national independence? It is said that by means of the tariff we are placed on such a footing that in case of a war our industries would not suffer; in other words, that it places us on an independent footing. Suppose we had free trade and there were a war, could we not wear our coats, which we get from England, a little longer by patching them? But no Englishman could digest his dinner, a greater part of which comes from us, twice.

Does it distribute property more equitably? We have now had a high tariff for twenty-five years, and the inequality between the rich and the poor has been going on until it is now alarming, and it is greatest in the lines of protected industries. But the great test is, does it protect American labor?

Who is there among the American workmen so poor as those in the protected industries? They strike and try to improve their condition, but they are weak, and are put down by the importation of foreign contract labor. When protective taxes were established there was a general movement among European manufacturers to transplant their business bodily to America, and they did it. Was that protection to us? The economic value of a man, based on long-studied averages, is about \$1,000, and the average tax on imports is 47 per cent. Why not tax contract labor at the rate of \$470 per head? Who is it that is protected by the high tariff but the man who owns some part of the earth that produces something that comes in the tariff list? These test questions are not answered.

Does, then, protection protect, or does it realize the expectation or the predictions of its originators? If there is no truth in protective arguments, free trade comes up for consideration. Supposing the living expenses should be lessened, as it is claimed free trade will accomplish, since the average of wages is now only a bare living, when the cost of such goes down the average goes down too, so that the workingman would not be benefited. What is the best way to raise a revenue? Tax the income! Raise the money from the right men and spend it in the right way, for a Government telegraph, a Government railroad, broader educational system, put duties on luxuries, taxes on privileges, a tax on raw land, and subsidize these immense manufactures. Free trade in its broadest sense means free contract between man and man, when one man can feel himself equal to the other.

I can not take the time to answer all the fallacious arguments that have been advanced during this debate as to the effect of a protective tariff upon the wages of the laboring man and mechanic in this country, or the erroneous statements made as to how the same class of workmen are paid in Europe. I must content myself with the general statement that the only class of laborers in this country who are paid starvation wages are those employed in the "protected" industries; and that our best paid laborers are bakers, blacksmiths, bricklayers, masons, carpenters, painters, plasterers, plumbers, and others who are not protected.

"Facts are stubborn things," and will destroy volumes of theory. Is this statement of fact as to wages paid in protected industries denied? If so, here is the proof. About the 1st of November last the general executive board of the Knights of Labor issued an appeal to the assemblies of the order in aid of the striking coal-miners, in which the following occurs:

By the report of the bureau of statistics of Pennsylvania it is shown that the wages of the miner will not average more than \$300 a year. In this calculation are included the wages of the subcontractor, under-bosses, and choice men, so that if the true average of the ordinary miners and mine laborers was taken the amount earned would not average more than \$280 per year. The net amount received by each miner per ton for the coal he mines will not exceed from 9 to 15 cents. The advance in the price of coal to the consumer during the past year has been in many of the markets \$1 per ton, or from six to ten times the amount received by the miner, who risked life and limb to bring it from the bosom of the earth.

The advance which would be accepted would not add more than 2½ cents per ton to the cost of producing the coal. The employers are at the same time the landlords, who own the houses in which the miners live and the stores in which they are compelled to buy their daily food. The doctors that heal the sick, the undertakers that bury the dead, and the ministers who preach the funeral sermons are the servants of the corporations. No question of recognition of the order is involved. It is simply a question of whether the men shall starve to death while at work or suffer a little extra privation for a short time in order to get means enough to keep body and soul together. No appeal for aid has been sent out from the general office more deserving of the prompt and generous action of the order.

Accompanying this appeal was a personal one from General Master Workman Powderly, who said:

We read of the heart-rending scenes of eviction as practiced in Ireland. We are told of the terrible work of the crow-bar brigade, which levels homes, severs broken, loving hearts forever, and drives dear ones from homes and kindred across the sea. None of these scenes can outrival the acts of cruelty that are practiced every day in the scourged, misery-clouded middle coal-fields of Pennsylvania. In the most prosperous times the miner and his family live from hand to mouth, scarcely able to keep body and soul in unison. Notwithstanding all this, no law is broken, no offense of any kind is committed.

A more honest, industrious, moral, or patriotic people does not inhabit any portion of our country; no more generous or manly men exist than our coal miners. They have done everything, they have endured everything, and have sought every way to improve their condition, so as to lift it to the standard of American manhood and citizenship. Failing in that, they have continued a hopeless struggle to keep food in the mouths of loved ones while enduring every privation themselves. The last hope is gone, tired nature refuses to longer perform its functions, and in despair the miners have laid down their tools. They appeal to their fellow-citizens for the bread which their honest labor could not win. I unite my humble voice with theirs, and ask relief for them. Give quickly, give liberally; they deserve all that you can do.

The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. BUCHANAN] closed his able effort, in behalf of protection, by giving us an exhibition of word-

painting that showed ability worthy of a far better cause. I am sorry to mar his picture; but truth, as well as justice to the memory of Washington, Jefferson, and Jackson—whose names he invoked—required that I should remove his protection allegory from the frame and replace it with the truthful and awfully realistic production of Master Workman Powderly. And I am sorry to have to remind my esteemed friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. O'NEILL] that all these horrors described by Mr. Powderly are in what he, on Saturday last, boasted of as "the protection State of Pennsylvania."

Within the past two months we have had the Reading strikes, because of a reduction of 7 per cent. in the wages of the iron-workers there; and riots of the striking employes of the blast furnaces in Ohio, who attempted to resist a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages. And yet this is but a repetition of what has occurred frequently for many months past. It can not be said that these men are not among what our friends upon the other side call "protected" laborers.

But it must not be allowed to be said that the condition of these miners is all the evidence I have to submit to show that "protection" does not protect other workingmen and laborers as well as miners. In December last the following appeared among the daily Associated Press dispatches:

NEW YORK, December 5.

The Daily News, which claims to be the organ of the laboring classes, says: "It is estimated that there are fifty thousand skilled workers of both sexes out of employment in this city, and with the army of common laborers and men who do all sorts of odd jobs it is believed that the total number of persons who are willing to work, but can not obtain employment, is one hundred thousand."

Think of it! One hundred thousand workers out of employment in that city alone! Truly, great is protection!

But it may be said that the above dispatch requires corroboration. Well, here it is. The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, the paper of that well-known Republican, George W. Childs, writing to that journal in the same month (last December), said:

The World and the Graphic, under the title of "The White Slaves of New York," for some time past have been gathering statistics and a mass of facts from actual observation and investigation on this subject, which reveal a state of things that should set every friend of humanity thinking.

Take the ready-made clothing trade for example, in which upwards of 10,000 persons, male and female, are employed, and what do we find? "In a room 10 by 12, with two begrimed windows looking out on Hester street, nine men were at work. Garments made and unmade crowded every available inch of space, and the fetid air was thick enough to cut. Behind this horrible workshop the eye and nostrils, growing accustomed, caught the sights and smells of and from an inner room not over 6 feet square. A red glare from a fire on an open brick hearth dimly lighted its darkness. Two women, half-clad, were crouching away from the stranger's eyes, while here and there were children scrambling wherever the piled-up garments left them a breathing space. On every floor this scene was repeated. Even the corners of the passage-way were occupied by a presser's bench. Each of the four floors is divided into three tenements, but the whole space would not make over one large room. The average number of inmates was seven to twenty-one on each floor, eighty-four persons in all. Every tenement is a workshop. The prices which are paid to these people may well arrest attention also. Thus the usual rate for making an ordinary pair of men's trousers, such as are sold at about \$3 a pair, is 25 cents each, or \$2.50 per dozen. The pantaloons hands are, as a rule, the worst paid of all the men tailors. Vest hands are generally women and girls. Females are usually employed in Williamsburgh, where the greater portion of men's ready-made vests and boys' clothing are manufactured."

Columns of the Ledger might be filled with similar extracts, but these will do.

This correspondent adds:

It is not pleasant reading, but the well-to-do and the wealthy will make a great mistake if they shut their eyes to it instead of somehow endeavoring to abate the shocking evils which thus exist like a social cancer in the heart of the great city. It is not consistent with the peace or the safety or prosperity of any civilized community that human beings should thus be permitted to relapse to barbarism if there is any way to prevent it.

His words I commend to the serious consideration of all.

In the Minneapolis Star of the 28th of last month I find this item:

The conference between the sewing-girls' strike committee and the firm of Shotwell, Clerihew & Lothman this morning was without satisfactory results. The girls asked an increase of salary on all grades of work, which the firm refused to concede. The only concessions made were on three grades of pants, advancing rates 1 cent on two, and 2 cents on the third. The old prices were 8, 9, and 12. The firm agree to pay 10 each for the first two grades, and 13 for the last.

No table of figures can overcome such facts as I have stated and proved as to the condition of these laboring people.

Let me remark right here, for fear I might forget it, that the reason why such starvation wages are paid for making clothes and other articles of necessity, is because the proprietors of these industries have to pay more than they ought to for the material used and made up by these hard-worked and poorly-paid men, women, and children. Place the raw material needed on the free-list, and reduce the tariff on manufactured goods to about what is proposed by this bill, and the employers of these people can double their wages and make as much profit as they do now.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Will the gentleman tell us whether if the Mills bill passes the wages of those people that he has just been speaking about will be increased or diminished?

Mr. MACDONALD. They will be increased.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. They will?

Mr. MACDONALD. There is no doubt about it; and I will tell you why. The people who employ them to make the clothing will be able to buy their material sufficiently cheaper than now to enable them to pay better wages.

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSED BILL.

Now, as to the bill under consideration. As a satisfactory explanation of the changes it will effect, I adopt the schedule prepared by the majority of the committee and attached to their report, and will append it to my remarks.

I have said the bill is not what I desired. But its sins are those of omission. Therefore, what there is of it is good. It has been assailed by every "protected" interest in the land—the "horse-leeches" that for years have been sucking the life-blood of our people, and that fact commends it to my judgment. Paraphrasing an expression that has become historical, "I like it for the enemies it has made."

I can not now take the time to discuss the necessity or show as fully as I would wish the justice of the reductions proposed to be made by it; but I will refer to a few of the most important.

In addition to the tables already given and referred to, this one will add materially in understanding what will be the effect of this bill. It is a schedule of articles mostly used by a family, as an illustration, and the duty on them, and also showing the reduction proposed under the Mills bill.

	Value.	Duty.	Gain.
		Per cent.	
One cook-stove.....	\$35.00	47= \$16.45 31= 10.85	
By Mills bill.....			\$5.60
One set crockery.....	12.00	55= 6.60 35= 4.20	
By Mills bill.....			2.40
One set cheap glass-ware.....	4.00	56= 2.24 41= 1.64	
By Mills bill.....			.60
One set cheap cutlery.....	2.00	50= 1.00 35= .70	
By Mills bill.....			.30
Two carpets, \$12 and \$15.....	27.00	47= 12.00 30= 8.00	
By Mills bill.....			4.00
Sugar.....	20.00	60= 12.00 50= 10.00	
By Mills bill.....			2.00
Molasses.....	10.00	47= 4.70 35= 3.50	
By Mills bill.....			1.20
Salt.....	3.00	40= 1.20	
By Mills bill.....		Free-list.	1.20
Two suits each for father and two sons, six suits, \$14.....	84.00	54= 45.36 45= 37.80	
By Mills bill.....			7.56
Two suits each for mother and two daughters, six suits, \$14.....	84.00	82= 68.88 40= 33.60	
By Mills bill.....			35.28
Twelve pairs shoes, \$2.50 each.....	30.00	30= 9.00 15= 4.50	
By Mills bill.....			4.50
Six wool hats, \$1 each.....	6.00	73= 4.38 40= 2.40	
By Mills bill.....			1.98
Six fur hats, \$2.50 each.....	15.00	52= 7.80 40= 6.20	
By Mills bill.....			1.60
Six ladies' hats, \$3 each.....	18.00	70= 12.60 40= 7.20	
By Mills bill.....			5.40
Six bonnets for ladies, \$3 each.....	18.00	70= 12.60 40= 7.20	
By Mills bill.....			5.40
Farming tools, including plows, gear, hand-saw, ax, draw-knife, chains, etc.....	60.00	47= 28.20 31= 13.60	
By Mills bill.....			14.60
Medicines.....	20.00	*48= 9.80 30= 6.00	
By Mills bill.....			3.80
Thread, needles, thumbles, scissors, etc.....	12.00	35= 4.20 20= 2.40	
By Mills bill.....			1.80
Four pairs blankets, \$3 each.....	12.00	70= 8.40 40= 4.80	
By Mills bill.....			3.60
Two umbrellas, \$2.50 each.....	5.00	40= 2.00 30= 1.50	
By Mills bill.....			.50
Cotton hosiery, undershirts, etc.....	8.00	45= 3.60 30= 2.40	
By Mills bill.....			1.20
Window-glass.....	2.00	60= 1.20 43= .86	
By Mills bill.....			.34
Starch.....	4.00	94= 3.70 47= 1.88	
By Mills bill.....			1.82
Rice.....	10.00	113= 11.30 100= 10.00	
By Mills bill.....			1.30
Total cost under present tariff.....	501.00	189.27	
Under Mills bill.....		104.98	
			84.29

* Average.

THE TARIFF ON WOOL.

It is said that its enactment will be disastrous to the wool-growing interest. Facts and figures disprove this, and show that the wool-growing industry has not done as well under a high tariff as under a low one. The following figures, compiled from the United States census and reports of the Department of Agriculture, prove this:

1869—LOW TARIFF.

Sheep in Pennsylvania.....	1,631,540
Sheep in Ohio.....	3,546,767
Sheep in New York.....	2,617,855
Prices—fine.....	56 to 60 cents
Prices—medium.....	45 to 50 cents
Prices—coarse.....	40 to 42 cents

1887—HIGH TARIFF.

Sheep in Pennsylvania.....	1,094,323
Sheep in Ohio.....	4,562,913
Sheep in New York.....	1,579,866
Prices—fine.....	33 to 34 cents
Prices—medium.....	37 to 38 cents
Prices—coarse.....	33 to 35 cents

SOME OF THE RESULTS.

Decrease of sheep in three States after twenty years' high protection.....	559,060
Decrease in prices, fine wool.....	23 to 26 cents
Decrease in prices, medium wool.....	8 to 12 cents
Decrease in prices, coarse wool.....	7 cents

On the 14th of December last, the St. Paul Pioneer Press, the leading Republican paper of our State, in an article upon "The Wool Duty," said:

Once in a while we get at inside facts which tell exactly how certain items of the tariff bear upon our industries. Such a statement has been published with reference to the manufacture of woolen goods. The proprietor of an Eastern woolen mill, a gentleman who is a Republican in politics and voted for Mr. Blaine in 1884, makes, through the press, an exceedingly interesting presentation of the facts with which he is familiar. The lesson of them is that, in many directions, our outrageous duties on raw materials are completely perverting the assumed object of the tariff, and destroying the manufacturing industries which that was intended to foster and increase.

In the first place, heavy taxes are imposed on varieties of wool which are used largely and must be used by our manufacturers, but which are not produced in the United States at all. So heavy are these taxes that where there is a net product of woollens worth \$400,000 only \$100,000 of this cost of production represents labor, and the other \$300,000 is the cost of raw material. A duty of 57 per cent. on the manufactured product is a poor offset to a duty which is estimated at nearly or quite 100 per cent. on the raw material that constitutes three-fourths of the cost of production. It is the tariff which is driving this industry to the wall.

In this connection I submit the following, which appeared in the Philadelphia Record of last Saturday:

The five Congressmen from Philadelphia whose hearts yearn for the interests of workmen may find profitable reading in the resolutions adopted last week by Philadelphia workmen, at a meeting called by workmen, officered by workmen, and managed by workmen according to their own notions. These two resolutions are particularly noteworthy:

"Resolved, That we especially request that wool be made free in the interest of the 60,000 textile workers of our city, who with free wool would compete with the world and obtain the privilege of making the finer grades of goods, from which the present tariff excludes them.

"Resolved, That we emphatically protest against petitions to Congress that have been or are being signed in the mills and factories, either under the direction of the foreman or otherwise, being accepted as the free expression of the sentiments of workmen, as the manner in which these signatures are procured is but a species of slavery."

LUMBER SHOULD BE FREE.

As to placing lumber upon the free-list, why should it not be done? While I have received circulars and appeals from the Pacific coast and California, where they charge that nearly all the Government lumber has been secured by questionable means, I am pleased to say that I have heard of no protest from the Northwest. The farmers are in competition with European labor, and prices are low, and it is our duty to relieve them of having to pay \$16 to \$20 of every \$100 worth of lumber they purchase, as a tariff tax.

A few years ago they had a disastrous fire in Chicago, and recognizing the great injustice of requiring the people of that devastated city to pay duty on building material, Congress made Chicago a "free-trade" city for a year, as to all building materials, except lumber. The only reason that can be assigned for it not then putting lumber on the free-list is that the great lumber interests of the country were too powerful and influential to allow Chicago to get free lumber, even if it was a mass of blackened ruins and appealed to the sympathy of the world as well as our entire country.

Sir, there are to-day living upon the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota settlers who, struggling very hard to shelter their wives and children from the piercing winds and storms, are as much in need of free building material as nine-tenths of those who were burned out in Chicago.

THE TARIFF POSTERS "TRUSTS."

There is one vicious result from this tariff which ought to condemn it with all. It has made possible the formation of those conspiracies against the welfare of our people—"trusts."

The following is a list of a few of the trusts, together with the amount of bounty the present tariff seeks to allow them to collect from the people, also their expense for labor, and the excess of tariff bounty over

the amount they pay in wages. Not one of these trusts could live were it not for the war tariff.

Name of trust.	Protected by duties averaging, per cent.—	Adjusted to guaranty a bonus in each \$100 of product amounting to—	Their whole expense for labor in \$100 worth of product being—
Salt trust.....	50	\$33	\$25
Earthenware trust.....	56	36	40
Bessemer-steel trust.....	84	46	9
Plow-steel trust.....	45	33	29
General steel trust.....	45	33	29
Nail trust.....	45	33	29
General iron trust.....	45	33	25
Copper trust.....	24	22	22
Zinc trust.....	52	28	25
Tin trust.....	32	24	21
Lead trust.....	74	43	65
Glass trust.....	55	36	45
Soap trust.....	26	19	8
Linseed-oil trust.....	54	35	5
Rubber-shoe trust.....	25	20	24
Envelope trust.....	25	20	11
Paper-bag trust.....	35	26	15
Cordage trust.....	25	20	12
Average.....		30	24

The above table, which is taken from a pamphlet entitled *Tariff Chats*, by Henry J. Philpot, of Des Moines, Iowa, well illustrates the glaring hypocrisy of the claim that the war tariff must be kept up so that these trusts and combines may receive protection against the labor of Europe.

There are several others. The *Farm Machinery and Industrial Gazette*, of February of the present year, thus tells of the formation and operations of a "trust" that has been organized to compel our farmers to pay more than they otherwise would, or honestly should, for their binding-twine. It said:

The Binder Twine Association is a strong one, and quite likely to hold prices right through the season. It began by a combination of four Eastern manufacturers, who "cornered" all the manilla and sisal in the country, and that to arrive, as fast as imported, and set a price on it which no manufacturer could pay and undersell them. As fast as small manufacturers were "convinced," they became members of the trust, and were taken in out of the cold. Of course, so long as each member is compelled, for want of other supply, to buy of the trust, and must account for its product, on which it pays a dividend when its percentage is exceeded and gets one when less than its percentage is made, there is no chance nor reason for cutting prices. Nearly all manufacturers have taken a hand, and the very nature of the compact indicates that it will hold at least for this season.

And yet this is but a repetition of the story that can be told of all the other "trusts." This "trust," aided by the high tariff, compels our farmers to pay several cents a pound more than they should for binding-twine.

PROTECTION NO LONGER NECESSARY.

I have already stated that the so-called protective tariff does not protect the parties it is claimed to benefit, namely, the laboring men. I now wish to add the statement that our American manufacturing industries do not need protection any longer, and that the claim made by them that protection is necessary to enable them to compete with foreign manufacturers is proven by their own conduct to be untrue. It is a notorious fact that American manufacturers—the very men who are now clamoring for a continuance of this protective tariff—are and have been engaged in shipping their surplus manufactures to European and other foreign markets and there competing with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. Last year the *London Iron*, a leading labor and trade journal, in discussing the question of the introduction of American manufactured tools into the European markets, said:

Our American contemporaries have every cause to be surprised at the astonishing fact that thousands of tons of scrap-iron are every year taken to the United States and there converted into the simplest of American manufactures, the sad or laundry iron, and then exported back to Europe at no small profit. There is no corner of Europe where American small cast hardware is not for sale. The tool-makers and the machinists of Europe—such as Krupp, of Germany; Whitworth & Armstrong, of London, and Hotchkiss, of France—with their vast resources, are unable to produce a monkey or screw wrench equal to the American wrenches, and consequently they have to import these tools from the States. It is stated that there are no less than 80,000 dozen of them exported to Europe alone every year.

It is interesting to note that Charles Monekey, the inventor of this screw-bar wrench, received only \$2,000 for his patent, and is now living at Williamsburgh, Brooklyn, in a small cottage bought from the proceeds of this sale. In the matter of the common pocket boxwood rules also the American manufacturers so far excel all others that, if not all European nations, certainly all nations outside of Europe are supplied from America. The manufacturers there print on the rule whatever system of measurement is followed by the country for which the goods are intended. American augers and auger-bits are used the world over, no other nation being able to compete. The Americans, with such facts before them, may well be proud of their manufactures.

The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] was singularly unfortunate for the cause of protection when he told us yesterday that he re-

ceived a piece of cotton goods by mail from England, and that his wife found she could buy as good an article here in Washington as cheap as the sample was sold for in England.

This is what I have claimed. I go further and state that our manufacturers of cotton goods ship their wares to England and Europe, and, after paying freight, insurance, and other expenses, sell their goods as cheap to the people of those countries as they do to us. But what becomes of this claim that our manufactures could not compete with the pauper labor of Europe? This fact alone refutes that assertion.

The fact is, as was shown by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. WILSON] yesterday, the labor in our factories is as much pauper labor as that of any country in Europe.

And on November 2, 1887, the New York Herald published a special cablegram from its London correspondent, which read as follows:

I learn that a body of merchants here are about to form an association to work up the markets in China with more enterprise and assiduity than ever before. New concessions are expected from the emperor, owing to the influence exercised by the late Chinese ambassador, who left a warm friend of England. This new movement is stimulated by the recent reports of the activity of the Americans in Chinese markets. Manufacturers and merchants here begin to feel that they must be up and doing to hold their own. Every department of trade is being depressed and showing the narrowest possible margin of profits in spite of all the rosy articles put forward by the board of trade officials. In these days English merchants seem satisfied to follow the lead instead of having it.

Pursuing my investigations further, as to the amount of manufactured articles that we export from the United States to foreign countries, I turn to the latest official report that I have (being the Treasury statement of imports and exports already mentioned by me) and I find that during the seven months ending January 31, 1888, there were exported articles of domestic manufacture from the United States to foreign countries, as follows:

Agricultural implements.....	\$1,187,315
Manufactured cotton cloth.....	7,154,702
Earthen, stone, and china ware.....	138,094
Glass and glassware.....	510,295
Instruments and apparatus for scientific and electrical purposes.....	375,990
Manufactures of iron and steel, including cutlery, machinery, and tools.....	10,013,299
Leather and manufactures of.....	5,764,719
Paper and manufactures of.....	581,887
Sugar and molasses.....	1,836,375
Manufactures of tobacco.....	1,931,771
Manufactures of wool.....	280,116
Other manufactured articles.....	357,233
Total (for the seven months).....	30,131,796

It will be seen in the above list of articles which I have selected labor enters much more extensively into the cost of production than does the raw material, and I submit that as these exports are limited to articles that were shipped during the last seven months it is a pretty good list of exports to be sent from a country in which it is said by our protectionist friends the cost of labor is too high to permit its manufacturers to contend against the competing with the so-called pauper labor of Europe. And yet it is a shame and disgrace to us that it is not thousands of millions.

After arriving in Washington I happened to be with a party of gentlemen who were discussing the tariff question, and as an evidence that our manufactures were sold in the European markets in competition with similar articles manufactured there I mentioned the fact that when canvassing I met a Scandinavian-American, who had recently returned from a visit to Norway, and who informed me that while there he discovered that American-made pitchforks and hoes and other agricultural implements of that class were sold at from 15 to 30 per cent. less than the same article manufactured by the same American works could be bought for in this country.

That statement was not intended for publication; but it happened that the gentleman who represents the Chicago Herald in this city was present and wrote up that "interview," stating the facts substantially as I had to those gentlemen; and the same was copied quite extensively into the papers of the State I have the honor in part to represent. This statement of mine has been attempted to be contradicted in different ways. And I wish now to reiterate it, and to state that not only was I correctly reported, but that since I made those statements I have investigated and become satisfied that what my Scandinavian friend informed me was literally true. In this connection I might say that my colleague (Mr. WILSON) informs me that he has in his district a Scandinavian constituent who also visited Europe, and upon his return to Minnesota reported that he had made the same discovery. All of what I have stated and quoted upon this branch of the subject ought to sufficiently establish the fact that American manufacturers do not need a protective tariff, and only use it to enable them to charge their American customers more than they sell their goods to foreigners for.

This need not be surprising.

In a letter written by Hon. William M. Evarts, then Secretary of State, and now a distinguished Senator from New York, dated May 17, 1879, transmitting the reports of American consuls on the state of labor in Europe, the honorable Secretary, in an enumeration of his conclusions drawn from these reports, on page 36, says:

9. That the average American workman performs from one and a half to twice as much work as the average European workman. This is so important a point

in connection with our ability to compete with the cheap manufactures of Europe, and it seems on first thought so strange, that I will trouble you with some what lengthy quotations from the reports in support thereof.

Hon. James G. Blaine, when Secretary of State, and introductory to the report of consuls in Europe on the cotton-goods trade of the world, dated June 25, 1881, said, on page 95:

In commenting on the strikes then imminent in Manchester, Consul Shaw, in the report transmitting the foregoing table, says:

"The plea that the factory operatives are now receiving higher wages in proportion to the time they work than American operatives is urgently made by manufacturers here, and this, together with increasing financial distress among mill-owners, is gradually allaying the discontent among operatives."

Again the honorable Secretary says:

The hours of labor in the Lancashire mills are 56, in the Massachusetts mills 60 per week. The hours of labor in the mills in the other New England States, where the wages are generally less than in Massachusetts, are usually 66 to 69 per week.

Undoubtedly the inequalities in the wages of English and American operatives are more than equalized by the greater efficiency of the latter and their longer hours of labor. If this should prove to be a fact in practice, as it seems to be proven from official statistics, it would be a very important element in the establishment of our ability to compete with England for our share of the cotton-goods trade of the world.

In the two prime factors which may be said to form the basis of the cotton manufacturing industry, namely, raw material and labor, we hold the advantage over England in the first and stand upon an equality with her in the second.

Having the raw materials at our doors, it follows that we should be able to convert it into manufactures, all things else being equal, with more economy and facility than can be done by England, which imports our cotton and then manufactures it in her mills. The expense of handling, transportation, and commission must be an important item in this regard as compared with our turning in the fiber from the cotton-fields to our mills and shipping it in the advanced form of manufactured goods. Add to this the secondary fact that it costs us no more to handle and manufacture the same than it costs in England, and we stand on an undoubted equality thus far in the race of competition.

Again, the power of concentrated capital and machinery, and the influence of these factors over wages and competition, is illustrated in the difference in wages in the several States of our Union, as in Europe. Mr. David A. Wells on this subject says:

The difference in wages in the same industries in different sections of the United States is well illustrated in the following returns of wages in the iron industries of different States, made under the census of 1880: Unskilled labor in blast furnaces in Virginia, 82 cents per day; in Alabama, 98 cents; in Pennsylvania, \$1.09, and in Missouri, \$1.29. Skilled labor in iron rolling-mills in Alabama, \$2.25 a day; in Massachusetts, \$2.70; in Pennsylvania, \$3.03; in Ohio, \$3.87, and in Kentucky, \$4.62. The yearly average wages in the aggregate iron industries of the different sections of the United States is reported as follows: Eastern States, \$417; Western, \$396; Pacific, \$354; Southern, \$304.

I will conclude this branch of my remarks by reading the eighteenth annual report of the bureau of statistics of labor of the State of Massachusetts, published in December, 1887. On page 294 it says:

As the essential result of this investigation, it may be stated, then, that out of a total of 816,470 persons employed in gainful occupations in this State 241,589, or 29.59 per cent., were unemployed at their principal occupation, on an average, 4.11 months during the census year, the average unemployment for persons engaged in manufactures, pure and simple, being 3.90 months; in short, that about one-third of the total persons engaged in remunerative labor were unemployed at their principal occupation for about one-third of the working time.

OUR NEGLECTED SOUTH AMERICAN MARKETS.

It is proper to say here, that if we had not by our protective tariff shut out South America from our markets, and compelled her to look to England, France, and Germany for a market for her exports—principally raw material—we would to-day be exporting to them millions of dollars' worth of our manufactured articles where we now do hundreds.

Although they are right at our doors, we have compelled them to go to the other side of the Atlantic for their goods. South America buys more than \$250,000,000 worth of manufactured goods each year from England, France, and Germany. These goods are mostly cotton fabrics, manufactured from American cotton.

Why is this? It is because our high tariff upon what the South American has to find a foreign market for prevents him from selling to us. Could he bring his wool, hides, and other raw materials to our market he would in turn buy our manufactured cloth, agricultural implements, tools, machinery, and the thousand other articles that he needs and we have for sale.

Instead of opening up this market by what ought to be substantial reciprocity, we have, with blind devotion to the heresy of protection, deprived ourselves of this market, which should have been ours years ago.

The bill under consideration will go far to remedy this disastrous condition of things.

The cry of "free trade" now raised is a craven and false one. It is the last despairing groan of a pampered set of purse-proud monopolists, who have used the means we so generously bestowed upon them for years to secure further gains by "trust" and "pool" extortion.

ENGLAND NOT JUBILANT.

In keeping with this free-trade cry is the assertion that England is anxiously hoping that we will adopt free trade. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS] said that England was "on the tip-toe of expectation" as to this bill. If she is, it is because she does not wish us to pass it. Several newspaper extracts have been read in the hope that they would create the impression that this was so, but care was taken not to read the following from the London St. James Gazette, after it had given the outline of President Cleveland's message:

All the remark we shall make at present is this: The late Lord Overstone, whose judgment in such matters was in the highest degree authoritative, used

to say that the commerce of this country would receive its first great blow when free trade was adopted by the United States. He was a free-trader himself, of course. The competition of a free-trade America was what he seemed to most dread for this country.

This item from the St. James Gazette is but confirmatory of what I have already shown as to England's fear of our competition in European and other markets of the world.

But I am admonished that I should come to a close, and do so with an appeal to my friends upon the other side to cease their captious criticism of our efforts to reduce the surplus revenues.

THE COUNTRY DEMANDS ACTION.

I do not ask them to vote for this bill in its present or any other form. I have stated what I consider its faults, and I know there are many gentlemen here who honestly differ with me, who favor tariff reform and a reduction.

I appeal to all such to cease regarding this bill as a purely partisan measure and join us in a patriotic effort to perfect it by amendment, or be consistent with their declaration of being in favor of tariff reduction by proposing such a bill as will contain what they think the law enacted should be.

If they will do this we can then see how far we are apart, and to what extent we will have to yield to each other to meet upon a basis of compromise. It is not the part of wisdom to pursue this policy of making speeches in favor of protection and against this bill and propose nothing. If a like bill had been proposed by the members of the Committee on Ways and Means upon the other side (as the representatives of the majority of this House) I would say to my Democratic colleagues: "If this bill does not meet with your approval propose one that does or hold your peace."

They have insisted upon having seventeen days' valuable time consumed in general debate. Debate upon what? Why, sir, upon a bill proposing that which the party they represent is pledged to support—revenue reduction and reform. This bill will secure that result which they are pledged to; hence the difference must be only as to details.

The country demands that we take early action upon this matter. The resolutions adopted by the New York Board of Transportation on the 14th of last month but express the sense of the people of the entire nation. They are as follows:

Whereas both political parties have promised in their platforms of 1884 to modify the tariff and reduce the internal revenue, and prevent the accumulation of the people's money in the Treasury; and

Whereas it is of the utmost importance to the commercial and industrial interests of the country that the tariff question should be decided at an early day, for the reason that suspense is even worse than a change which may be more or less detrimental: Therefore,

Resolved, That this board respectfully calls the attention of Congress to the great importance of enacting at the earliest possible moment whatever tariff legislation is to be enacted; and we further would respectfully call the attention of Congress to the absolute necessity for reducing our revenues so that an unnecessary surplus may not be constantly accumulating in the Treasury and withdrawing from the channels of trade the currency which constitutes its life-blood.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to relieve the people from the dangers at the present session.

Resolved, That the Secretary be, and is hereby, instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each member of Congress, and to such other persons as may seem advisable.

And I would remind my Republican friends that their conduct which I have been criticising does not meet with the unanimous approval of all Republicans.

As a specimen expression I quote what the Indianapolis News recently said, after calling upon the Republican members in Congress to present a tariff bill. It said:

The Republican party can rest assured if it does not do this, and so in good faith attempt to redeem its promises, that it will suffer for it. It has repeatedly and solemnly promised revision of the tariff, and the time has come for it; revision that will revise, too; no sham measure like RANDALL'S, which strips away nearly the whole of the internal revenue and, reducing a little dab of tariff duties, increases some others. It must be a measure challenging the Mills measure in an honest appeal to the country as to which is the better of the two as a real revision of the tariff.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat, on Wednesday of last week, said:

The Republican party throughout the country demand that their Representatives in Congress frame a wise measure to lower the Government's income, and use every honorable resource at their command to pass it. A policy of mere obstruction to the Mills bill will not do. RANDALL may or may not resort to such tactics this year, but if he does he must have no aid from the Republicans. In the opposition to the free-traders the Republicans must lead—not follow. A majority of Congress are friends of the protective policy. The Republican members of the House will secure the support of every Democratic protectionist in Congress if they frame such a bill as the exigencies of the situation demand. They have the ability and the experience requisite to the task, and if they fail to perform it their constituents will hold them to a rigid accountability.

The Minneapolis Journal copied this quotation from the Globe-Democrat with approval on Friday last, and said:

The Democrats are making their record. They have drawn up a bill which stands as an administration and party measure. It is impossible to say what would be the effect of such a bill.

The Republicans oppose this measure and expose its inconsistencies in a manner which would be very embarrassing to its framers if it were not purely a political venture. At the same time the country recognizes the fact that the Democracy have taken a stand in favor of a reduction of the tariff, and that is what the country wants.

The country has the evidence before it that the Democrats would at least try to afford the desired relief from unnecessary taxation if it only knew how and had full control of the Government. It might not do the right thing, but it would at least make an effort. So far as the Republicans are concerned, they are only making a record as opposed to the Democratic bill. They are not offering the country anything in its place. Everybody knows that it is one thing to find fault and another to suggest a substitute for the imperfect measure. The Republicans are making a serious mistake, and one which they can not conceal from the country, in not offering a tariff bill of their own.

The Republicanism of these papers will not, I apprehend, be questioned. The two last I know to be "stalwarts." Other papers have spoken with equal clearness to the same effect.

Mr. Chairman, we upon this side desire and even challenge our Republican friends (in the language of the Indianapolis News) to introduce "a measure challenging the Mills measure in an honest appeal to the country as to which is the better of the two as a real revision of the tariff. [Applause.]

Estimate of effect of proposed bill on revenues, based on importations of 1887.

Free-list.	Importations of 1887.		Average ad valorem under—	
	Values.	Duties.	Present.	Proposed.
Wood, salt, hemp, chemicals, metals, etc.....	\$61,672,120.42	\$16,799,450.75	Per cent. 27.24	.....
Wool.....	18,206,987.97	5,390,054.73	29.60	.....
Total free list.....	79,879,108.39	22,189,505.48	27.78	.....
Schedules (dutiable).	Importations of 1887.		Estimated—	
	Values.	Duties.	Duties under proposed bill.	Amount of duties remitted.
A. Chemicals.....	\$5,050,325.28	\$2,012,120.51	\$1,133,846.78	\$878,273.73
B. Earthenware and glassware.....	10,492,067.32	6,920,108.16	5,163,820.44	1,756,287.72
C. Metals.....	16,152,789.24	8,456,847.29	6,976,374.70	1,480,472.59
D. Wood and wooden ware.....	889,558.56	307,805.13	260,217.95	47,587.18
E. Sugar.....	768,897,102.27	56,515,601.67	45,223,513.73	11,292,087.94
F. Tobacco.....	25,441.00	21,567.00	10,064.60	11,502.40
G. Provisions.....	3,235,987.68	1,711,805.92	1,380,320.92	331,485.00
I. Cotton and cotton goods.....	2,423,585.23	1,233,599.57	955,989.28	277,610.29
J. Hemp, jute, and flax goods.....	17,434,514.05	6,228,310.41	4,185,954.62	2,042,355.79
K. Wool and wools.....	42,448,127.04	29,256,442.90	16,925,861.70	12,330,581.20
M. Books, papers, etc.....	57,298.01	13,982.25	10,425.35	3,556.90
N. Sundries.....	11,221,253.04	4,984,936.33	3,905,795.33	1,079,141.00
Total dutiable.....	178,329,048.72	117,663,127.14	86,132,185.40	31,530,941.74
Total free-list.....	79,879,108.39	22,189,505.48	.....	22,189,505.48
Total tariff reductions.....	258,208,157.11	139,852,632.62	86,132,185.40	53,720,447.22
Total internal-revenue reduction.....	.....	.....	.....	24,455,607.00
Total proposed reduction.....	.....	.....	.....	78,176,054.22

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 12, 1888.

Estimated reduction of internal taxation under the provisions of "A bill to repeal certain tobacco and other taxes, and to modify internal-revenue laws."

Total receipts from tobacco, fiscal year 1887.....	\$30,108,067
Deduct cigars and cigarettes.....	\$12,157,196
Deduct special taxes manufacturers of cigars 18,570 × \$3=	55,710
Deduct special taxes dealers in tobacco.....	514,000 × \$1= 514,000
	12,726,906
Receipts from proposed repealed sources, fiscal year 1887.....	17,381,161
The increase in the receipts of that part of the tobacco tax which this bill proposes to repeal during the first seven months of the current fiscal year over the receipts for the corresponding period of the last fiscal year was \$1,234,101, or 13 per cent. Assuming that this rate of increase will continue to the close of the fiscal year, the receipts from these objects of taxation would be increased.....	2,259,551
Special taxes retail liquor dealers, fiscal year 1887.....	4,587,263
Special taxes retail dealers in malt liquors, fiscal year 1887.....	177,148
Special taxes manufacturers of stills and stills manufactured, fiscal year 1887.....	3,721
Add for assessed penalties.....	41,758
Add for interest clause in section 10, say.....	5,000
Total estimated reduction.....	24,455,607

JOSEPH S. MILLER,
Commissioner.

Mr. GUENTHER. Mr. Chairman, my friend and colleague, Mr. HULL, in his tariff speech the other day unqualifiedly indorsed the "Mills tariff bill." He swallowed the whole dose prepared by the Democratic majority of the Committee on Ways and Means, and seemed to relish it greatly, endeavoring at the same time, by all the political sophistry he is so capable of [laughter], to persuade the people of his district in particular, and of the State of Wisconsin in general, that it is a very palatable decoction, a great panacea; the cure of all ills [laughter]; the long-looked-for Democratic St. Jacob's Oil [renewed laughter and applause] that will heal all the evils the body-politic is afflicted with.

Knowing my genial and esteemed friend as I do, I was not surprised that he dealt severely with the Republican, and tenderly, lovingly, and with poetic eloquence sung the praises of the Democratic party. [Applause.] He even went so far as to begrudge us our very name, saying that we borrowed it from the Democrats and never returned it. [Laughter.] But my dear colleague, what's in a name? The name does not make the party, but the ideas it represents and the measures it advocates.

My friend takes the ground that because our income now exceeds our expenditures by about eighty millions the reduction must be made on custom duties alone, which he calls a war tax, leaving the internal revenues undisturbed. He arraigns the Republicans for favoring another method, a reduction of another war tax, the internal revenues, and certain reductions of customs duties, if necessary.

If I understand the temper of the Republican side of this House right, and I have reason to believe I do, I am safe in asserting that the Republicans generally are in favor of abolishing the entire tax on tobacco, amounting to thirty millions; also the tax on spirits used in the arts and manufactures, which would be about six millions.

Should further additional reductions be advisable, we propose to reduce the duty on sugar or putting it entirely on the free-list, and in order to foster and stimulate sugar production at home, pay a bounty to the producer amounting about to the present duty.

The latter course would result in an additional reduction of fifty millions, and would give the people free sugar, which would be a relief to everybody, and would not destroy or interfere with any established industry or prevent the extension of any of them. This would make a reduction of about eighty-five millions certain and absolute; not problematical, as the scheme proposed by the Democratic party, of which nobody can say just what, if any, reduction will follow. After we have reduced our revenues to the actual need of the Government, and I will state right here that the Republican party has always done that, for during the eleven years since 1866 when the Republican party had control of the House of Representatives, where, under our Constitution all bills to reduce the revenues must originate, it has reduced them \$362,504,569, while during the eleven years since 1866 under Democratic control the reduction was only \$6,363,935.

You have had control of this House again for the last five years. What reduction has the Democratic party made? What bill has it passed? My colleague makes a very cunning plea by manipulating figures and percentages, designed to mislead and prejudice his farmer constituents. He addresses his good friend, Farmer Goodman. He tells him that his wife has to pay a tax to the Government on the shawl she buys for winter wear of 86 cents on the dollar, which he figures out amounts to \$3.87 cents on that article of wearing apparel, while the rich banker's wife only pays 20 per cent. on her sealskin sacque.

He never tells Farmer Goodman what that amounts to in dollars, because that would not suit him in his argument for the purpose of prejudicing him against the Republican protectionist. [Applause.] My colleague also does not confine himself to the facts in the case [laughter and applause], for I find that the duty on seal-skin sacques is 30 per cent. ad valorem, and not 20 per cent., and consequently Mrs. Banker pays a tax of \$70 on her garment to the Government, against \$3.87 on the farmer's wife's shawl, admitting that my friend's reason-

ing, that the price of every article is enhanced to the amount of the duty, a statement which has so often been shown to be utterly fallacious, is correct.

I append an extract from a speech delivered at the meeting of the Farmers' Congress at Chicago November 11, 1887, by Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, formerly United States consul at Liverpool, England:

By our present protective tariff on the lowest grades of unbleached cotton cloths there is a duty of 2½ cents per square yard; on bleached, 3½ cents; and on colored prints, 4½ cents, with a corresponding higher rate on the higher grades of cotton goods. Will any one assert that these duties have increased the price or in any way added one cent to the cost of cotton goods in the United States? In none of these cases has the duty increased the price; on the contrary, it has not only lowered the price, but it has also forced the English manufacturer to reduce his price as well—a step he would never have taken so long as he had the monopoly of our market and could fix his own price for his commodities. This reduction did not take place until our home competition came in and forced him to put down his prices.

Now let any American farmer reflect for one moment on the extent of the use of cotton goods in his house. All the underclothing of himself and the members of his family, and often the calico dresses his wife and children wear, the sheets between which he sleeps, the ticking on his bed, and it may be, the cloth on his table, as well as the towels and napkins he uses, and the curtains at the windows, are all manufactured from cotton, and the manufacture of these goods gives employment to thousands of American workmen, who to a great extent form the farmer's home market.

Something over three years ago I attended the national agricultural exhibition of France. It was held in Paris, and a grand exhibition it was, quite worthy of the great nation it represented. I spent four days at the exhibition. There were 14 or 15 acres of ground covered with farming implements, tools, machinery, etc. All the exhibitors had their price-lists upon their exhibits, and I was careful to obtain copies of them. The lowest-priced horse-rake was 250 francs, or \$50 of our money. You can buy one just as good in any town in the United States for \$27. The lowest-priced mower was \$102 in our money, and was no better than we sell for \$60, if as good. The lowest-priced reaper, without the binder, was \$185; no better than ours for \$110. The plows, harrows, and cultivators were 20 per cent. above the price they are selling for in the United States. There was not a hoe, fork, shovel, spade, or rake on the ground but was dearer in price and inferior in quality to ours.

I therefore repeat what I have said before, that under our protective tariff the prices of all manufactured commodities instead of being enhanced have actually been reduced, and that nine-tenths of all manufactured commodities now used by our farmers and laboring people in the United States are as cheap as they are in England, and in many instances cheaper.

My friend exhibits great solicitude about the sick people, probably the sick Democrats [laughter], who, he says, are put under contribution for the good of the Republican party.

Castor-oil he quotes as carrying 102 per cent., Epsom salts 30 per cent. I see by the tariff law that it is 80 cents per gallon on castor-oil, but 102 per cent. sounds more formidable to a Democratic ear.

Mr. HULL. It is 110 per cent. really.

Mr. GUENTHER. Very well, 110 per cent. But he omits to tell his friend Farmer Goodman that while he denounces a tax of 30 per cent. on Epsom salts he approves of that item in the Mills bill, which still leaves a duty of 40 cents per gallon on castor-oil, or 55 per cent. according to his way of figuring—according to his corrected figures. [Laughter.]

If 30 per cent. is outrageous on Republican Epsom salts, why is 55 per cent. any less so on Democratic castor-oil? [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.]

I leave the answer to this conundrum to any costive Democrat in my friend's own district. [Renewed laughter.]

But when we propose to my amiable friend, the champion of the sick Democracy, to abolish the internal tax on alcohol used in the arts and manufactures, an article which so largely enters into most every medicinal preparation and imposes upon the sick and needy a tax all the way from 25 to 450 per cent., he shakes his ambrosial locks and says: "Oh, no! because if we do that we will cut off at least six millions of revenue, and our ability to slash into that diabolical Republican tariff would be so much lessened, and we would be that much more remote from our mecca 'free trade.'" My friend quotes a little distich. The last stanza is:

We are taxed from the cradle plump into the grave.

The poet must have thought of the internal-revenue collector when he wrote it. [Laughter.] Hardly has the baby been ushered into this internal-tax ridden world and stands in need of a little paregoric or a few drops of essence of peppermint, or some other remedy [laughter] to soothe the griping in its little bowels, up steps the internal-revenue collector, clothed with all the powers of the General Government, with the Army and Navy at his back, and inexorably exacts from the little yelling infant 315 per cent. internal revenue on the paregoric, 425 per cent. on the essence of peppermint. It is pay or yell. [Great laughter.] Being a bright American child, with an eye to business, it takes the paregoric, because that bears the lowest tax, saving thereby 90 cents on the dollar [great laughter] and giving an object-lesson in "Economy is wealth." [Renewed laughter and applause.]

But soon the little one succumbs, and thereby at least thinks it escapes the constant demands of the revenue fiend. But oh, no! It is taxed even after it is dead. The sorrowing mother, in order to preserve the dear little features for a day or two, places a piece of cloth saturated with alcohol upon the pale face. There is that omnipresent revenue spy again and demands 450 per cent. for the benefit of the Government with a surplus of three hundred and thirty millions in the Treasury. [Laughter and applause.] That infernal internal tax we Republicans want to abolish. [Applause.] I take it for granted that my colleague has sent at least one copy of his speech to Wisconsin to his friend Farmer Goodman, in Kewaunee County. [Laughter.]

Old Mr. Goodman was a former constituent of mine, when I had the honor to represent Kewaunee County in the Forty-seventh Congress. I know him well. He is a nice old gentleman, unfortunately a great sufferer from rheumatism, as so many farmers are in that portion of my State, which is not noted for the mildness of its winters. [Laughter.] His wife is an amiable old lady, but also very rheumatic. [Renewed laughter.] I can see him before me now, sitting by the blazing pine-knot fire and taking great comfort in his pipe, Mrs. G. knitting by his side. He reads aloud the speech of my colleague. The further he proceeds the more indignant he becomes over the utter depravity of that party of highway robbers that even stole their name from the Democrats. [Great laughter.] He is shocked "at the many pernicious acts of tariff legislation."

When he comes to the 102 per cent. on castor-oil his indignation knows no bounds. His wife becomes almost hysterical, contemplating that she uses at least half a pint a year in the family. [Laughter.] Mrs. Goodman likes it better than Epsom salts, but she vows that hereafter she will use the latter, as she does not intend to pay the Government any longer 102 per cent. on castor-oil when she can have Epsom salts at 30 per cent. [Laughter.]

By that time the son has come home. He is a good-looking, intelligent fellow of about twenty-five years. He reads the papers, and keeps well posted on current political matters. He is the youngest son, the pride of his old parents, and their only regret is that he will vote the Republican ticket, while the old man is a Democrat. [Laughter and applause.] He has read my friend's speech the day before, but there is no wool over his eyes, though. [Laughter.] He figures out to his parents that the 102 per cent. on that half pint of castor-oil they use per year amounts to just 5 cents. [Laughter on the Republican side.]

"But," his mother says, "think of the robbers charging me 3.87 cents on that shawl I bought four years ago."

"Well, mother," he replies, "if you have really paid that much, and I know you have not, you must remember that this tax is due in a great measure to the tariff on wool, whereby we have received a much higher price for our crop. The difference is altogether in our favor." [Applause.] "And then this money went to the Government to pay its running expenses. We would have had to pay it in some other way. The Government needs a great deal of money; over eighty millions alone per year for pensions. They pay brother Charles's widow \$12 a month and brother Tom \$24 for his lost leg." [Applause on the Republican side.]

"But," says the father, a little more mellow by this time, "they collect more money than they need; why don't they lessen the taxes?"

Young Goodman explains to him the Republican programme. The abolition of the tobacco tax strikes the old man very favorably.

"But," says he, "the tax on alcohol used for manufacturing don't amount to much."

"We'll see about it," says the son. "I have to buy for both of you a pint of alcohol every three weeks to dissolve that gum of camphor in, to rub your aching limbs. That makes two gallons a year. The tax per gallon is \$1.80. So you see that you have to pay the Government \$3.60 every year as a tax on your rheumatism. [Laughter and applause.] Now, that new tariff bill leaves that as it is, and the Republicans want to strike it out altogether; but Mr. HUDD and the other Democrats will not do it. But they will give you cheaper castor-oil, so you will save 2½ cents per year on that. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] But listen to what Mr. HUDD says here," and the old gentleman reads:

As I have already intimated, the capitalists or money kings, the favorites of fortune that can check on the banks, on the credulity as well as on the indulgence of the law-makers, may have their pearls, their diamonds, in fact all the precious stones to wear and the foreign champagne to drink, the adornments, as well as the gratification of the gilded clique, at an average of 10 per cent., together with other kinds and degrees of the ornamental that are classed as jewelry articles at 27 per cent., and other apparel luxuries on a still smaller scale.

The son smiles and says: "I see by the papers that the Mills tariff bill leaves the taxes on all these things at what they are now, and so I can't see what fault Mr. HUDD has to find with the Republicans. If he thinks the tariff on these articles is not high enough, why don't he say so. He is satisfied with every feature of the new bill, and has not one word of criticism to offer."

Old Mr. Goodman gives up the discussion by saying he will write Mr. HUDD a long letter and find out about it. [Laughter.]

My dear colleague, let me tell you that you can not convert the thinking, intelligent farmers over to your theory. Neither can you fool the intelligent citizens of foreign birth by trying to obscure this tariff discussion by dragging in the Prohibition issue. [Applause on the Republican side.]

You do not oppose the abolition of the internal revenue, as you want to make believe, because it would "graft a thorn of sumptuary on the Federal tree."

That pretext is a little too thin even for a free-trade tariff reformer. I am as willing to reform the tariff as you are. All important economic laws need revision, require changes and amendments from time to time, so as to meet the constant fluctuations of our economic conditions.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want the tariff revised by its friends, not by its avowed enemies. [Applause on the Republican side.] I want it revised, not in the interest of free trade, but with a view of protecting American labor against degrading foreign competition, of which I personally have some knowledge. I want it revised with the object of building up new industries and maintaining those we have. I want to protect everything that is American. [Applause.] I want the standard of our wages kept up, not lowered. I do not want American labor reduced to the same miserable level of Europe or Asia. I want to encourage our own industries, not those of foreign countries. I want to reduce importations of everything that we can successfully produce, not to increase our imports. I want to give additional employment to our people, not to diminish it by allowing foreigners to supply for our consumption what we should raise or make ourselves. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I want inequalities in the tariff remedied. I am willing to have duties lowered where our industries can stand a reduction. I want the duties raised where they should be raised, in order to place our farmers and manufacturers at least on the same footing with foreigners, and I want to give our people a little the advantage. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I am in favor of restoring the wool tariff of 1867. [Great applause on the Republican side.] I am a firm believer in a tariff which not only supplies the means for the expenses of our National Government, but which at the same time also builds up and encourages our home manufactures, develops our splendid and almost inexhaustible resources, and gives employment to millions of our people.

If I am called upon to help frame the laws for our people I consider myself first, last, and all the time an American citizen. I deem it my highest duty to look at all laws from a practical American standpoint and support such measures as in my judgment will insure the greatest national progress and make us a powerful and independent nation, independent of other countries as far as at all possible.

While I deplore the condition of the working classes in the country where I was born and raised, as compared with ours, while I pity the condition of the laboring classes in England, Ireland, and everywhere, and fervently hope that better days may be in store for them, for the distressed of all nations, I however do not feel called upon as an American legislator, faithful to the country of my choice and adoption, to extend aid to them at the expense of the toiling masses of America. [Great applause on the Republican side.]

The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] answers his own question, "Is the tariff for protection legal, just, wise?" in the negative, and every tariff-reform Democrat applauds him. What does this applause signify? It means that the Democratic party is wedded to a policy, opposed to protection to American industries. My colleague, Mr. HUDD, wants to strike out the duties "on the necessities of daily life."

I wish to ask him whether he wants to strike out the duty of 20 per cent. on live animals, of 1 cent per pound on beef and pork, 2 cents on hams and bacon, 4 cents on cheese, 4 cents on butter and substitutes thereof, 2 cents on lard, 20 cents per bushel on wheat, 10 cents per bushel on rye and barley, 10 cents per bushel on Indian corn, 20 per cent on multon, 15 cents per bushel on potatoes, 20 cents per gallon on honey, 1 cent per pound on tallow, \$2 per ton on hay, etc.

The following are the agricultural products that this bill places on the free-list:

All wools, linseed, garden seed, rape and other oil seed, hemp-seed, bulbs and roots, split peas, beans and peas, milk (fresh), meats, game and poultry, figs, plums and prunes, dates, currants (Zante), vegetables (fresh), barks, beans, etc., hemp, beeswax, flax, manilla, other vegetable substances.

I ask of my colleague now, are you willing to abolish the tax on all these articles? He does not answer. I want to call my friend's attention to the fact that the pea industry in the district that he represents is a very prosperous one, and I do not think the farmers in Manitowoc, Sheboygan, and the other lake-shore counties will approve of a tariff bill that puts peas on the free-list. Again I ask the gentleman if he is ready to put those articles on the free-list, and I am perfectly willing to yield now for his answer.

Mr. HUDD. You will get it in due time.

Mr. GUENTHER. Oh, my colleague answers me as he answered Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan, who asked him if he was in favor of putting wool on the free-list, and if so, whether that did not constitute him a free-trader. He answers me in the same way, by not answering at all. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CARUTH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GUENTHER. Yes, sir, with pleasure.

Mr. CARUTH. How are you as to the tax on empty bottles?

Mr. GUENTHER. I am all right. [Laughter.] I would like to know how you are as to the tax on full bottles? [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. CARUTH. I wish to ask the gentleman if he has changed his sentiments since he made a speech in the Forty-seventh Congress in favor of the reduction of taxation.

Mr. GUENTHER. If my friend will read my speech with intelligence he will see that I never advocated the lowering of the duty on glass bottles.

Mr. CARUTH. What ground did the gentleman take?

Mr. GUENTHER. I said that I wanted the tariff on glass bottles to remain as it was. The bill under consideration at that time proposed to raise the tariff to three times the then existing duty by a little process of manipulation, by substituting a specific duty for an ad valorem duty, thus raising the tariff from 35 per cent. ad valorem to 105 per cent. I opposed that, because I considered 35 per cent. sufficient; but I never in my life advocated the lowering of the then existing tariff on glass bottles. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CARUTH. I have the gentleman's speech here, and I ask him whether he did not at that time say what I am about to read?

In answer to the statement of my genial friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. BAYNE], whom I love so much and esteem so highly, I am sorry to see that his vision is so impaired by the smoky monopolist atmosphere of Pittsburgh and Allegheny City that he can not distinguish between protection to monopolists and protection to American labor. If the gentleman would only display as much zeal and courage in opposing the monstrous demands of these monopolist constituents of his as he always exhibits in his attitude toward the President of the United States, I would look up to him with admiration as the foremost champion of the labor-producing masses of our country.

Mr. GUENTHER. That is a very good speech. [Laughter.] I wish

I had time to have the whole speech read. It seems to me I have heard it before, and I certainly stand by it. [Renewed laughter.]

Furthermore, I wish to tell my friend that a few weeks ago a petition came in here for a reduction of the duty on glass bottles to a quarter of a cent per pound, and the company of which I am the president, the Bethesda Mineral Spring Company, signed that petition without my knowledge, but I remonstrated and put myself on record in the press of this country against such a reduction. I do not approve of any lowering of the duty on glass bottles below one-half cent per pound, which I deemed sufficient then and now, although my company uses a great many every year. I am willing to pay in order to let the glass-blowers earn fair wages. [Applause on the Republican side.]

But to return to my Wisconsin friend now. He claims that this is a bill in the interest of the farmer. You leave manufactured articles on the tariff-list; everything in that line the farmer has to buy. But you place almost everything he produces on the free-list. Is this just, equitable, wise? Is this friendly legislation for the farmer?

I find in the latest quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics that for the three months ending December 31, 1887, we imported the following articles:

Imports of merchandise during the three months ending December 31, 1887.

Articles.	Month ending October 31—		Month ending November 30—		Month ending December 31—		Three months ending December 31—		Three months ending December 31—	
	1887.		1887.		1887.		1887.		1888.	
	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.	Quantities.	Values.
DUTIABLE.										
Breadstuffs:*										
Barley.....bushels..	2,188,993	\$1,546,935	3,783,653	\$3,005,915	1,384,862	\$1,027,110	7,357,508	\$5,579,960	6,521,793	\$4,084,094
Corn.....do.....	4,243	1,996	3,928	2,266	2,457	1,344	10,628	5,606	15,096	7,650
Oats.....do.....	3,934	1,341	9,990	3,391	9,934	3,350	23,858	8,082	20,095	7,516
Oatmeal.....pounds..	61,706	2,139	109,303	3,857	89,393	3,296	260,402	9,292	364,347	14,626
Rye.....bushels...	10	5				6	24	11	1,465	1,458
Wheat.....do.....	60	41	250,807	187,964	215	148	251,082	188,153	102,683	78,620
Wheat flour.....barrels..	11	50	199	960	86	380	296	1,300	110	429
All other breadstuffs, and preparations of, used as food, not elsewhere stated.....		14,795		12,339		10,557		37,691		52,566
Total.....		1,567,302		3,216,692		1,046,191		5,830,185		4,246,959
Dairy products:†										
Butter.....pounds...	25,153	5,092	31,853	5,935	12,886	2,437	69,892	13,464	146,310	23,788
Cheese.....do.....	780,745	109,755	868,324	120,904	648,764	94,566	2,297,833	325,225	2,087,366	283,376
Milk, preserved or condensed.....		10,092		14,503		26,001		50,596		175,359
Total.....		162,109		195,829		216,423		574,361		666,300
Vegetables:‡										
Beans and peas.....bushels...	247,784	222,786	186,377	201,534	152,868	166,751	587,029	591,071	256,888	254,952
Potatoes.....do.....	254,159	93,214	773,151	231,730	987,723	371,979	2,015,033	696,923	541,064	115,956
Pickles and sauces.....		47,112		44,773		33,224		125,109		96,287
All other—										
In their natural state, or in salt or brine.....		53,117		43,350		35,163		131,630		99,856
Prepared or preserved.....		34,820		27,656		19,728		82,204		79,000
Total.....		451,049		549,043		626,845		1,626,937		646,051

* Nearly \$6,000,000 breadstuffs imported in three months. † Nearly \$600,000 of dairy products in three months. ‡ \$1,626,937 of vegetables in three months. Of hay, \$262,472 in the same time.

Instead of lowering the tariff on these articles, or placing, as the Mills bill does, many entirely on the free-list, I would raise the tariff so as to protect the American farmer against foreign competition. I can see no good reason why our farmers should not control our markets. [Applause on the Republican side.] My friend from Michigan [Mr. FORD], in his speech last Friday, asks:

Why should not the great American hen be protected against the pauper hen of Europe?

[Laughter.]

I answer, most assuredly it should; and I now give notice that I will offer an amendment to the tariff bill, or vote for one, placing a duty of 3 or 4 cents per dozen on imported eggs. I do not see why the American farmer should not be able to supply our markets with all the eggs we consume. In the three months, October, November, and December, 1887, we imported 6,594,672 dozen eggs at a value of \$1,115,728.

I do not want the Canadians, who pay no taxes here, who assume no duties of American citizenship, to come into our markets and reap the profits which should go to the American farmers. That is the kind of a tariff reformer I am. [Applause on the Republican side.]

I am supposing that you succeed in passing the Mills tariff bill or a similar measure. What will the result be on the farmers, who, as you always claim, derive no protection from the tariff?

I venture the assertion, and I think every unprejudiced thinking person will agree with me, that hundreds of thousands of men, now finding employment in manufacturing establishments, will lose it, because the articles now produced by them will be more profitably imported from abroad. These hundreds of thousands of people, heretofore consumers of flour, beef, potatoes, vegetables, etc., will be forced

to till the soil as a last resort. They will become producers of these articles themselves. The demand for the farmer's products will be lessened and the supply increased, and as the price of everything is regulated by supply and demand, it is easily seen that the prices of all these products will go down, and the farmer will soon realize, to his sorrow, that the reduction of the tariff affects him seriously.

My friend from Wisconsin says in his speech that the reason why this tariff bill is proposed is, "What shall be done with the surplus in the Treasury?"

That surplus in the Treasury, willfully retained by a Democratic administration, furnishes the pretext for an assault upon our protective-tariff system, that system to which every political evil, real or imaginary, is charged by the Democratic party, that system which is stigmatized by Democratic orators as the very debauchery of government.

If the Democratic party is so anxious to relieve the surplus, why was it not used by your Democratic administration under the law that has been on the statute-books for seven years—act of March 3, 1881—which is as follows:

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 may be considered proper, to the purchase or redemption of United States bonds.

Why was it not done? Do you pretend to say that it is not good policy for the Government to use what surplus it may have to pay its debts and stop paying interest? It was not done because that would have deprived you of the pretext for a law to break down the protective tariff.

My friend at last comes to the lumber question, which is a very important one to the people of that section of my State wherein I live.

When I first glanced at the tariff bill reported from the Committee on Ways and Means, and read—

That on and after the 1st day of July, 1888, the following articles mentioned in this section, when imported, shall be exempt from duty:

- Timber, hewn and sawed, and timber used for spars and in building wharves.
- Timber, squared or sided.
- Wood unmanufactured, not specially enumerated or provided for.
- Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all other articles of sawed lumber.
- Hubs for wheels, posts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, gun-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough, hewn, or sawed only.
- Staves of wood.
- Pickets and palings.
- Laths.
- Shingles.
- Clapboards, pine or spruce.
- Logs—

I felt like the fellow who was under sentence of death and was led to the gallows early Monday morning. Looking around him he said in a melancholy tone of voice, quite suitable to the occasion, "This is a mighty fine beginning of the week." [Laughter.]

My friend uses these words:

And I say boldly and knowingly now here in my place, that Wisconsin as a State nor the people thereof has received the slightest benefit from the tax on foreign lumber.

Mr. Chairman, in my opinion it does require a great deal of effrontery to make such an assertion and keep a sober face. [Laughter.]

I assert just as boldly and knowingly that the people of Wisconsin have derived great benefits from the tax on lumber in particular, and from the whole protective system in general.

The protective policy of the Republican party has built up the great manufacturing centers of the West and Northwest, Chicago, St. Louis, Milwaukee, and many others.

Mills, factories, furnaces sprung up like mushrooms, mines were opened, railroads built. Millions came to the West and Northwest, finding employment in the workshops, or, as farmers, a ready market for their products.

The tariff on lumber prevented the Canadians from competing in Chicago and other markets with Wisconsin and Michigan, and tens of thousands of people found remunerative employment in the woods and saw-mills of these two States. Their development has been wonderful. Had the Canadians been permitted to ship their lumber free to the United States, Canada would have witnessed that splendid prosperity and growth, in a great measure, that we have enjoyed, and not one-half of our people would have found employment in the lumber industries.

I pity the peculiarly constructed intellect that can not comprehend these self-evident facts. [Laughter.]

Why does Green Bay, the home of my colleague, offer a bounty to induce a lumber-manufacturing establishment to locate there? Strike out, as you propose, the duty on all manufactured lumber, and you will not induce anybody to accept your offer at double the bounty. The city of De Pere, in my friend's own county, is trying the same thing. The farmers everywhere appreciate the importance of new manufacturing establishments, because they create a home market and enhance the value of their lands, and raise the prices of their chickens, meats, vegetables, milk, butter, cheese, etc.

The lumber industry in the State of Wisconsin, fostered by the wise policy of the Republican party, has been a blessing to the poor immigrants who settled on farms in Wisconsin, and it is so still in the northern part. It is safe to say that there are thousands in my friend's district who go to the lumbering camps every winter and earn from \$20 to \$32.50 and their board per month, and that at a time when they would be compelled to be almost idle on their farms.

I object most decidedly to a policy which discriminates against the 20,000 people of my State who are making a living in this industry by withdrawing from them all protection, but leaving it upon most of the articles they consume. Why should they be singled out? Are they less deserving of recognition because the free-traders cry for free lumber?

Logs and round unmanufactured timber are on the free-list now. Is this not sufficient? Why will you place the manufactured articles also on the free-list, like shingles, laths, clapboards, etc.?

According to the census of 1880 there were about 8,500 people employed in the manufacture of lumber in my State. This number does not include the thousands working in the lumber camps, but only those in the mills.

These mills in 1880 numbered 704, with an estimated capital of \$19,824,059, paying during 1880 in wages \$2,257,218. The value of logs used in the mills amounted to \$12,219,097.

It is estimated that at least 70 per cent. of the value of logs is labor, so that in the lumber industry in my State the sum of about eleven millions is annually expended for labor alone.

I do not plead here for the owners of pine lands or for the proprietors of mills. Capital can usually take care of itself. But I do plead most earnestly for the laboring people employed in this business, and for the farmers who sell their oats, their oxen, their horses, their butter, their hay, their eggs, their potatoes, and other produce to these people—for the many farmers and farmers' sons who every winter earn good wages in the lumber camps.

Before 1861, under free trade, farmers received from 10 to 25 cents for oats; now from 35 to 40 cents. For hay, about \$6 to \$8 per ton; now from \$10 to \$15. Butter, 10 to 12 cents per pound; now 18 to 25 cents. Extra horses, \$100; now the same grade is \$200. And so on throughout the whole list of what the farmer has for sale.

My friend says that the wages of the men, and he puts the number not far from thirty thousand, did not vary materially from \$1 per day during all this time, whether under free lumber or under protection.

I will tell him, and he can verify it by anybody familiar with the facts, that before the protective policy was inaugurated the highest wages paid were on the average about \$15 per month; now the average is \$26.

Mr. BUCHANAN. You mean those are the wages exclusive of board and lodging?

Mr. GUENTHER. Yes, sir; they get board and lodging besides.

My colleague says that almost the entire valuable pine lands are owned or controlled by less than forty men or corporations.

Mr. Chairman, in my own city of Oshkosh alone are nearly, if not quite, that number of men who own valuable tracts of pine land.

And then what has that to do with manufactured lumber, as logs are already on the free-list? He says:

Those forty men have all grown rich, but the twenty thousand laborers are still workmen, just as poor as when they swung the first ax.

Mr. Chairman, I personally know hundreds, and I know there are thousands—ay, tens of thousands—who now have a competency, own their own homes and farms, who formerly worked in the woods.

Most of the men who own pine lands and mills to-day came to Wisconsin twenty, thirty, forty years ago and were wage-workers.

It is no reproach but the highest praise for them that by hard work by steady industry, by frugality, economy, pluck, perseverance, and intelligence they have become wealthy in a legitimate way.

There is no better, no more liberal, no more free and kinder hearted, no more intelligent set of men on God's green earth than the lumbermen of my State, whether rich or poor. [Applause.] They have been the pioneers of Northern Wisconsin, and have done more for the development of her bountiful resources than any other agency.

If my friend is desirous of informing himself about the lumber industry, about the effect of the tariff upon it, and upon the general prosperity of the people of the State of Wisconsin, I advise him to interview our colleague from the Ninth district [Mr. STEPHENSON], or the senior Senator from our State [Mr. SAWYER], (who now does me the honor to listen to me), both of whom commenced their successful, honorable, and unblemished career working by the day in the woods of Northern Wisconsin. [Great applause.] For further information I refer him to the following article from the Northwestern Lumberman of March 24, 1888, which throws a good deal of light upon the question of wages and the prices of lumber:

A majority of the arguments in favor of free trade or against it are neither solid nor convincing.

Something approaching sound sense on the tariff question might be looked for in the columns of a paper of the standing of the New York Evening Post. Such a paper should let alone the tricks of the pot-house politicians and confine itself to facts, or, if facts can not be obtained, then certainly to good, logical arguments; but that paper, in an endeavor to make a point, discards both facts and logic. It recently said:

"The price of lumber has been rising in the United States as the forests have fallen beneath the woodman's ax. Have the wages of loggers and raftsmen risen in proportion? Of course not. Lumbermen's wages have been governed by the supply and demand of labor. The supply is as large as the working population of the country plus the immigration from Europe. The supply of white-pine lumber is restricted to a narrow belt fringing the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and the profits of the owners are secured to them by a tariff of \$2 per thousand, which we must not disturb, forsooth, because Canadians are not taxed."

As bearing on what the New York paper calls the advance in the price of lumber, we have gathered the cargo prices of No. 2 common boards and strips, and joists and scantlings in the Chicago market for a term of sixteen years. The price of each for every year was obtained for May, soon after the opening of navigation; for August, when the season was about half over; and for December, immediately preceding the close of navigation. In the table following the range of prices is given. The New York "free lumber" editorial writer is at liberty to understand that Chicago is the leading white-pine market of the Northwest; that it receives about a quarter of the output of the mills of the three white-pine producing States, and that therefore a similar range of prices would apply to other markets in this section.

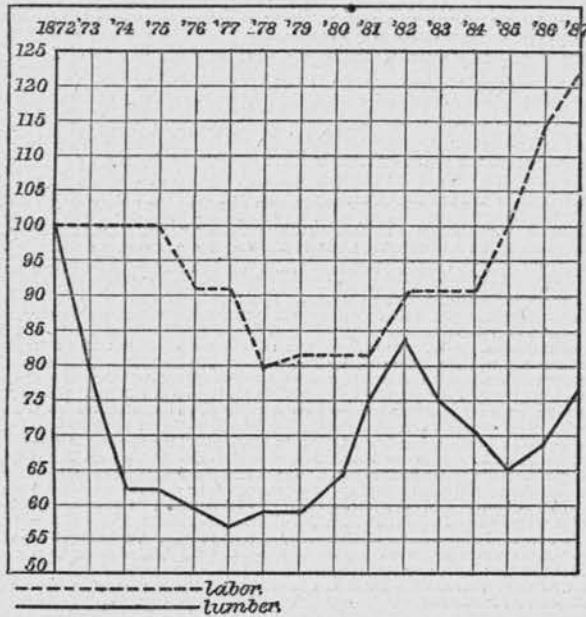
Years.	No. 2 common boards and strips.	Joist and scantling.
1872.....	\$16.00 to \$17.00	\$11.75 to \$13.00
1873.....	13.00	9.50 to 10.00
1874.....	10.00 to 10.50	8.25 to 9.25
1875.....	9.50 to 11.00	8.25 to 8.50
1876.....	9.00 to 11.00	7.25 to 8.00
1877.....	9.00 to 9.50	7.00 to 7.37½
1878.....	9.00 to 10.12½	7.00 to 8.37½
1879.....	8.00 to 11.00	6.37½ to 9.00
1880.....	11.00 to 12.00	8.50 to 9.00
1881.....	11.00 to 14.00	10.25 to 12.00
1882.....	13.00 to 15.00	10.75 to 13.50
1883.....	11.50 to 12.75	9.50 to 9.75
1884.....	10.25 to 12.00	8.63½ to 9.25
1885.....	10.00 to 11.25	8.50 to 9.50
1886.....	11.00 to 11.50	9.25 to 10.00
1887.....	12.50 to 13.00	10.00 to 10.12½

If the editor who writes such absurd stuff as is quoted from the Evening Post can gain any consolation from the figures herewith printed nobody will begrudge it. If he had been to the pains to have talked five minutes with any New York lumberman of experience he would have learned that lumber has not been "rising." That, however, we fear, would not have answered the purpose. It is reasonable to suppose that but comparatively few of the readers of the Evening Post are lumbermen or acquainted with the history of the lumber market. The great majority of its readers are ignorant on the subject; therefore the false statement is given to them with the expectation that it will be swallowed whole.

"Have the wages of loggers and raftsmen risen in proportion? Of course not." Well, of course they have, and in greater proportion. The figures composing the table below are taken from the books of one of the largest manufacturing companies in Michigan—a company that for nearly ten years has cut from 50,000,000 to 75,000,000 feet of lumber yearly, and may therefore be considered representative:

Years.	Sawyers and teamsters.	Foremen.
1872	\$20.00 to \$26.00	\$45.00 to \$50.00
1873	20.00 to 26.00	45.00 to 50.00
1874	20.00 to 26.00	45.00 to 50.00
1875	20.00 to 26.00	45.00 to 50.00
1876	18.00 to 24.00	45.00
1877	18.00 to 24.00	45.00
1878	14.00 to 20.00	35.00 to 40.00
1879	16.00 to 22.00	40.00
1880	16.00 to 22.00	40.00
1881	16.00 to 22.00	40.00 to 45.00
1882	18.00 to 24.00	40.00 to 45.00
1883	18.00 to 24.00	40.00 to 45.00
1884	18.00 to 24.00	40.00 to 45.00
1885	20.00 to 26.00	45.00 to 50.00
1886	22.00 to 30.00	50.00 to 60.00
1887	20.00 to 32.50	52.00 to 65.00

In order to make the matter perfectly plain, the following diagram has been prepared from the above figures, which will show at a glance the relative rate in the decline and advance in the price of lumber and labor for sixteen years.



This diagram will be of interest to others than those discussing the tariff question. With 100 as a starting point for each, it will be seen that for two years, 1872 and 1873, the price of lumber was uninterruptedly downward, having declined during that period 35 per cent., while the price of labor did not change. In 1874 lumber held its own, and then both it and labor became cheaper, lumber reaching the lowest point in 1877 and labor the year following. From this time on the price of labor was onward and upward without a break. From 1879 to 1882 lumber advanced 25 per cent., during the next three years fell back 18 per cent., and in 1885 started up again, in which direction, in common with labor, it is still pointing. The price of labor during the sixteen years dropped but 21 per cent. below the point at which it started in 1872, and the price of lumber dropped about 43 per cent. Wages in the woods are now 23 per cent. higher than they were in 1872, while the price of lumber has never reached that of 1872 within 16 per cent.

There are many other industries in Wisconsin that would be seriously crippled should the bill which my friend so unreservedly advocates become law.

The State of Wisconsin is now the third State in the manufacture of paper. Were it not for this tariff agitation we would now have one or more large mills in progress of construction.

The manufacture of wood pulp has been a great boon for our farmers. Spruce, poplar, and small-pine lands, heretofore almost, if not wholly, worthless, have become valuable.

A great and prosperous future is before us in the manufacture of wood pulp, provided you retain that small tariff of 10 per cent. which this bill strikes out. The member from the Sixth district [Mr. CLARK], whose constituent I have the honor to be, pays \$25,000 per month in

wages alone in his paper-mills. He is another example of the possibilities of the wage-workers in our glorious country, where every man by industry and intelligence has a chance to climb to the top of the ladder. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, my colleague refers to the coming election in language eloquent and poetical. He speaks of "the policy that shall rule the land and guide and guard its citizens for weal or woe." Mr. Chairman, I say amen. [Applause.]

I have no fear of the result.

I am glad that the issue is squarely made. I will contentedly leave it to the jury of American voters to bring in a verdict in the case of "Protection vs. Free Trade or its synonyms." [Applause.]

I am going to stand, as I always did, by the party whose beneficent policy of protection has dignified and exalted free American labor; a policy that has kindled the fires of thousands of furnaces, mills, and factories; a policy that has opened the mines and brought to light the treasures hidden in the earth; a policy that has converted the wilds of the primeval forest into laughing fields; a policy that has changed the importer into a manufacturer; a policy that has made us independent in war and peace; a policy that has raised the wages of labor above those of any other country; a policy that has made us the most prosperous, the most envied of all the nations on earth. I am going to follow the party upon whose starry banner the golden words "Protection to American Industries" shine resplendent like the mid-day sun. [Applause.]

I welcome the issue forced upon us by a Democratic President. The party in favor of a protective policy will address itself to the practical sense, the high intelligence, the sound judgment of the American people. We will point out to them the glorious industrial achievements, the wonderful progress in every field of American enterprise and labor within the last twenty-seven years. We will show them the still greater possibilities yet in store for them under a continuance of that policy.

And while you will appeal to them with all the outbursts of your burning eloquence, wasted in a mistaken cause; while you will address yourselves, my free-trade friends, to their prejudices and to impractical theories, I feel confident that the patriotism of the American people, the people of the Northern States at least, that has always asserted itself in the gloomy days of threatened danger, will dictate a just verdict. That verdict will consign you to your proper place—among the stragglers—in our grand national procession of American industries. [Long-continued applause.]

[Mr. WHEELER withholds his remarks for revision. See APPENDIX.]

Mr. KERR. I move that the time of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. WHEELER] be extended.

The CHAIRMAN. The hour fixed by order of the House for the recess has arrived.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. In view of that fact, I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and Mr. McMILLIN having taken the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*, Mr. SPRINGER reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, having had under consideration the tariff bill, had come to no resolution thereon.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The hour of 5 o'clock having arrived, the House, in accordance with its standing order in reference to Friday evening, takes a recess until 8 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The recess having expired, the House at 8 o'clock p. m. was called to order by Mr. McMILLIN, who directed the reading of the following communication:

SPEAKER'S ROOM, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, D. C., May 4, 1888.

I hereby designate Hon. BENTON McMILLIN to preside as Speaker *pro tempore* at the session of the House this evening.

JNO. G. CARLISLE, Speaker.

Hon. JOHN B. CLARK,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Mr. MATSON. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills under the special order.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DOCKERY in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the title of the first bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5961) to increase the pension now paid to Mrs. D. P. Woodbury.

Mr. MATSON. Mr. Chairman, at the beginning of this session the committee, so far as we control the matter, agreed that bills on the Calendar should be considered in the order in which they stood, but by some means that agreement has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. Members who have been present during these evening sessions have asked that bills shall be considered as they called them up. It is hard to resist the argument that those who come here shall be served first.

I now propose that bills on the Calendar shall be called in the order in which they appear on it, and unless some one is present to ask for the consideration of the bill it shall be passed over informally, not to lose its place on the Calendar.

Mr. McRAE. I object to that proposition, although I do not object to the bills being considered in their order if finally disposed of. Bills that are passed over to-night will, under the proposition made, come up the next night to be considered, and I do not get any nearer to my bill. I have only one bill, and that is for a worthy, brave, poor old soldier of the Indian war. He can not live long, is in needy circumstances, and I want his bill reached as soon as possible.

Mr. MATSON. I suggest for the benefit of the gentleman from Arkansas—a matter I have already suggested to him—that by unanimous consent we proceed with the Calendar to-night where we left off last Friday evening.

Mr. McRAE. That does not meet the case. Bills passed over to-night will still remain upon the Calendar and come up to be considered next Friday evening.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state the request of the gentleman from Indiana; it is this: That bills on the Calendar be proceeded with, beginning where it was left off on last Friday night, and that bills be taken up in their regular order; and unless some members present ask for the consideration of the bill when called it shall be passed over informally, not to lose its place on the Calendar.

Mr. McRAE. I object. I have no objection to disposing of bills when they are called up so we may get rid of them as early as possible, but I do not want every Friday night to have the bills which are laid aside taken up and gone all over again.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have been here night after night. Last Friday evening just as my bill was reached a gentleman was permitted by unanimous consent to take up a bill and I was prevented from getting my bill before the House. It is a meritorious bill (H. R. 6552) to increase the pension of James R. Porter, late colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. That bill has now just been reached.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless some arrangement be reached the Calendar will be called in its regular order.

Mr. WADE. Let the agreement be that we shall proceed in order until half-past 9 o'clock, and that then the members present shall be permitted to call up bills.

Several members objected.

The CHAIRMAN. The bill (H. R. 5961) to increase the pension now paid to Mrs. D. P. Woodbury is before the committee, and will be read.

Mr. CHEADLE. I object to the consideration of that bill.

The CHAIRMAN. It can not be objected to.

Mr. CHEADLE. I announce my purpose to demand a constitutional quorum if these bills are attempted to be forced through.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman gives notice that he will raise the point of no quorum on bills of that class.

Mr. CHEADLE. I have stated my position more than once on this question, and it is not necessary to repeat it. Where a bill is called up granting a pension in the case of a soldier or the widow of a soldier I shall not raise the point of no quorum, because the rate of pension in such cases is fixed by law and we know exactly what it is. Nor shall I object to the case of pension of a widow of an officer where the rate is fixed in accordance with existing law. But where bills are called up proposing to fix a rate beyond the law I shall demand the presence of a quorum.

Mr. BRYCE. Why so?

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the bill will be passed over informally, not to lose its place on the Calendar.

Mr. BRYCE. May I ask why?

The CHAIRMAN. For the reason the gentleman proposes to demand a quorum.

A MEMBER. And there is no quorum present.

Mr. BRYCE. I should like to know why this bill when called up should not be considered? Why should it be passed over?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman says he proposes to demand the presence of a quorum, and no quorum is present.

Mr. BRYCE. I did not hear that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman that the bill be laid aside informally, not to lose its place on the Calendar?

Mr. BRYCE objected, but afterward withdrew his objection.

There was no objection, and the bill was passed over informally, not to lose its place on the Calendar.

EDWARD DURANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (S. 765) granting an increase of pension to Edward Durant, reported adversely from the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. PETERS. Mr. Chairman, this is an adverse report, and I suggest that it be laid aside and reported to the House with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. I submit that motion. The motion was agreed to.

HANNAH H. GRANT.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 7466) granting a pension to Hannah H. Grant.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to place upon the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Hannah H. Grant, mother of John Jordan, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Sharpshooters.

The report (by Mr. GALLINGER) was read, as follows:

The fact that soldier contributed to the support of his mother before enlistment and during the war is undisputed. A special examination was made of the case and a favorable report submitted, but the Department was not fully satisfied as to dependence, and rejected the claim after a long period from the time it was filed. The Commissioner of Pensions, however, regarded the case as sufficiently meritorious to warrant the following communication:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 12, 1888.

"SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the papers in the pension claim above indicated, for transmittal through your office to the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, House of Representatives, that the attention of Congress may be invited to the facts in the case for such action in the premises, under the provisions of joint resolution approved May 29, 1830, as that honorable body may deem just and proper.

"This claim for dependent pension has been rejected by this bureau upon the ground that there did not exist at soldier's death that dependence contemplated by law for the allowance of pension to a dependent relative.

"It is proved in the claim that although the mother was not in a dependent condition at the date of the death of the son, yet such a condition did arise within a few years thereafter.

"The claimant lost two sons, killed in service, is now seventy-five years of age, and has been for many years quite destitute and an object of charity.

"The attention of Congress is also invited to this claim as illustrating the proposition in my annual report for 1887, that the law should be amended to grant pension to dependent parents whether the condition of dependence existed at the death of soldier or arose thereafter.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN C. BLACK, Commissioner.

"THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR."

As the facts that claimant lost two sons in battle and is now in a condition of utter dependence are fully established, your committee report the bill back favorably with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ALPHEUS DYER.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 4891) granting a pension to Alpheus Dyer.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alpheus Dyer, of Belfast, Me., late a private in the One hundredth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers.

The report (by Mr. GALLINGER) was read, as follows:

Alpheus Dyer was a private in the One hundredth Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, and became so completely broken down in the military service that he was discharged, the army surgeon certifying that he was suffering from *phthisis pulmonalis* (consumption). Evidently this was a mistake in diagnosis, as this so-called consumptive has continued to live for about a quarter of a century; but the fact that he was a complete physical wreck at the time of his discharge is fully established by numerous reliable witnesses, and he has continued so up to the present time. He applied for pension, alleging an injury to knee and spinal irritation incurred while in the service.

Four special examinations were had in this case, and for a long time the claimant had the best of it, every witness swearing to soundness of soldier at time of enlistment, and several testifying that they had personal knowledge of soldier's injury. Eventually, however, one witness was found who declined to give a sworn statement, but who said that the injury to claimant's knee resulted from a street quarrel a short time before soldier was mustered into service. It is significant that this witness declined to give a statement under oath, and the conclusion is irresistible that if he was not the party with whom soldier quarreled, if a quarrel actually took place, he was certainly a prejudiced witness. Upon the testimony of this one man the decision seemed to turn against the soldier and the case was rejected.

It is an indisputable fact that when soldier returned from the Army he was utterly broken in health. On this point the testimony is overwhelming, and among the witnesses is found the name of Hon. SETH L. MILLIKEN, of Maine, a member of this House. Putting aside all technicalities, it is impossible to otherwise conclude than that soldier received his injury in the service and in the line of duty.

Your committee report the bill favorably and recommend its passage.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

EPHRAIM REYNOLDS.

The next business on the Private Calendar was the bill (H. R. 809) granting a pension to Ephraim Reynolds.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ephraim Reynolds, of Monroe, Me., late a private in Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment of Maine Volunteers.

The report (by Mr. GALLINGER) was read, as follows:

The sole question in this case is as to whether soldier was in line of duty when injured. The Pension Department was in so much doubt that the papers have been sent to Congress under the provisions of the joint resolution of May 29, 1830, which is as follows:

"That the heads of Departments who may severally be charged with the administration of the pension laws of the United States be, and they hereby are, respectively directed and required, as soon as may be after the opening of each session of Congress, to present to the Senate and House of Representatives a several list of such persons, whether revolutionary, invalid, or otherwise, as shall have made application for pension or an increase of pension, and as in

their opinion respectively ought to be placed on the pension-roll, or otherwise provided for, and for doing which they have no power or authority, with the names and residences of such persons, the capacity in which they served, the degree of relief proposed, and a brief statement of the grounds thereof, to the end that Congress may consider the same."

The statement from the Pension Office shows that this is a claim for pension on account of double inguinal hernia, alleged to have been received at Arlington Heights, Va., in November, 1862. It was rejected because the Pension Department was not satisfied that the injury was received in strict line of duty, but the fact that the Department sends it to Congress shows that there is a reasonable doubt on that point.

The Department found some slight conflicting testimony in the case, but the weight of evidence is so strongly in favor of the claimant that it is a matter of surprise that the claim was not adjudicated in his favor. The incurrence of the injury, caused by a log rolling on soldier, is fully proved, the facts being that while employed at Arlington Heights, assisting in building fortifications, he voluntarily assisted certain negroes in loading logs, and while doing so received the injury. His own positive statement is supported by his captain and other witnesses; his captain saying that he can recall that claimant was injured while on work at the fortifications at Arlington, but witness was not present, and can not remember the particulars. He further says, "I am of opinion that soldier was acting under my orders when he received the injury."

Certain comrades who were with him swear positively to the injury, one of them making an entry in his diary at the time as to the accident, and they also swear that he was on detail at the time. A special examination was had of this case, the witnesses are certified to as men of high character, and the special examiner reported in favor of the claim. As before remarked, this claim seems to have been rejected upon the most trifling discrepancies of statement. It seems conclusive (1) that soldier was in the service, (2) that he received an injury, and (3) that he was working for the Government at the time the injury was received. Under these circumstances it seems hardly dignified to split hairs in determining the question as to whether or not he was actually detailed to perform the particular work that he was doing for the Government when the accident happened.

The special examiner uses this language: "I believe that in any event he was in the line of duty, whether the men he assisted were soldiers or teamsters, or whether claimant was on detail or happened by there. They were doing work for the Government, and he was justified in taking hold and assisting them as much as if he had been one of them. He was not foraging or exercising, or doing any act for pleasure or selfish ends, but acting in the interests and for the benefit of the Government."

"This claimant," the special examiner continues, "is a very poor, ignorant man, but said to be truthful. He couldn't invent a consistent lie if he tried to. He has been at the Soldiers' Home at Togus, and assisted by the town. I recommend admission in this case; I believe it too strong a case to be rejected, the probabilities being entirely in favor of its being a just claim."

This case illustrates the necessity for a legal tribunal of some kind to which such claims could be sent, and where arrears would be granted if claimant was successful. Your committee report the bill back favorably, with a recommendation that it do pass.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask unanimous consent that each member present be permitted to call up a bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I object. [Cries of "Oh, no!"]
I would amend that by moving that bills be called up in their regular order on the Calendar, and unless some member asks the consideration of a bill that it be passed over.

The CHAIRMAN. That has been already objected to.
Mr. WARNER. I suggest, in order to remove any difficulty, that the gentleman from Ohio be permitted to call up the first bill.

Mr. SAWYER. I object.
The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will again submit the request of the gentleman from Kentucky. Is there objection?
Mr. WILLIAMS. I withdraw the objection.

MRS. THERESE GUELICH.

Mr. CONGER. I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 152) granting a pension to Mrs. Therese Guelich.

The bill was read, as follows:
Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, instructed and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mrs. Therese Guelich, a volunteer nurse in the late war, and pay her a pension of \$12 per month from and after the passage of this act.

The report (by Mr. SPOONER) was read, as follows:
At the breaking out of the war in 1861 Mrs. Therese Guelich was a teacher of music and languages in Chicago. She immediately volunteered as an army nurse, being commissioned by Miss D. L. Dix. She served faithfully and efficiently in Missouri, Kentucky, and Tennessee, without pay, until the spring of 1862, when she was compelled by reason of severe sickness and resulting disability to relinquish her praiseworthy work and return to her home. Her disease was bronchitis, which became chronic, and from which she is still suffering. She is now sixty-five years of age, disqualified by age and disability from earning her livelihood, without means of support or relatives or friends from whom she can seek means for her maintenance.

These facts are established by testimony on file with your committee, which it is deemed unnecessary to recite in detail in this report, and present a case fully justifying the action proposed by said bill.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.
The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Several members addressed the Chair.
Mr. SAWYER. Regular order.
The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that members will be notified in advance by a page when they are to be recognized; there is, therefore, no necessity for a number of members rising at the same time and addressing the Chair for recognition.

Mr. CARUTH. I wish the Chair would send that page in this direction now. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAWYER. I would like to ask if a list of names for recognition has been prepared?

The CHAIRMAN. Not at this time.
Mr. SAWYER. Is it necessary for a man to get on the list before he can be recognized?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is of opinion that every member present can be reached to-night.

The Chair will request all members who desire to call up bills to secure the bills they propose to call up and send them to the desk when they are recognized, which will save considerable time.

CARTER W. TILLER.

Mr. CARUTH. I ask unanimous consent to take up for present consideration the bill (H. R. 3681) granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Carter W. Tiller, dependent father of G. W. Tiller, late a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report.
Mr. CARUTH. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD. It is quite lengthy.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is advised that the report is lengthy. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.
The report (by Mr. HUNTER) is as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3681) granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller, have carefully considered the same, and respectfully report:

A similar bill passed the Forty-ninth Congress, but was vetoed. Since then proof has accumulated which in the opinion of your committee removes the objections urged by the President.

Your committee do not doubt that Carter W. Tiller was greatly dependent upon his son, George W. Tiller, who was a Union soldier, contracted disease whilst in the service of his country, and died whilst a prisoner of war. Your committee report the bill favorably and recommend its passage.

For the information of the House your committee append hereto the report of the Committee on Invalid Pensions of the Forty-ninth Congress on the veto message of the President:

"[House Report No. 3200, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

"The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the veto message of the President of the United States on the bill (H. R. 4002) granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller, having considered the same, submit the following report, accompanied by said bill, and House report thereon (No. 682), and said message:

"There are but two points of objection to the bill raised by the veto message of the President, namely: (1) That of capture and subsequent death of soldier being due to and resulting from his military service in line of duty, and (2) that of dependence of the claimant, Carter W. Tiller, on the soldier for support.

"The first objection is based on the charge of desertion in the military history of the soldier; the second objection is based on the ability of claimant to provide a competent support, and contributions of soldier to support of his father prior to enlistment or during his military service.

"On the first ground of objection the committee find the following state of facts:

"On the muster-rolls of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, for the months of September and October, 1863, dated October 31, 1863, and signed by William E. Benson as captain of said company, the following entry, namely, 'Deserted September 20, 1863.'

"The report of Adjutant-General shows company and regiment stationed at Stevenson, Ala., during September, October, and November, 1863.

"Report of Adjutant-General, United States Army, copy of which is hereto attached, shows that soldier died at Andersonville, Ga., while a prisoner of war, on 21st of July, 1864.

"Affidavits of William E. Benson, late captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers; J. A. Weatherford, late second lieutenant of same company and regiment; John Martin, late captain Company D, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and B. H. Bottger, late civil employé of same regiment, copies of which are hereto attached, show the fact and circumstances of capture of soldier.

"Whilst the date of the capture is not given the detail and fact are clearly set forth in such a manner as to leave in the mind of the committee no shadow of doubt that the soldier was captured while in line of duty on the 20th day of September, 1863, or soon thereafter, and that he was held as a prisoner of war until July 21, 1864, when he was committed to the hospital at Andersonville, Ga., where he died, as shown by the records of the prison hospital.

"The charge of desertion was doubtless entered on the muster-roll of the company because the captain at the time of making the roll had no official information as to the capture of the said soldier. He subsequently testifies that he had 'not a personal knowledge of the capture, but was so informed at the time by reliable persons, and has no doubt of the capture and death of said soldier;' and 'that said Tiller was sent out on some duty, when he was captured, but he does not now know what duty.'

"The Commissioner of Pensions seems to have arrived at this conclusion, as the application of the claimant for pension was rejected solely on the ground that claimant was not dependent on the soldier for support. The decision is here given, and is as follows:

"Rejected on the ground that claimant was not dependent upon the soldier, as he has supported himself by the income from his occupation since prior to the soldier's death."

"On the question of dependence of claimant upon soldier, attention is called to affidavits of Capt. William E. Benson, Lieut. J. A. Weatherford, Capt. John Martin, affidavits of claimant, Dr. J. C. Metcalfe, the official certificate of J. A. Krack, city assessor of Louisville, Ky., and the written statement of Hon. A. S. Willis, a member of the Forty-ninth Congress from Kentucky, copies of which are hereto attached.

"Your committee also submit herewith letters from Acting Adjutant-General United States Army, dated June 28, 1886, and July 1, 1886, respectively. Latter is addressed to Hon. W. P. TAULBER, a member of the committee.

"Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, the President's veto to the contrary notwithstanding."

"[House Ex. Doc. No. 288, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

"Message from the President of the United States, returning, without his approval, House bill No. 4002, entitled 'An act to grant a pension to Carter W. Tiller.'

"To the House of Representatives:

"I return without my approval House bill No. 4002, entitled 'An act granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller.'

"The records of the War Department show that George W. Tiller, the son of the claimant, enlisted in a Kentucky regiment on the 8th day of October, 1861, and that he deserted on the 20th day of September, 1863; that he was captured by the Confederates afterwards, but the time and circumstances are not given. On the 21st day of July, 1864, he was admitted to the Andersonville hospital, and died the same day of scorbuts.

"The father filed his claim for a pension in 1887, alleging his dependence upon the deceased soldier. It is probably true that the son while in the Army sent money to the claimant, though he appears to have been employed as a policeman in the city of Louisville ever since his son's death, at a fair salary.

"The claim thus made was rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that the claimant was not dependent upon his son.

"I am entirely satisfied of the correctness of this determination, and if the records presented to me are reliable, I think the fact which appears therefrom, that the death of the soldier occurred ten months after desertion, and had no apparent relation to any service in the Union Army, is conclusive against the claim now made.

"GROVER CLEVELAND.

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 19, 1886."

"[House Report No. 682, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

"The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4002) granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller, having carefully considered the same, submit the following report:

"George W. Tiller enlisted as a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, October 8, 1861; was captured while in line of duty near Bridgeport, Ala.; was confined at Andersonville, Ga., where he died July 21, 1864. He was sound at enlistment and capture, and is shown by records of War Department to have died of diarrhea. He never was married. His mother died in February, 1864. The claimant and beneficiary of this bill is his father, who filed claim for pension as dependent father December 31, 1877, which was rejected August 19, 1879, on the ground that claimant was not dependent on the soldier, as he has supported himself by the income from his occupation since prior to the soldier's death.

"Claimant is shown by the record to have been a very poor man ever since prior to the enlistment of his son, and never at any time since his son's enlistment to have owned more than \$250 in property or other things; that he was dependent on his son for support at enlistment, and that his said son did contribute to his father's support prior to enlistment and during his service in the Army. The father is also shown to have been a cripple and unable to perform manual labor since 1864, and is now more than sixty-five years old and in very destitute circumstances, and would doubtless have been driven to seeking aid from charity but for the fact that on account of his high character as a man and the esteem in which he was held by the city authorities of Louisville, Ky., he was given a position on the police force of that city, by which he has been able to make for himself a bare support. He is now old and badly afflicted, and your committee think it is the duty of Congress to place his name on the pension-roll,

"Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill."

"[H. R. 4002, in the House of Representatives, January 18, 1886.]

"A bill granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller.

"Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of Carter W. Tiller, dependent father of G. W. Tiller, late a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 31, 1878.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your office of application for pension No. 234784, and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this office. It appears from the rolls on file in this office that George W. Tiller was enrolled on the 8th day of October, 1861, at Louisville, Ky., in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers, to serve three years, or during the war, and mustered into service as a private on the 10th day of October, 1861, at Louisville, Ky., in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, to serve three years or during the war. On the muster-roll of Company A of that regiment, to August 31, 1863. He is reported present September and October, 1863. Private deserted September 20, 1863. Name not borne on subsequent rolls to April 30, 1865; May and June, 1865. Dropped as a deserter on muster and pay-rolls of October, 1863. Received official notice of his dying in prison at Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864. Muster-out roll of company makes similar report.

"Prisoner of war records show George W. Tiller, or Tillar, said company and regiment, admitted to hospital at Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864, and died same day of 'diarrhea,' capture not given. This report is accepted as referring to George W. Tillar, Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers.

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. W. BENJAMIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C."

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1878.

"SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from your office of application for pension No. 234784, and to return it herewith, with such information as is furnished by the files of this office.

"It appears from the rolls on file in this office that George W. Tiller was private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers. On the muster-roll of Company A of that regiment for the months of September and October 1863, he is reported, 'Private. Deserted September 20, 1863.' Regimental return for September, 1863, same report at Stevenson, Ala. (the station of the company).

"No evidence of company or regiment being in action on or about September 20, 1863, nor of command in which regiment served during that month. This man was captured near Bridgeport, Ala., date and circumstances under which captured not stated; was admitted to rebel hospital at Andersonville, Ga., July 21, 1864, and died same day of scorbuts."

"I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"S. W. BENJAMIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

"The COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C."

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Jefferson, ss:

"William E. Benson, a resident of the county and State aforesaid, being duly sworn according to law, upon his oath declares that he is the identical W. E. Benson who was a captain of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and that George W. Tiller was a private of the aforesaid organization, and that on or about the 1st day of December, 1863, the said George W. Tiller, while in the line and discharge of duty, was captured by Wheeler's rebel cavalry, at Whiteside Station, Tennessee, and died in prison at Andersonville, Ga. Affiant has not a personal knowledge of the capture, but was so informed at the time by reliable persons, and has no doubt of the fact of the capture and death of said soldier. There is no commissioned officer who can testify from personal knowledge of the capture of said George W. Tiller, as no commissioned officer was with him at the time.

"Affiant was sent with his company to guard a wagon-train from Stevenson, Ala., to Point Rock, near Huntsville, Ala., and it was during his absence that George W. Tiller was captured. Said Tiller was left in camp and did not accompany him to Point Rock. He was legally excused from going, but he can not now remember the cause of his remaining behind. Affiant has a knowledge that George W. Tiller sent money to his father twice by Lieut. John A. Weatherford, of said Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and he was a dutiful son to his father and a good soldier. Affiant learned when he came back from Point Rock that said Tiller was sent out on some duty when he was captured, but he does not now know what duty.

"Affiant has no interest in the matter.

"WILLIAM E. BENSON.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of June, 1879, and I certify that the party whose name appears signed to the foregoing affidavit is the person he represents himself to be, and a good and credible witness, and that the contents of the foregoing affidavit were duly read and fully made known to affiant before making oath to the same, and that I have no interest in this matter.

"WM. E. LORAN,
Clerk of Jefferson County Court."

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Jefferson, ss:

"On this 27th day of December, 1877, before me, Ch. M. Thurston, clerk of the county court within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and appeared John A. Weatherford, aged forty-eight years, a resident of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that he was formerly second lieutenant of Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, that he was well and intimately acquainted with Carter W. Tiller, father of George W. Tiller, deceased, late private Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry. Said George W. Tiller was captured near Stevenson, Ala., and died while a prisoner of war at Andersonville prison, Georgia, on or about July 21, 1864. That said George W. Tiller was in the habit of sending most of his pay home to his father, Carter W. Tiller, while he was in service. He sent twice by this affiant, \$50 each time, and probably oftener, but he sent home to his father by this affiant as much as \$100. Said George W. Tiller was a very dutiful son, and did all he could toward the support of his father, Carter W. Tiller.

"The mother of said George W. Tiller, deceased, namely, Mrs. Sophronia Tiller, is dead. She died in February, 1864, in Louisville, Ky., and this affiant was one of the pall-bearers at her funeral; that said Carter W. Tiller is a very poor man; did not own any real estate or other property on which he could derive an income at the date of his son's death, or at any time since up to the present time. Said Carter W. Tiller is now about sixty years old. This affiant has no interest in the claim of said Carter W. Tiller for a pension.

"J. A. WEATHERFORD,
Late Second Lieutenant Company A,
Twenty-eighth Regiment Volunteers.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of December, in the year 1877, and I hereby certify that the affiant is a respectable and credible person, and resides as stated; that I have no interest in this matter.

"I further certify that the foregoing affidavit was read over, fully explained to, and understood by the affiant before the signing and execution thereof, and also that the affiant is the identical party represented as making the affidavit.

"CH. M. THURSTON,
Clerk Jefferson County Court."

"CITY OF LOUISVILLE, ASSESSOR'S OFFICE,
Louisville, Ky., December 27, 1877.

"This is to certify that Mr. C. W. Tiller is listed on the books of this office for the following property for the various years, to wit:

1863, Improvement S. Wal., Flo., and Prest. (value).....	\$200
1864, Improvement S. Wal., Flo., and Prest. (value).....	150
1865, Improvement S. Wal., Flo., and Prest. (value).....	200
1866, Improvement S. Wal., Flo., and Prest. (value).....	250
1867, Improvement S. Wal., Flo., and Prest. (value).....	250

"For the years 1863 to 1877, inclusive, I find no assessment against the said C. W. Tiller.

"J. A. KRACK, City Assessor."

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Jefferson, ss:

"On this 14th day of March, 1878, before me, Ch. H. Thurston, a county court clerk within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and appeared B. H. Bottger, aged thirty-five years, a resident of the city of Louisville and State of Kentucky, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that he was with the post baker at Stevenson, Ala., with wagon-train and sutler's wagon; he was in company with George W. Tiller (now deceased), private Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and when they arrived at Whiteside Station, Tennessee, on the Chattanooga Railroad, they were both captured by Wheeler's rebel cavalry; ten barrels of flour were left at Whiteside Station, and he (affiant) and said George W. Tiller were left at Whiteside Station, Tennessee, to guard said flour until the wagons came back to take it (said flour).

"The wagons were overloaded and the flour was left, for the reason that the wagons had to lighten up. Wheeler's cavalry captured both this affiant and George W. Tiller; affiant and Tiller were taken first to General Longstreet's headquarters, and from there, via Atlanta, Ga., on to Richmond; said George W. Tiller was taken to Libby prison, Richmond, Va., and this affiant to Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va.; affiant has no interest in the claim of Carter W. Tiller, father of said George W. Tiller, deceased, for pension.

"B. H. BOTTGER.

"Sworn to, etc., and certificate of credibility of witness by
"CH. M. THURSTON,
Clerk of Jefferson County Court."

"STATE OF KENTUCKY, County of Jefferson, ss:

"On this 28th day of June, 1879, before me, William E. Loran, clerk county court, within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and ap-

peared Dr. J. C. Metcalfe, aged fifty-four years, a resident of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who, being by me duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that his post-office address is southeast corner Preston and Market, Louisville, Ky., county of Jefferson, and he has no interest in this claim; that he was the family physician of Carter W. Tiller, father of George W. Tiller, deceased, late private Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, for twenty years, commencing about the year 1851 and ending about 1871; that said Carter W. Tiller was shot through the left arm near the shoulder, and said shot passed entirely through his body; said shot was received by him in 1864, or fifteen years ago; said wound has always (since he received it) been a source of great disability to him, said Tiller; he is also generally debilitated; he has been disqualified from doing manual labor by reason of said wound from 1864 to the present time; said Carter W. Tiller was a plasterer by occupation, and he has been a member of the police force of the city of Louisville, Ky., for the past twenty years; his average wages or earnings have been, from 1863 to the present time, as much as \$60 per month.

"The present wages of a policeman in this city is \$1.75 per day. Affiant knows that Sophronia Tiller, mother of the deceased soldier, is dead; she died in Louisville, Ky., as much as fifteen years ago, but this affiant can not fix the exact date, although he was the family physician at the time she died. Affiant knows that George W. Tiller, the deceased soldier, was never married. He knew George W. Tiller from his infancy, and knew he was the child of Carter W. Tiller and Sophronia Tiller; that said Carter W. Tiller has had no means of support other than pay for services as a policeman from 1863 to the present time. He has no property or anything from which he can derive an income. He lives in a rented house, for which he pays a rent of \$10 per month.

"J. C. METCALFE, M. D.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of June, 1879, and I hereby certify that affiant is a respectable and credible person and worthy of full faith and credit.

"WM. E. LORAN,

"Clerk Jefferson County Court."

[Single affidavit.]

"STATE OF KENTUCKY,
County of Jefferson, ss:

"On this 27th day of December, A. D. 1877, before me, Ch. M. Thurston, clerk of the county court within and for the county and State aforesaid, personally came and appeared Carter W. Tiller, aged sixty years, a resident of the city of Louisville, in the State of Kentucky, who, being duly sworn according to law, on oath declares that he is the father of George W. Tiller, deceased, late private Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and is the claimant for pension by reason of his said son's services and death while in service from starvation while in Andersonville, Ga., prison. He, affiant, was to a great extent dependent on his said son, who was a very smart, intelligent boy. That while his said son was in the Army he sent him all his pay with the exception of a little for personal use. The property mentioned in the certificate of Assessor Krack was a small, old, frame, three-room house, built on leased ground, and he sold said house in 1867 for \$150; said house is all the property he had at the time of his son's death. He never had any income in his life from any source. His occupation has been that of a policeman in the city of Louisville, Ky.

"CARTER W. TILLER.

"Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of December, in the year 1877, and I hereby certify that the affiant is a respectable and creditable person, and resides as stated; that I believe his statements are correct and worthy of full faith and credit; that I have no interest in this matter. I further certify that the foregoing affidavit was read over, fully explained to, and understood by the affiant before the signing and execution thereof, and also that the affiant is the identical party represented as making the affidavit.

"C. M. THURSTON,

"Clerk Jefferson County Court."

"HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
Washington, D. C., June 28, 1886.

"DEAR SIR: Responding to your inquiry of this day in regard to Carter W. Tiller, whose bill for pension has recently passed the House, I desire to say that I have been personally acquainted with Mr. Tiller for twenty years. He is recognized by our citizens generally as a man of probity, good demeanor, industrious, and worthy in every respect. He was for many years on the police force of Louisville, Ky., acting as a detective, and although quite aged, was retained there because of his valuable services in the past.

"As far as I know, and I think I am competent to speak advisedly of the fact, his reputation is beyond reproach both as a man and an officer. The municipal administration at Louisville was changed on January 1, 1885, and immediately thereafter Mr. Tiller's services were dispensed with. Since that time my information (which I deem perfectly reliable) is that he has had no occupation whatever, but has been supported by benevolent organizations of the city.

"Very truly, yours,

"ALBERT S. WILLIS.

"HON. WILLIAM P. TAULBEE,
"House of Representatives."

"ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
June 28, 1886.

"In the case of George W. Tiller, a private in Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, pension claim 234784, records of prisoners of war furnish no additional information other than that shown in report to honorable Commissioner of Pensions, dated March 23, 1878.

"In the case of B. H. Bottger, citizen, affiant in said case, prisoner-of-war records show B. Botcher, citizen of Prussia, B. H. Botcher, baker, field hospital, Reserve Corps, or in Major-General Granger's Corps, captured at Whiteside Station, Tenn., September 25, 1863; committed to Castle Thunder, Richmond, Va., October 10, 1863, by Captain Alexander; discharged by General Winder, Order No. 61; delivered to Major Turner March 11, 1864, to be treated as a prisoner of war; confined in Confederate States military prison, Richmond, Va., March 11, 1864; again committed to Castle Thunder, date not given, and discharged September 5, 1864, to be treated as a prisoner of war; confined in Confederate States prison same day, and paroled at Vienna, Va., September 24, 1864.

"Said records also show the following members of the Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers captured at or near Stevenson, Ala., on or about September 20, 1863, namely:

"Frederick Boyer, Company E, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, captured at Stevenson, Ala., October 10, 1863; confined at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1863; paroled at City Point, Va., March 7, 1864.

"Also show:

"Michael Mahan, Company H, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, captured at Cowan's Station, Tenn., October 9, 1863; confined at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1863; paroled at City Point, Va., March 15, 1864.

"John W. B. Shirley, Company E, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, captured at Stevenson, Ala., October 10, 1863; confined at Richmond, Va., Novem-

ber 7, 1863; sent to Andersonville, Ga., March 23, 1864, where he was admitted to hospital May 10, 1864, and died June 14, 1864.

"Patrick Gallagher, Company H, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, was captured at Cowan Station, Tennessee, October 9, 1863; confined at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1863; admitted to Hospital No. 21, Richmond, Va., November 25, 1863, and died there December 29, 1863.

"The company roll for September and October, 1863, reports George W. Tiller, Company A, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Volunteers, deserted September 20, 1863.
"J. C. KELTON,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

"WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, July 1, 1886.

"SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry, I have the honor to inform you that the records of this office show that Frederick Boyer, private Company E, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, is reported on company muster-roll dated Victoria, Tex., December 14, 1865, with remark:

"Deserted January 23, 1863, Clarksville, Tenn.; returned September 28, 1863; restored to duty, date of order unknown; deserted October 9, 1863; returned April 7, 1864; restored to duty by S. O. No. 199, Headquarters Second Division, Fourth Army Corps; deserted December 9, 1864, at Nashville, Tenn.; returned January 7, 1865; tried by general court-martial; sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from service, with loss of all pay and allowances, and confined in military prison during war. Discharged by G. O. No. 8, M. D. Tennessee. Stoppages due United States for one Spencer rifle and accoutrements complete, \$35.50.

"John W. Shirley, private, same company, is reported on company muster-out roll, dated Huntsville, Ala., January 26, 1865; deserted October 6, 1863; not apprehended; was captured at Stevenson, Ala., October 10, 1863; confined in rebel prison at Richmond, Va., November 7, 1863; sent to Andersonville, Ga., March 7, 1864; admitted to prison hospital, Andersonville, Ga., May 10, 1864, where he died June 14, 1864, of diarrhea.

"Patrick Gallagher, Company H, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry, is reported on roll for September and October, 1863, dated at Stevenson, Ala., October 31, 1863; captured by the enemy at Tunnel Hill, near Cowan Station, Tenn., October 9, 1863. Records of events on said roll show company in action at Tunnel Hill October 9, 1863, and compelled to retreat to Cowan Station.

"Company muster-out roll dated Nashville, Tenn., May 4, 1865, reports him died at Richmond, Va., December 24, 1863.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS WARD,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

"Hon. W. P. TAULBEE,

"House of Representatives, Washington, D. C."

Mr. MATSON. Mr. Chairman, this bill has had its day before in this House. It was passed in the last Congress and vetoed by the President, and it was attempted to be passed over the veto, but failed. I believed then that it was right and believe yet that it is right, but at the same time I want to say that I have opposed the passage of the bill in this Congress because I think it is calculated to impede the passage of other bills; not that I have changed my opinion about it, but perhaps because the opinion of one whose opinion is of much more importance than mine may not have been changed. For that reason I opposed the bill in committee, and for the same reason I oppose it now; not, I repeat, that I believe it is not a meritorious bill, but that possibly its passage is calculated to impede other pension legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. What request does the gentleman from Indiana make?

Mr. MATSON. I have no request to make. I only desired to state what I have said.

Mr. CARUTH. Mr. Chairman— [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"] Well, if this is all right I do not want to make any remarks.

Mr. WALKER. I shall demand a quorum on that bill, and I am not willing that it should go over until to-morrow even.

Mr. CARUTH. I trust the gentleman will not make that demand. It is known to every member of the House of Representatives that this night is set apart for the consideration of pension bills, and it is as much the duty of a Representative to be present on Friday nights and attend to the business of his constituents as to be here at any other time. They have full notice from these calendars that these measures are to be taken up for consideration. Here is the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions who has on three several occasions investigated the claim and says he knows it is just, and the only objection urged against it is that there is an apprehension somewhere that there may be a Presidential veto.

Mr. BAKER, of New York. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CARUTH. Yes, sir.

Mr. BAKER, of New York. As I understand it, additional and new evidence was furnished?

Mr. CARUTH. Yes, sir; there was additional and new evidence.

Mr. BAKER, of New York. That ought to be satisfactory.

Mr. WALKER. I did not see any such evidence in the committee.

Mr. CARUTH. If the gentleman did not see that evidence it was because he did not examine the papers in that particular case. I know there are very many claims before that committee, and if the gentleman, who is a member of the committee, takes care of Missouri it is as much as he can do. Kentucky can take care of her own interests by her Representative there.

I trust the gentleman from Missouri, after this claim has been thrice considered by the Committee on Invalid Pensions and thrice favorably reported, will not throw any obstacle in the way of the passage of the bill, which only carries \$8 a month.

A MEMBER. How much back pay?

Mr. CARUTH. Not a dollar.

Mr. WALKER. I desire to state—

Mr. SHERMAN. I rise to a question of order. This bill, as I understand, has already been ordered to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order of the gentleman from New York must be overruled, because it is not in harmony with the facts.

Mr. SHERMAN. I understood the Chairman so to state.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. WALKER] is entitled to the floor.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont. If the gentleman from Missouri will yield to me for a moment I wish to say that I understood from the report that some additional proof was presented to the committee. I would like the chairman of the committee to state whether the additional proof confirms the judgment he formed in the last Congress.

Mr. MATSON. I will state for the information of the House and the gentleman from Vermont that the proof furnished, so far as I recollect—and I am pretty clear about it—was proof that was filed here and considered in the House after the President vetoed that bill. But this proof was before the House when the attempt was made to pass the bill over the veto.

Mr. CARUTH. And there was a majority by a yea-and-nay vote in passing the bill over the veto.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont. Was that proof submitted to the President?

Mr. MATSON. I believe not. I am familiar with the facts in this case, which occupied more of the time of the House than any other vetoed bill. It was at the President's instance that the Commissioner of Pensions sent a special commissioner to hunt up all the witnesses to determine the two questions, first, of the dependence of the father, and, second, whether the son was in the line of duty when taken prisoner and carried to Andersonville prison where he died. The judgment of the commissioner was against the claimant on the latter point. His finding of facts after a thorough investigation was that the son was not in the line of duty, but was absent at a station in Alabama without orders or permission, and that he was taken prisoner when not in the line of duty.

Mr. CARUTH. The record in the case shows that the man was captured, and his whereabouts being unknown, he was marked on the rolls as a deserter for some time; the fact being that he was made a prisoner, taken to Andersonville prison, and died of small-pox there some little time afterwards. It was under those circumstances that his name was entered on the rolls as a deserter; but that entry was removed when it was found that he had been captured.

Mr. WALKER. I believe I have the floor. I will state to the gentleman from Kentucky that I do not desire to defeat the will of the majority of this House. I simply want a quorum to vote on this case. If a majority of a quorum shall vote to pass the bill I will be satisfied. I also want a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. CARUTH. The gentleman from Missouri, as I have said, is a member of the Committee on Invalid Pensions. This report is made by the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and the gentleman has never filed a minority report.

Mr. MATSON. He is not obliged to do so.

Mr. PERKINS. As I understand the gentleman from Missouri, he is willing the case shall go over to be voted on in a full House.

Mr. WALKER. Certainly.

Mr. PERKINS. Then let it take that course.

Mr. CARUTH. I do not see why this case should be treated differently from any other case.

Mr. PERKINS. We have done this repeatedly when a member desired it.

Mr. CARUTH. If we do this in one case why not in all?

Mr. MATSON. There is a good reason why this case should not be insisted on. It has had its day in court.

Mr. CARUTH. Yet you say it is a good claim.

Mr. MATSON. It has had a trial and the jury has decided against it.

Mr. CARUTH. The jury has not so decided; because when the case came up in the House on the question of passing the bill over the President's veto it received a majority of votes in its favor, although not the necessary two-thirds.

Mr. WARNER. As I understand it the verdict of the jury was in favor of the claim, but the judge set aside the verdict.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Is it not true that a new trial has been ordered and we have got a new jury? Try the case again and give the man a chance.

Mr. CARUTH. And we have additional testimony to put before the jury.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. I think it is a scandal to the American people that a case of this kind should not be disposed of promptly, and disposed of in favor of the soldier, or rather of his heirs.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARUTH]?

Mr. CARUTH. I want to pass the bill. That is my proposition. [Laughter.] I move that this bill be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The question was taken on the motion of Mr. CARUTH, and the Chairman declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WALKER. I call for a division.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 32, noes 4.

Mr. WALKER. No quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The point being made that no quorum has voted, the Chair will appoint to act as tellers the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. WALKER, and the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. CARUTH.

Several MEMBERS (to Mr. CARUTH). Withdraw the bill.

Mr. CARUTH. I do not want to withdraw it. I want to have a vote upon this man's bill.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a suggestion.

A MEMBER. Regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is called for. The Chair has appointed to act as tellers the gentleman from Missouri, Mr. WALKER, and the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr. CARUTH.

Mr. HOUK. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make a suggestion. There is evidently no quorum here this evening, and therefore why waste time that ought to be devoted to business? If gentlemen are determined to persist in their opposition to this bill, I respectfully suggest to my friend from Kentucky [Mr. CARUTH] that the most prudent and the wisest and the fairest thing for him to do for the benefit of this claimant and of the members who are here this evening is to let the bill be laid aside for the present.

Mr. CARUTH. I am willing to have it laid aside to be reported favorably to the full House at any particular time that may be fixed, the previous question being ordered and fifteen minutes being allowed for discussion on each side.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky? What time does he propose?

Mr. WALKER. Monday or Friday next would suit me.

Mr. CARUTH. I do not know when it can come up, with this tariff discussion occupying the whole time of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair wishes to hear some suggestion. This debate is out of order.

Mr. WALKER. I suggest Monday next.

Mr. CARUTH. For what date was the case of the gentleman from New York fixed?

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman will accept a suggestion, two other cases have been laid over until May 28, and the Chair would suggest that this one also might go over to that day.

Mr. CARUTH. I am willing to have the bill go over until that time upon the conditions I have named.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. CARUTH] asks unanimous consent that the previous question be considered as ordered on this bill, and that its further consideration be postponed until May 28, immediately after the other two cases the consideration of which has been fixed for that day, fifteen minutes to be allowed on each side for debate.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

JAMES R. PORTER.

Mr. WILLIAMS, by unanimous consent, called up the bill (H. R. 6552) to increase the pension of James R. Porter.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James R. Porter, late colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The report (by Mr. YODER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6552) granting an increased pension to Col. James R. Porter, respectfully report:

That the committee have carefully considered this case and the evidence. It appears that the petitioner served in the late war of 1861-'65 as lieutenant-colonel of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, as colonel of the Fifty-seventh and as colonel of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers, and also commanded for awhile the First Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps.

While in command of the One hundred and thirty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, on the 6th day of May, 1863, on the return of the Army from Chancellorsville, Va., he received injuries by the fall of his horse, while in the line of duty, which now affect his whole system internally, so as to create permanent soreness requiring artificial means to cause a discharge from his bowels, which has resulted successively in piles, fistula, and a painful, incurable hernia.

Colonel Porter is in poor circumstances, about sixty-three years of age, and has a wife and one child, and on account of his indigent circumstances and increasing disability has been compelled to ask admittance into the National Military Asylum near Dayton, Ohio; and from the testimony of James Hamilton, who has been detailed to wait upon him, and from other witnesses who are in the same ward with him, and from medical examination in 1884 by the examining surgeon, we find that Colonel Porter can neither dress nor undress without assistance, and that he can not arise from his bed without assistance.

From the report of the examining surgeon we learn that he is afflicted with "right scrotal hernia, only partially controlled by truss," and for which he receives a pension of \$50 per month. He is deaf in his right ear, complains of pain in head, right side, shoulder, body, and leg, and that he is evidently suffering from disease of the spine, which, combined with hernia, render him totally disabled for mental and manual labor.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the accompanying bill.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with a recommendation that it do pass.

WILLIAM LEMONS.

Mr. GLASS, by unanimous consent, called up the bill (H. R. 2928) granting a pension to William Lemons.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Lemons, late a drummer in the war of 1812, in Captain Owen's company, Colonel Lauderdale's regiment, of Tennessee.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report.

Mr. BAKER, of New York (before the conclusion of the reading). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the report in this case be dispensed with.

Mr. BYNUM. I object.

The report was read in full, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2928) granting a pension to William Lemons, having examined the same, submit the following report:

William Lemons, a colored man, now nearly ninety years of age, formerly a slave, removed with his master, John Lemons, from North Carolina to Williamson County, Tennessee, early in the present century. When about sixteen years old he was hired to Capt. Glen Owens, who carried him as a servant on a six months' campaign against the Indians, with the troops under General Andrew Jackson, and was present at the battles of Talladega, Horse Shoe, and Hickory Flats. On returning home he was made a drummer and returned to the Army with Captain Owens. William Lemons was then valued at \$475, at Clover Bottom, Tenn., to be paid to his master, in the event the former should be killed. He then marched with his company to Fayetteville, Ala., where he joined the regiment of which James Lauderdale was lieutenant-colonel. The drum-major of the regiment having been killed at Fort Mimms, William Lemons was made drum-major and served in that capacity to the end of the campaign.

He marched with the regiment to Pensacola, and thence to Mobile, and thence to New Orleans. He participated in the engagement with the British near New Orleans on the 23d day of December, 1814, where he was shot through the right leg and was slightly wounded in the left temple. He saw Colonel Lauderdale killed. He was then sent to the hospital in New Orleans, and in a short time became convalescent and was an eye-witness to the battle of New Orleans, January 8, 1815. These facts are based upon the sworn testimony of the claimant, who bears an irreproachable character. He is now very old and dependent, and only asks for the small amount of \$8 per month.

Your committee is satisfied that William Lemons has made a truthful statement, and recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: Strike out all of said bill after the word "twelve," in line 7.

The amendment recommended by the Committee on Pensions was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. SAWYER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to enter my protest against cases being taken up out of their order, and I want to state my reasons. There are on this Calendar cases which could be reached to-night in the regular order, among them bills introduced by Senators from the State of Wisconsin. There are ten cases upon which I have made reports, and there is not a single member present to-night from Wisconsin to take any interest in those cases or to call them up.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SAWYER] is a member of the committee, and is stating his reasons for the suggestion which he desires to make.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There is nothing before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will indulge the gentleman.

Mr. SAWYER. I move to strike out the last word, or the first word, or some word, in order that I may have a chance to state my reasons. I am anxious that those cases shall be taken up in order, so that the Senators may not have an opportunity of doing what I know some members of that body are doing, objecting to the manner in which we do this business here, neglecting the bills which come from the Senate and failing to take them up in their regular order.

Members of the House, when bills have passed here, ask favors of members of the Senate in regard to having their bills taken up in that body; but we can not very well go to Senators and ask them to have our bills taken up if we refuse to consider their bills here in regular order.

Again, I have on this calendar a case which would have been reached to-night if we had proceeded in regular order; but if I must start on the run from that door to reach the Speaker's desk, in order to get ahead of other members and get my name placed on some list, I shall never be able to get a bill through this House. All I ask is that my bills shall come up in their order and be considered on their merits; but I am not willing to enter into a scramble—

Mr. CARUTH. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be permitted to call up his bill.

Mr. SAWYER. No, sir; I do not ask any favor.

Mr. CARUTH. But I want to give it to you.

Mr. SAWYER. I place myself on my right as a member of the House to have my bills considered in their order upon the Calendar. I know of more members than one who, by reason of superior agility in getting their names on the list, are enabled to have two of their bills put through where other members, depending upon the regular order, can not secure the passage of one. For this reason I object to the present proceeding.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman that in no instance has the Chair deviated a hair's breadth from his list—

Mr. SAWYER. I want to be understood as not impugning in the least degree the fairness and good feeling of the Chair; no one has a higher opinion of the present occupant of the chair than I have. But my point is that a member, in order to get his name on the list, has to join in a rush or scramble; and the man who gets his name first on the list to-night can be the first on the list next Friday night; and so night after night may secure the consideration of his bills, while another member who has introduced his bills in good season, has secured early reports upon them, and had them upon the Calendar, may be compelled to see them remain there for months. Unless he has the agility to secure the placing of his name on the Chairman's list, he stands no chance of getting his bills passed.

SMITH V. CAMPBELL.

Mr. WARNER. I call up the bill (H. R. 5429) to place the name of Smith V. Campbell on the pension-roll.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, instructed to place the name of Smith V. Campbell, late assistant surgeon of Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, on the pension-roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws of the United States.

The report (by Mr. WALKER) was read, as follows:

Smith V. Campbell was mustered into the service as assistant surgeon Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteers, and discharged upon tender of resignation, based upon disability, July 26, 1863.

He applied for pension on account of varicocele of both sides, caused by being thrown against the pommel of the saddle while traveling under orders, near Arcadia, Mo. The claim has been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that there is no record and no reliable medical or other evidence showing the existence of the alleged disability while in service. This action was had after an exhaustive special examination.

The medical certificate for discharge mentions chronic diarrhea of three months' standing only.

The testimony obtained by special examiners is very voluminous, and, as is usually the case, somewhat conflicting as to time and place of the incurring of the disability. It is claimed, and the testimony obtained sustains the allegation, that Campbell received two injuries to that part of the body, the first while he was en route from Patterson to Arcadia, Mo.; the second, and more serious one, some days later, while on the march near Current River, Missouri.

William Merrill, late a lieutenant in claimant's regiment, and who is reported by the special examiner as of excellent reputation, testifies that—

"While the regiment was stationed at Patterson, Mo., during the early part of the service, claimant and Colonel Kinsman went to Arcadia to inspect the hospital at that place. The colonel came back alone and said that claimant had injured his privates and staid at Arcadia. Several days after that, while on the march in the neighborhood of Current River, deponent heard that claimant had again been injured, and such was the general talk in the regiment."

Colonel Glasgow, of good repute, testifies that while in the vicinity of Current River it was reported to him that claimant had been injured by a fall from his horse. Claimant complained after that some, and during the Vicksburg campaign became unserviceable because of the injury received as above stated.

Dr. Henry Owens, of good repute, late hospital steward of the regiment, and who from his admission was not on the most friendly terms with claimant during their service, testifies in the most positive terms to claimant's alleged injury; and while he is not altogether positive as to the exact place, states that he was present and attended claimant for two or three days, when he went to St. Louis and remained absent from the command for some time. The record confirms the latter statement, as he is shown absent with leave from January 12 to February 15, 1863.

Surgeon Edwin May, upon whose certificate claimant based his resignation, admits that he did not strip him at the time of the examination. Found him suffering from chronic diarrhea, which required a change of climate, and was sufficient ground for resignation.

There is no question as to prior soundness, and again it is shown beyond a doubt that upon return home and resumption of his profession he was compelled to use a buggy instead of going horseback, as was his custom before entering the service.

It is a well-known fact that injuries of this character are not susceptible of such positive proof as is the case in gunshot wounds, in particular if the subject is a surgeon or physician, who can administer to himself instead of calling upon others for relief. But, notwithstanding the apparent discrepancies in the testimony and the negative statements of others, who, in the opinion of the special examiners, should have been in position to know positively whether claimant was injured or not in the service, your committee are of opinion that the evidence in the case points too strongly to the incurring of the alleged disability in service and line of duty to ignore the claimant's request for relief, and therefore report favorably on the accompanying bill, and ask that it do pass.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

LINNÆUS W. RISLEY.

Mr. NEAL. I call up the bill (H. R. 1074) granting a pension to Linnæus W. Risley.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Linnæus W. Risley, late of Company D, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers.

The report (by Mr. HUNTER) was read, as follows:

A bill for the relief of Linnæus W. Risley was before the Forty-ninth Congress, and a very full report made by Mr. TAULBEE, which was adopted by the committee. (See Report No. 2975, first session Forty-ninth Congress.) The report is as follows, which the committee adopt as its own, and recommend the passage of the bill:

"Claimant enlisted June 14, 1861, and was discharged January 21, 1863.

"Claimant alleges that August 19, 1862, he fell from the third story of hospital No. 1, at New Albany, Ind., where he had been confined sick. Said fall caused concussion, which resulted in vertigo and insanity. Also, while drilling State militia at Lawrenceburgh, Ind., August 28, 1862, he accidentally discharged a shotgun which he had in his hand, wounding himself in left foot. He was acting under orders of Colonel Spooner.

"Claim was rejected on the ground that said wound was not received in line of duty, and of no record in the War Department of alleged injury resulting in vertigo, and his inability to furnish satisfactory testimony showing origin of said injury in the service and line of duty.

"The records of the War Department do not show cause of detail.

"Certificate of disability shows him wounded in right foot while handling a shotgun.

"Surgeon Carpenter, of the United States medical director's office, Cincinnati, Ohio, who signed the certificate of disability, states in said certificate that claimant did not receive said wound in line of duty. Upon what grounds he bases this statement is not shown. It is fair to presume that it was not from personal knowledge, as he was a hospital surgeon at Cincinnati, Ohio, when claimant was brought to him.

"Martha M. Soper testifies that claimant shot himself in left foot while under an attack of hallucination, and she and Dr. Harding took claimant to hospital in Cincinnati, Ohio.

"Dr. Harding testifies that he treated claimant for vertigo in January, 1863, when claimant told him it was caused by a fall from a window of a hospital at New Albany, Ind.

"The report of the Surgeon-General, United States Army, shows him sick in hospital No. 1, New Albany, Ind., from August 18, 1862, to September 4, 1862.

"Captain Hutchison, late of Company D, Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, in his affidavit of claimant's disability, says that claimant fell from the third story of hospital No. 1, at New Albany, Ind., the concussion of the fall causing insanity, which affected him until he was discharged. He further states that claimant was a brave soldier, and often led the skirmish, and that said fall was the cause of his affliction. Claimant states he was ordered to drill the State militia when he was wounded. If he was he ought to be considered in line of duty. He was not with his company any more after he was sent to the hospital at New Albany, Ind.

"There is nothing adverse to the merits of the claim except the statement of Surgeon Carpenter, and he locates the wound as being on right foot, while the hospital record testimony and medical examination show that it was the left foot. There may be a doubt as to whether the wound was received in line of duty, but taking into consideration the circumstances of the case, your committee are of the opinion that the doubt should be given in favor of claimant, and therefore recommend the bill do pass."

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

JAMES W. POAG.

Mr. HUNTER. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 9170) granting a pension to James W. Poag.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James W. Poag, late private Company M, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry.

The report (by Mr. HUNTER) was read, as follows:

It appears from the records of the War Department that claimant was enrolled and mustered into the United States service at Louisville, Ky., on the 14th day of February, 1865, as a sergeant of Company M, Seventeenth Regiment of Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, to serve one year, and was mustered out of the service at Louisville, Ky., with his command on the 20th day of September, 1865.

He filed an application for pension on the 4th day of September, 1866, and alleged in his declaration that on or about May 2, 1865, at Russellville, Ky., he was ordered by Lieut. William H. Roark, who had command of the post, to take a detachment of soldiers and disperse a crowd of drunken men who were threatening to destroy Government property, and that while executing this order he was shot in the right thigh by the accidental discharge of his own revolver.

In support of this allegation, claimant filed an affidavit from Lieut. William H. Roark, of Livermore, Ky., the officer referred to, who testified as follows:

"That on May 2, 1865, he was in command of the post at Russellville, Ky., and ordered claimant to take a detachment of soldiers and disperse a band of drunken rioters who were threatening the Government property in said post; and that while executing this order claimant was shot in the right thigh by the accidental discharge of a pistol. He was placed in the Gray Hotel, at Russellville, Ky., where affiant often visited him. Affiant knows that he was there treated for several weeks for pistol-shot wound in right thigh by Dr. William Randolph, regimental surgeon."

The Pension Office addressed an official letter of inquiry to Lieut. William H. Roark, and received the following reply:

"I was an eye-witness to the receipt of claimant's wound, on May 2, 1865, at Russellville, Ky. At that time Russellville was considered headquarters of our regiment, and Col. Samuel F. Johnson was usually present and in command, but frequently absent for a few days at a time. My recollection is that Colonel Johnson was absent at Louisville at the time of Poag's being accidentally shot in the thigh. The principal part of the regiment was absent on scouts and at different posts in the State, and that I was applied to for assistance in dispersing some drunken and rioting citizens who seemed beyond the control of the civil authorities. Hence the reason for the order to Sergeant Poag. I was, at the time of the accidental shot, standing at the window of the hotel, then known as Gray's Hotel, about 100 paces from Poag and the rioters, and saw Poag when the pistol fired."

Noah Vincent and William Hart, of Greenville, Ky., late comrades of claimant, testify as follows:

"That they were ordered by Lieutenant Roark to go with claimant on May 2, 1865, and help arrest and disperse the drunken men referred to, and while executing the order claimant was wounded by the accidental discharge of a pistol."

John Lee, of Greenville, Ky., late comrade of claimant, testifies as follows:

"That on May 2, 1865, claimant was accidentally shot by a pistol in his own hand while executing an order of Lieutenant Roark. Affiant was in regimental hospital at the time, and was standing in the door of the hospital, within 10 feet of the claimant, and saw him fall to the ground when shot. Furnished a handkerchief to tie up the wound, and saw it dressed. It was in right thigh."

David M. Martin, of Paradise, Ky., late comrade of claimant, testifies:

"That he was present at the date and place above set forth, when claimant was trying to arrest the drunken men heretofore mentioned, as ordered by Lieutenant Roark, and saw him wounded in the right thigh by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hands; also saw him taken from the street when the accident occurred, and carried to a hotel, where he was treated by Dr. Randolph."

Dr. T. H. Moore, United States examining surgeon at Madisonville, Hopkins County, Kentucky, made an official examination of claimant on the 2d day of December, 1880, and states:

"Applicant has a pistol-shot wound of the right thigh. The ball entered in front of middle of thigh, the direction being downward. The ball still remains in the limb, having gravitated to a position just below the inner side of knee-joint, in which position it can be felt, etc."

Dr. James A. Young, United States examining surgeon at Hopkinsville, Christian County, Kentucky, made an official examination of claimant on the 16th day of May, 1881, and states:

"The wound is located on upper third of thigh. The cicatrix is located 2 inches below apex of Scarpa's triangle. The ball lies in popliteal space, behind inner tuberosity of femur."

Dr. Ree Mann, of Greenville, Ky., testifies:

"That ever since his discharge claimant has been in feeble health, on account of wound in right thigh and rheumatism. Affiant has treated him for rheumatism of the knee, caused by said wound. He was in good health when he enlisted."

Notwithstanding the strong proof above cited, and which is a very small portion of the evidence on file in support of the case, the claim was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that claimant did not receive the wound in line of duty.

Your committee is decidedly of the opinion that this is a meritorious claim. They therefore make this favorable report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

DAVID GIBBONS.

Mr. MATSON. I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 5756) granting a pension to David Gibbons.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Gibbons, late a private in Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

The report (by Mr. MATSON) was read, as follows:

Claimant was a private in Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteers, enlisting February 9, 1865, and was discharged January 20, 1866, by reason of expiration of service.

He filed his claim for pension May 10, 1882, alleging left inguinal hernia incurred in the service and line of duty at Savannah, Ga., January 1, 1866, from falling into a ditch while carrying tent-poles. The claim was rejected on the ground that there is no record and claimant having failed to establish incurrence of alleged disability while in service and line of duty.

Your committee having sifted the great amount of evidence in this case can not help but reach the conclusion that a great injustice has been done this soldier in the rejection of his claim at the Pension Office. The only question involved is whether he received the injury he alleges in the service and in the line of his duty. The papers on file disclose that several witnesses, near neighbors of claimant, testify to his prior soundness; that he was a healthy, able-bodied man when he enlisted, and his family physician, Dr. James C. Wells, who attended the family from 1859 to 1867, testifies he was sound and free from hernia when he entered the Army. There is no question as to prior soundness.

In support of the claimant's allegation as to the incurrence of hernia in service, David H. Lawrence testifies that he was present when claimant was ruptured at Savannah, Ga. Said claimant was out getting timber or poles to stretch his tent, and while jumping a ditch then and there was ruptured from getting a fall. He heard claimant complain of said rupture immediately, and he continued to complain of it at all times when they were in the Army together.

John Nagle and Benjamin Alberson testify that when claimant was on his way with his regiment to Springfield, Ill., to be mustered out, they saw him and he then showed them his rupture at the city of Indianapolis. Other testimony corroborates the above statement as to the existence of hernia immediately after discharge, and shows its continuance up to the present time. The medical board on October 18, 1882, examined the claimant and gave him a rating of one-half total for hernia.

The claim was referred to the special examination division to determine origin in service and line of duty. The witnesses, all of whom were certified to as of good reputation, testify to his soundness prior to his service. Eight of his comrades, who were present at the time and place where the injury was supposed to have occurred, testify they have no recollection of claimant's receiving any rupture at that time. Other witnesses, who knew claimant subsequent to the war, testify that they had no knowledge of the existence of the disability, and the claim was recommended for rejection on the ground that the claimant had failed to establish origin of hernia as due to his army service.

Your committee must dissent from the conclusions of the Pension Office. The proof is conclusive as to claimant's prior soundness, and the testimony of the claimant and David H. Lawrence establishes the incurrence of the hernia while in the service and in the line of duty. The proof shows it existed at the time of his discharge and continues to the present, while several of his comrades testify they have no recollection of claimant's having incurred the disability as he alleges, yet there is no testimony that the injury might not have occurred as he testifies that it did.

Your committee are clearly of the opinion that the claim is a just and meritorious one, and therefore report favorably and recommend the passage of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, this bill will be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. BELDEN. On that question I call for a division.

The question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 35, noes none.

So the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ALBERT E. MAGOFFIN.

Mr. PETERS. I call up the bill (H. R. 9486) to increase the pension of Albert E. Magoffin.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to increase the pension of Albert E. Magoffin, late a member of the Eighty-ninth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, on the pension-roll, to \$36 per month, the same to be in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The report (by Mr. MORRILL) was read, as follows:

That said applicant a number of years ago made application for a pension, setting forth as his disabilities chronic diarrhea and an injury to his ankle. He was granted a pension of \$2 per month on the former disability, but the application was rejected as to the latter because the injury to the ankle existed at the time of his enlistment. The applicant himself stated to the Department that prior to his enlistment he strained his ankle while playing a game of ball. The evidence, however, shows that he enlisted on the 31st of July, 1862, in Company H, Eighty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; that he was thoroughly examined and found sound at date of enlistment; that he served with his com-

pany from the date of his enlistment until October, 1863, when he was discharged on account of general disability; that in April, 1863, on a forced march in Tennessee his ankle was severely sprained; that within a year after the injury it broke into a running sore and has been in that condition ever since, many times covering a surface of the leg equal to 4 inches in length; that he is compelled to go upon crutches part of the time.

The evidence further shows that from the time of enlistment until April, 1863, when the injury was received, his regiment was almost constantly on the march and that the applicant was with it on these marches. The fact of this long service during that period of the war, and that his regiment did a great deal of marching, is borne out by the history of the regiment, as well as by evidence in the case, and this is, in the minds of the committee, a conclusive proof that at the time of enlistment and up to the date of receiving the injury complained of the applicant's ankle must have been in good condition or else he could not have performed the service which the records of the company show him to have performed. If the ankle was seriously weakened by the sprain it received prior to enlistment it is hardly reasonable to suppose that the applicant would have been able to march at least 1,500 miles before it gave way. But even conceding that the ankle was weakened by the sprain received prior to enlistment, yet your committee think, as the hard marching necessarily tended to increase that weakness and did finally produce a running sore, which, in all probability, would not have been the result of the sprain had it not been for the severe army service, it is but right that applicant should receive a pension for this disability.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: Strike out all after the words "pension-roll," in line 6, and insert the words "so as to include injury to leg as set forth in original application."

The amendment of the committee to strike out all after the word "pension-roll," in line 6, and insert the words "so as to include injury to leg as set forth in original application," was agreed to.

Mr. MATSON. It is questionable whether that bill in its present terms would not carry arrears. My impression is that, fairly interpreted, it would give this man arrears of pension, contrary to the well-fixed and thoroughly-determined policy of Congress.

Mr. PETERS. That was not the intention.

Mr. MATSON. I move to amend the bill by adding the words "said increase of pension to begin from and after the passage of this act."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

DOUGLAS CHAPMAN.

Mr. McRAE. I call up the bill (H. R. 4735) for the relief of Douglas Chapman.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Douglas Chapman, of Hot Springs County, Arkansas, and late a private in Captain Wheeler's company (H) of the Third Regiment Infantry, United States Army, in the Seminole war of 1837, and that he be rated and receive such pension as is provided by the laws of the United States for persons engaged in the military service of the United States in the war of 1812.

The report (by Mr. BLISS) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4735) for the relief of Douglas Chapman, would report as follows:

The records show that Douglas Chapman was enlisted as a private in Capt. Otis Wheeler's company (H), Third United States Infantry, February 24, 1837, for three years; was promoted corporal July 26, 1839, and was discharged the service February 24, 1840, at Fort Smith, Ark., by reason of expiration of term of service. He is now aged seventy-two years, and is in needy circumstances. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

There was no objection, and the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

ELLEN ST. CYR.

Mr. NELSON. I call up the bill (H. R. 2535) granting a pension to Ellen St. Cyr.

The bill was read, as follows

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension law, the name of Ellen St. Cyr, widow of Abner St. Cyr, late a first lieutenant in Company H of the Fourth Regiment of Maine Volunteers, and to pay her a pension from and after the passage of this act.

The report (by Mr. MORRILL) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2535) granting a pension to Ellen St. Cyr, submit the following report:

The claimant in this case is the widow of Lieut. Abner St. Cyr, of Company G, Fourth Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers. Lieutenant St. Cyr was seriously crippled and lamed by a gunshot wound received in the leg while in the service in the late war for which at the time of his death he was receiving a pension of \$17 per month.

On the 14th of April, 1893, St. Cyr was keeping a billiard hall near the center of the little village of Sauk Rapids, Minn., while his residence was a quarter of a mile away therefrom in the suburbs of the village. On this day a cyclone of an extraordinary character passed over and through the center of the village, leveling and destroying everything in its wake. The billiard hall of St. Cyr was completely wrecked, while his residence in the suburbs was unharmed. The approach of the cyclone was observed by St. Cyr and one Waltman, who was then with him. Both at once started in the direction of St. Cyr's residence to escape. Waltman being a sound man and in good health was able to and did effect his escape uninjured from the storm center, but St. Cyr, owing to the lame and crippled condition of his wounded leg, was able to make but slow progress, and in consequence was overtaken by the cyclone and so severely injured thereby that he died from his injuries the next day.

From the experience of Waltman it is evident that had St. Cyr not been crippled and lame, he could have effected his escape as Waltman did. While the cyclone was the immediate cause of death, that cause could have in this instance evidently been avoided had St. Cyr been in a sound condition.

These facts are all matters of common and well-known repute at Sauk Rapids, and are duly and fully verified by the affidavits of said Waltman and C. T. Carpenter, clerk of the district court, laid before your committee.

St. Cyr left a widow and six minor children in very destitute circumstances.

The bill should be amended in line 7 of the printed copy by striking out the letter "H" and inserting the letter "G," and by striking out the word "Maine" and inserting the word "Minnesota," and your committee recommend that when so amended the bill do pass.

The amendments of the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

SAMUEL M'CLURE.

Mr. MCCREARY. I call up the bill (H. R. 354) granting a pension to Samuel McClure.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws, the name of Samuel McClure, late a private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.

Mr. MATSON. I ask for the reading of the report.

The report (by Mr. HUNTER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 354) granting a pension to Samuel McClure, respectfully report:

Samuel McClure, private in Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, was enrolled on the 12th day of October, 1861, in Pulaski County, Kentucky.

In January, 1862, he contracted fever, and after remaining in the hospital for about three weeks was taken home to Pulaski County, Kentucky, where he remained nearly four months, and on his return to his regiment was unable to perform duty—went on crutches for a long time, and was finally discharged.

After remaining at home for some months he re-enlisted as a veteran on the 1st day of January, 1864, and was made a corporal.

On February 20, 1865, at or near Wilmington, N. C., while the regiment was in action at Town Creek, N. C., he was wounded by a shell in the left hip, and was unable to perform service as a soldier up to July 11, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service.

His neighbors and comrades attest his good health and soundness prior to his enlistment. They also prove that he had a severe case of fever, which resulted in his discharge from the Army, and that he subsequently re-enlisted, and was wounded by a piece of a shell when the regiment was in action at Town Creek, near Wilmington, N. C.

Two physicians, Dr. J. J. Brown and Dr. W. H. Bentley, attest his suffering from lumbago and spinal irritation, and a number of witnesses state that he is not able now to perform half as much labor as when he enlisted.

The Adjutant-General's report on the military record of Samuel McClure corroborates the statements herein made.

Your committee believe that a continuous disability from the attack of fever and the shell wound is shown by the testimony and supported by the Adjutant-General's report, and they believe this is a meritorious case and recommend that the bill do pass, with the following amendment: After the word "Infantry," in seventh line, add "and grant him a pension of \$8 per month."

The amendment of the committee was agreed to, and the bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

SALLY B. WILSON.

Mr. WADE. I call up the bill (H. R. 6583) granting a pension to Sally B. Wilson.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sally B. Wilson, wife of Franklin Wilson, late a private in Company B, Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

The report (by Mr. WALKER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6583) granting a pension to Sally B. Wilson, have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Sally B. Wilson is the widow of Franklin Wilson, who was mortally wounded while engaged in a battle with rebel guerrillas about November 17, 1863, and died from the effects of said wounds March 25, 1864, as shown by the affidavit of Thomas Frazier, who says:

"On the night of November 17, 1863, he went with his wagon and hauled Franklin Wilson from the battle-field to his home, where he lingered till March, 1864, when he died from the wounds received November 17, 1863. He was badly wounded in the thigh and shoulder."

The certificate of the adjutant-general of Missouri shows that the said Franklin Wilson was duly enrolled as a private in Company B, Seventy-second Enrolled Missouri Militia, July 30, 1862, and served two hundred and twelve days.

Special Order No. 240, issued by Brigadier-General Sanborn, gives substantially the facts as related by Dr. Frazier. It is clear from the evidence before the committee that the soldier was in the service of the United States and in the line of duty when he received the injuries which resulted in his death, and that the relief asked for in the bill ought to be granted.

Your committee therefore submit a favorable report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

WARREN OHAYER.

Mr. BYNUM. I call up the bill (H. R. 2156) granting a pension to Warren Ohaver.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Warren Ohaver, late of Company A, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Infantry.

The report (by Mr. MATSON) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2156) granting a pension to Warren Ohaver, have examined the papers in the case, and submit the following report:

The claimant enlisted July 22, 1861, in Company H, Twentieth Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged November 15, 1861, for disability incurred in service. Re-enlisted February 24, 1862, in Company A, Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, and was discharged December 13, 1862, by reason of shell wound received at Hatchie, October 5, 1862. Certificate of disability for discharge shows hemi-

plegia of right side, the result of a severe concussion by a ball or shell received at battle of Hatchie, October 5, 1862; disability total. Claimant afterward served as a member of Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged February 24, 1864. He filed declaration for pension December 7, 1870, alleging shell wound in right hip and knee at battle of Hatchie, October 5, 1862; claim was rejected on the ground that claimant is not disabled from causes originating in the service and that disability found was the result of a condition which existed prior to enlistment, and not of wounds.

An examination of the papers on file in the Pension Office discloses this fact, that the only question involved in this claim is whether this claimant was a sound, healthy man at the time of his enlistment, and whether he is now suffering from wounds received in the service and line of duty. It is admitted that two years prior to his enlistment he had the typhoid fever, but the testimony is somewhat conflicting as to whether he entirely recovered from the same. In the opinion of your committee a preponderance of the evidence sustains the fact that the claimant was physically a sound man prior to his entering the service. Dr. Henry Cox, a regular practicing physician of thirty years' standing, testifies:

"He was well acquainted with Warren Ohaver, who is an applicant for an invalid pension, at the time of his enlistment, and further declares that the said Warren Ohaver at the time of his enlistment was a sound and able-bodied man. I was the family physician prior to his enlistment in the service of the United States."

A subsequent examination of Dr. Cox, by a special examiner, developed the fact that the claimant had a fever sore as the result of typhoid fever, but which in no way affected his soundness.

Col. Lawrence S. Shuler testifies that—

"In 1861 he raised a company for the twelve-months service by order of the adjutant-general of the State of Indiana. He states: I had those twelve-months men examined by Dr. Babbs, the examining surgeon, and I am pretty certain that every member was examined. Warren Ohaver was one of them. These men were stripped naked and a thorough examination given. If there had been anything the matter with Ohaver he would not have passed."

Other testimony equally as positive corroborates the above as to his condition prior to enlistment.

Hospital records show that the claimant was admitted to hospital steamer D. A. Jormory October 24, 1862, with gunshot wound, and to general hospital, Keokuk, Iowa, November 3, 1862, and was discharged from the service November 23, 1862, because of hemiplegia of right side, results of severe concussion from ball or shell; degree of disability total.

Claimant subsequently enlisted in Company B, One hundred and seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged February 23, 1864. In his application for pension he states that when he enlisted in the One hundred and seventeenth Indiana Volunteers it was with the expectation that he would have nothing to do but guard prisoners at Indianapolis; that he was not examined before enlisting, and was never able to march or do any kind of hard duty.

Medical examinations disclose that claimant is suffering with disabilities that disable him to the extent of second-grade rating. The examining surgeon, August 14, 1876, states that the most important cicatrix would seem likely to have resulted from the explosion of a shell, and rates him at one-half total. Medical examination December 1, 1880, finds that fragment of shell entered 3 inches to right of ensiform cartilage, passing downward, making exit through glutei muscles of right side; cicatrices nominal. Subsequent examination April 21, 1887, find him entitled to rating for disability second grade, but for varicose veins only.

In view of all the facts in this case your committee are inclined to believe this claim to be a meritorious one. Claimant was a brave and gallant soldier, and his hospital record shows that he bears the scars of honorable service. There are doubts as to his prior soundness at enlistment and the causes of his present disability, but your committee are of the opinion that his condition can safely be attributed to his army service, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

HARRIET L. VAUGHAN.

Mr. SPOONER. I call up the bill (S. 1877) granting a pension to Harriet L. Vaughan.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to place upon the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harriet L. Vaughan, widow of Orsemus S. Vaughan, late sergeant of Company F, Fourth Regiment of Rhode Island Volunteers.

The report (by Mr. SPOONER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1877) granting a pension to Harriet L. Vaughan, respectfully report:

That they adopt the following Senate report upon said bill as their own, and recommend the passage of the bill.

"[Senate Report No. 823, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

"Harriet L. Vaughan is widow of a deceased pensioner, Orsemus S. Vaughan, late of Company F, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers. His disability arose from a gunshot wound in the groin, and his death from a malignant tumor near such wound. The application of the widow for pension was rejected 'because the testimony was considered incompetent,' in the language of the Commissioner of Pensions, 'to prove that the malignant tumor that caused the soldier's death was due to the wound of his right groin, as claimed.'

"All the medical evidence on file in this case is to the effect that the tumor was the result of the wound. Dr. E. H. Perry, the attending physician, testifies, April 22, 1887:

"I attended Orsemus S. Vaughan during his last sickness. He died August 11, 1886. Cause of death, malignant tumor on thigh, below the scar of what had evidently been a severe gunshot wound."

"In response to a request for a more definite statement of the case, Dr. Perry writes, June 15, 1887:

"In explanation of my statement made and sworn to, I would say that, while I can not positively assert that any cause can be assigned for any malignant tumor, yet, in the case of Orsemus S. Vaughan, the fact that a tumor (malignant in nature and recurring after three careful operations for extirpation) formed a short distance below the scar of what had evidently been a very severe wound, naturally leads us to look to that wound as a probable cause, or at least an irritant to the parts adjacent, and thus might make a malignant tumor of what would otherwise be a harmless one, for this was originally a lipoma or fatty tumor."

"In response to a further request from the Pension Office, Dr. Perry states on the 15th of September, 1887:

"In the case of Orsemus S. Vaughan, the tumor was first observed about one year prior to the first operation, which was performed May, 1883, and judging from its location and progress, Dr. Palmer (acting police surgeon of Providence, R. I.), who examined it carefully, pronounced it to be the result of the

former wound. Vaughan was sergeant of police and Dr. Palmer, who is considered an expert, has charge of police examinations."

"These statements, covering the opinions of civil surgeons, not appearing satisfactory, recourse was had to an official pension examiner, who replied to a letter of the Commissioner of Patents of October 22, 1887, as follows:

"PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 10, 1887.

"SIR: I have the honor to report, in the case of pension claim 349206, of Harriet L. Vaughan, widow of Orsemus S. Vaughan, late Company F, Fourth Rhode Island Volunteers, that said Vaughan died of fungus hermatodes, of anterior aspect, upper third right thigh. In my opinion the disease was the result of wound of thigh, which said soldier received in the service, and for which he had been pensioned. I have personal knowledge of the above facts.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE W. CARR,

"U. S. Examining Surgeon of Pensions.

"Hon. JOHN C. BLACK,

"Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C."

"A memorandum in the case by a medical referee shows that the pensioner, while drawing his pension, failed to receive that to which his disability entitled him. The referee states, September 23, 1887:

"I find, looking through the papers, that the pensioner was inadequately rated. Not knowing whether anything should or can be done in the premises, yet it seems so plain that I can not help making a note of it."

"The above comprises the substance of the medical evidence in the case, and it appears to be conclusive of the fact that the pensioner's death was due to a disease resulting from the wound incurred in service, though why such was not the decision of the Pension Office is one of those mysterious problems which the lay mind is incompetent to solve, unless, indeed, attention having been called to an injustice visited upon the pensioner during his life time, consistency required that it should be continued to his posterity.

"The further facts in the case are, that the widow claimant is indigent, and that she has five children depending on her for support.

"The committee report the bill favorably, with a recommendation that it do pass."

There being no objection, the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

WILLIAM WINANS.

Mr. TRACEY. I call up the bill (H. R. 4788) granting an increase of pension to William Winans.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Winans, late corporal of Company B, First Regiment of New York Cavalry, at the rate of \$30 per month, and such pension shall be in lieu of the \$16 per month heretofore allowed him, and which he is now receiving.

The report (by Mr. CHIPMAN) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred a bill (H. R. 4788) to increase the pension of William Winans, late private Company B, First New York Cavalry, have considered the same, and report the bill favorably.

It is shown in this case that the pensioner is receiving a pension of \$16 per month for a gunshot wound of left shoulder and injury to right index finger, and the testimony of Drs. Florence Donohue and D. W. Bliss, filed in the case, shows that he is wholly disabled for manual labor by reason of the wounds aforesaid.

It also appears that the claimant was employed in one of the Departments as a clerk, and was forced to resign his position by reason of inability to perform the duties of his office, such as handling books, by reason of his wound of shoulder.

For some reason, inexplicable to the committee, an increase has been denied to him by the Pension Office.

His personal appearance is that of a man greatly enfeebled. Dr. D. W. Bliss, who has had charge of him during the last eight years, explains his condition by the presence in the wound of pieces of the sabot of a shell made of mixed metal (some of which he has extracted), which produces a septic condition, inducing recurring abscesses.

There is no doubt that the present rating at the Pension Office is sufficient if the mere usual disability resulting from the wound in the shoulder and the injury to right index finger are alone considered, but that there is greater disability is abundantly proved, first, by the removal of pieces of the poisonous metal; and, second, by the septic condition evidenced by the frequent abscesses to which the claimant is subject.

Dr. Bliss's letter to the committee is annexed to this report. Besides this, his, Dr. Dougherty's, and other surgeons' affidavits are on file in the Pension Office. We recommend that the bill do pass.

"WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19, 1888.

"DEAR SIR: Referring to our recent conversation relative to the case of William Winans, who is asking a special act of Congress increasing his pension, I have to state that I have had professional care of said Winans for some eight years past, and during that time he has been an invalid from a disability readily traceable to the shell wound in his left shoulder and its sequel; also from chronic constipation, quite frequent attacks of myalgia, and general malaise. The latter disabilities I believe to be largely due to exposure and the diet to which he was confined while a prisoner of war at Belle Isle, Virginia.

"During the past eight years, while he has been under my care, he has suffered with recurring abscesses in the region of the injured shoulder and furunculi or boils on different parts of the body, evidencing a general septic condition, entirely due, in my opinion, to the presence of fragments of the sabot of the shell, which was composed of mixed metal, and are deeply imbedded in the soft parts around the shoulder, and are beyond judicious surgical interference, unless they may be accidentally included in the field of an acute abscess.

"Something more than six years ago a similar condition obtained, and I removed two pieces of mixed metal, portions of sabot which had remained imbedded in the tissues about seventeen years.

"This man is entirely unable to perform any manual labor.

"Very respectfully,

"D. W. BLISS, M. D.

"Hon. J. LOGAN CHIPMAN."

Mr. MATSON. This bill, in my opinion, is establishing a very bad precedent. The question in the case is purely one of disability. It seems this soldier is receiving a pension of \$16 a month. The proposition of the bill is to give him \$30 a month. The pension he now draws has been fixed by a board of surgeons, sworn to do their duty, and accustomed to rate for disability of this kind. The proposition of the bill is to take the testimony of a private physician and override the judgment and opinion and sworn statement of officers of the Government.

I have no recollection of this bill; probably it was passed in my absence; but I am sure the precedent is wrong. It opens the door for bringing in a very large number of cases of men suffering from disability who believe the pensions they now receive are not adequate to the disability they labor under. That is almost the universal opinion of soldiers and is a natural one, and if this bill is passed those who now draw pensions which they consider inadequate will apply for increase of those pensions.

The rule has been in such cases to apply for remedy to the Pension Office. If the soldier has a disability entitling him to \$30 a month, he can get it under the law at the Pension Office; or \$18 more than this soldier is getting.

I believe this bill ought not to pass, as it is establishing a bad precedent, and that Congress can not afford to enter on this kind of legislation.

Mr. TRACEY. I would like to have the Clerk read the letter which accompanies the report again.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again read that portion of the report.

The latter part of the report was again read.

Mr. MATSON. Now, the plain proposition here is to take the letter, not an affidavit even, but the letter, evidently of the employed physician of this party, to override the sworn officers of the Government who fix the rate of all these pensions; and I think the bill ought not to pass. I feel so much impressed with the gravity of the matter that I shall insist upon having a quorum to vote upon the bill if it is proposed to pass it to-night.

Mr. TRACEY. Well, I do not desire to obstruct the business of the committee. If the bill can be laid aside and go over with the other bills to be considered on the 28th of May, I shall be satisfied. The bill, I will state, was handed to me by Mr. BACON to-day, who was obliged to leave this evening—

Mr. DOCKERY. In view of the statement the gentleman makes, would it not be better to ask that the bill be laid aside and retain its place on the Calendar until the return of the gentleman to whom he refers?

Mr. TRACEY. I would prefer its consideration now.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BYNUM in the chair). The question is on laying the bill aside, and report it to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The question was taken, and the Chair stated that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. TRACEY. I rise to ask information of the Chair. What action was taken? My attention was called away temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. In the opinion of the Chair the motion to lay the bill aside with a favorable recommendation was lost, and the bill will retain its place on the Calendar.

Mr. TRACEY. I ask unanimous consent that it be laid aside, retaining its place on the Calendar.

There was no objection.

MARTHA LINTEN.

Mr. RUSSELL, of Connecticut. I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill (H. R. 7721) granting a pension to Martha Linten.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, with arrears from her husband's death, the name of Martha Linten, widow of Benjamin Linten, late private in Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, at the rate of \$12 per month.

The report (by Mr. FRENCH) was read, as follows:

Martha Linten is the widow of Benjamin Linten, late private of Company I, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, who died of paralysis October 6, 1876. The claim of the widow has been rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that the fatal disease is not shown to be due to the soldier's military service.

It is shown by the records of the War Department that soldier enlisted August 2, 1862, and was discharged December 26, 1862, by reason of old age, which, according to the certificate, was forty years.

Capt. Samuel R. Knapp, of soldier's company, testifies that the latter was, to all appearances, a sound and healthy man at enlistment. In October or November, 1862, while the company was stationed at Black River, Maryland, in a low, marshy place, the soldier, and nearly half of the company, were taken sick with malaria and fevers.

A number of other reliable witnesses testify to the soldier's soundness at enlistment, including Charles M. Carleton, the surgeon of the regiment, who states that he examined the soldier at the time of his enlistment, and was at that time a sound and able-bodied man.

Dr. William Soule, formerly surgeon Twenty-first Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, testifies that—

"Soldier was under his medical care from March, 1863, until May, 1867, during which period he suffered very seriously from the effects of malarial poisoning, resulting in impaired use of the lower limbs. Every repeated attack of chills crippled him more and more, and finally resulted in total paralysis."

Dr. Elijah Dyer, a practitioner of fifty years' standing, came also in the case in December, 1867, and continued to treat soldier until death.

"Is unable to state just how the disease terminated in paralysis. The liver became diseased, and attacks of chills followed one upon another, until softening of the brain ensued. The soldier was correct in all his habits. Has no doubt that the fatal disease was directly connected with the service."

Dr. W. S. Perkins testifies that from the history of the case it is his opinion that the fatal paralysis was due to the malarial poisoning contracted in the service.

A number of lay witnesses also testify to the soldier's gradual decline from the effects of malaria, and the violence of the attacks of the same from discharge to death.

The cause of paralysis in any case must necessarily remain a matter of conjecture. In the absence of any other known cause your committee believe that the serious malarial troubles from which soldier is shown to have suffered from date of discharge until death can be accepted as the inciting cause, and therefore report favorably on the accompanying bill and ask that it do pass, amended, however, by striking out all between the words "pension-roll," in line 4, and "the," in line 5, and also by striking out all after the word "Volunteers," in line 7, and insert therein instead the words "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

The amendments were agreed to.

The question recurred on laying the bill aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I think the same objection is applicable to this bill as was made to the last bill which was passed over by the committee a few moments since. It appears to be identical in some respects. It is evident that this case has been before the examining surgeons, and was rejected by them, and here we are asked to pass the bill on the same character of testimony which the committee declined a few moments ago to consider in opposition to the surgeon's testimony—that is, the testimony of the private physician.

I shall object to laying the bill aside, and ask a direct vote upon the question because I do not believe it to be a meritorious case.

The question was taken, and it was decided in the affirmative.

So the bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

JOHN GLENNING.

Mr. SHIVELY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7688) granting a pension to John Glensing.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place the name of John Glensing, late private Company B, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The report (by Mr. MATSON) was read, as follows:

John Glensing was enrolled on the 19th day of April, 1862, and served in Company B, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at Nashville, Tenn., May 25, 1865. In his application for pension, filed September 14, 1882, he alleges that—

"He was kicked in the abdomen by a drunken, disorderly soldier whom he was disarming by order of his lieutenant, Sullivan, which produced a rupture. Also, while at Turn Bull Creek about the month of January, 1863, from severe exposure contracted, he became affected with rheumatism, which subsequently became chronic."

The application was rejected on the ground that there is no record of alleged rupture and rheumatism.

The examining surgeons, in their report, say:

"There is total deafness in the right ear. The membrana tympani is very opaque and retracted, showing evidence of chronic catarrhal disease. There is scrotal hernia of both sides, also evidence of chronic rheumatism. The left elbow is about one-tenth ankylosed, and also the left shoulder, and some of the fingers slightly deformed. Rated at three-fourths for double hernia, one-fourth for rheumatism. The hernial tumor on right side is about the size of the fist, descending into the scrotum. On this side he wears no truss, and says the tumor does not inconvenience him; it is reducible. On the left side is about half the size of the right one. He wears a truss on this side, which retains it perfectly."

James Diamond testifies as follows:

"I was a sentry on street duty in the city of Nashville, in the month of October, 1863 (but can not remember the exact date of the night of the occurrence); that I was called upon by Sergeant Joyce of our regiment to disarm and arrest a disorderly and drunken soldier, and that he resisted arrest by drawing his revolver upon me; that the sergeant then ordered me to go to the reserve for assistance, and that John Glensing, a private of Company B, Tenth Tennessee Infantry, was detailed with me; that when we reached the disorderly soldier Glensing gave me his gun to hold while he proceeded to disarm him; that a scuffle ensued in which both went to the ground, and that while the pistol was being wrested from him, he fought and kicked in a furious manner. After securing his arms we placed him in the guard-house. The next I heard of Glensing he was laid up in the hospital."

Dr. L. I. Ham, of South Bend, testifies that he treated the soldier Glensing between 1866 and 1878 for rupture and rheumatism.

Dr. Cassidy testifies that he has treated the soldier since March 9, 1878, to the present time for chronic lumbar rheumatism, for deafness of one ear, for hernia and pain in chest, etc. During all this time he has never been able to perform the labor of a man in ordinary health, and much of the time he has been unable to perform any. To the best of his judgment this condition of the soldier would preclude the performance of more than one-fourth that of an ordinary man and only of the lighter kinds of work.

It is shown by competent testimony that the four leading officers who had personal knowledge of the infliction of the injury, and also Drs. Knapp, senior and junior, surgeons, are dead, and that it is impossible for him to secure the evidence within their knowledge.

Robert Allen, steward for the University of Notre Dame, testifies as follows:

"I am steward for the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. I took the aforesaid John Glensing into our employ in the year 1865, on his return from the Army, and kept him up to the present time; that owing to internal disabilities which he said he was afflicted with, but not being visible (rheumatism and rupture), he was incompetent to perform ordinary manual labor; that he was kept jobbing in the vegetable garden, such as weeding, etc.; that we never agreed to pay him, nor have we ever paid him, any stated wages, such as we pay ordinary laborers, only whatever it was our option to allow him for the services he rendered ever since he came here, he being part of the time entirely disabled to do any work; and that to the best of my judgment and knowledge, he is totally disabled and unfit to perform an average man's work one day with another."

The regimental hospital records are not on file in the office of the Adjutant-General, and, owing to the death of the surgeon and assistant surgeon, it is impossible for the soldier to furnish the medical evidence required by the Pension Department. It is in evidence that the soldier was sound and healthy when he entered the service. In the opinion of the committee there is no reasonable doubt as to the soldier having incurred the disabilities for which he asks a pension in the Army and in line of duty, and that said disabilities have been continuous since the date of his discharge up to the present time, and have been of such a nature as to unfit him for manual labor only of the lighter kinds. He has almost ever since his discharge been taken care of and provided with a comfortable home by the charitable people of Notre Dame without the hope of reward. He was a good and faithful soldier, and is a man whose character is

without spot or blemish. He is now seventy-three years old, and it seems to the committee that the pension which has been refused should be granted.

We therefore submit a favorable report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

During the reading of the report,

Mr. SHERMAN said: I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the report.

Mr. MATSON. I object.

The Clerk resumed and concluded the reading of the report as above.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

CATHARINE TIERNEY.

Mr. MOFFITT. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Catharine Tierney, which, with the accompanying report, I send to the desk.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to place the name of Catharine Tierney, widow of Mark Tierney, late of Company I, First Regiment of United States Infantry, on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws.

The report (by Mr. BLISS) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Catharine Tierney, have considered the same, and report as follows:

The facts of the case are correctly shown in a letter from the Pension Bureau to W. C. Watson, esq., Plattsburgh, N. Y., filed before your committee, which is as follows:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
"Washington, D. C., January 13, 1888.

"SIR: In the claim of Catharine Tierney the records show that soldier served in the regular Army from June, 1837, to March, 1839, and had his left hand frozen January 5, 1839, while serving on the frontier of New York. The soldier was allowed a pension for the injury to his hand in 1858 and he died April 2, 1886.

"The claim of the widow was rejected April 19, 1887, for the reason that injury to the hand and resulting paralysis, of which it is shown that soldier died, was incurred prior to March 4, 1861, during a time of peace and not while actually engaged in war.

"There is no law and never has been one allowing a pension to the widow of a regular Army soldier when the cause of death originated prior to March 4, 1861, otherwise than during a period of actual war.

"The former laws embodied in the Revised Statutes, section 4732, provide a pension for the widows of soldiers whose death occurred as a result of service during the various Indian wars that have occurred since 1790.

"The rejection of Mrs. Tierney's claim is not based on any section of a law, but in the absence of all law.

"The soldiers of the regular Army are pensioned without regard to service in time of peace or war for disabilities incurred in the line of duty.

"Very respectfully,

"JOS. J. BARTLETT,
"Deputy Commissioner.

"W. C. WATSON, Esq.,
"Plattsburgh, N. Y."

Your committee are of the opinion, inasmuch as the death of the claimant's husband was due to his service in line of duty, and as the general law does not embrace the case, that this bill should pass, and they therefore recommend such action.

The bill was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

MISS CARRIE A. LUEY.

Mr. MCKINNEY. I ask the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6770) granting a pension to Miss Carrie A. Luey.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Miss Carrie A. Luey, sister of William B. Luey, late of Company H, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry.

The report (by Mr. GALLINGER) was read, as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6770) granting a pension to Miss Carrie A. Luey, having given the same consideration, report as follows:

William B. Luey was a private in Company H, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers. He was a good soldier, and received a gunshot wound in the right arm, for which he was pensioned, originally at \$5 per month, but which was increased until it reached \$14 per month. Soldier's health gradually gave way as a result of the wound, and after a painful and protracted illness he died in February, 1887.

Soldier was never married, and his sister, Carrie A. Luey, devoted her entire time to caring for him during his illness. Numerous affidavits are filed with the committee testifying to her devotion and unselfish efforts in her brother's behalf, which greatly impaired her own health. It appears also that the soldier and his sister had always lived together, mutually caring for each other; that they had a little home worth seven or eight hundred dollars, on which there was an incumbrance of \$600, and that the soldier's pension money was used toward their joint support. It also appears that they were industrious, economical, and highly respected people.

The claimant remains unmarried. She is in delicate health, and is partly supported by the charity of the Grand Army of the Republic Post. She applies to Congress for pension, and her application is strongly indorsed by the best people of the town in which she lives.

Your committee are of the opinion that the case is a proper one for Congressional relief, and accordingly report the bill back with a recommendation that it be amended by inserting the word "dependent" before the word "sister" in the sixth line, and by adding to the bill the words "and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month," and as thus amended recommend its passage.

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

WILLIAM IRVING.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. I ask the present consideration of the bill (S. 1912) granting an increase of pension to William Irving.

The bill is as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Irving, late lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Veteran Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of \$50 per month, in lieu of the pension he is now receiving.

The Clerk proceeded to read the report.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, the claimant in this case is one of the doorkeepers of this House, and is known to all the members. I ask, therefore, that the further reading of the report be dispensed with, and that it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. TRACEY. I object.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. Perhaps I can make a statement, with the consent of the gentlemen from New York, that will obviate any objections to the request of the gentleman from Kansas.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the gentleman from New York as insisting upon his objection to dispensing with the reading.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. I will inquire of the gentleman who makes the objection whether a statement concerning the facts in the case will not be sufficient, in order to save the time consumed in the reading of the report?

Mr. TRACEY. I have no objection to that.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. I am personally acquainted with this case. Colonel Irving was colonel of the regiment to which I belonged. I stood within ten feet of him when he received the wound on account of which one of his legs was amputated.

Mr. STEWART, of Vermont. Was it there that you lost your leg?

Mr. BOOTHMAN. No; I lost mine subsequently. Before that he had received a kick from a mule when in charge of a wagon train which got fast. As usual in such a case they took hold to help it out and he received a kick on the right leg. From that disability he has been suffering for several years, and it is now getting so as to make it probable that he will lose that leg also.

Mr. TRACEY. It seems to me this is a case similar to the one which I called up this evening, and to which the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions objected on the ground that it was a case which could be again brought up in the Pension Office.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. This is an entirely different case. It is the case of a double disability, one leg lost and gone and the other injured by a kick.

Mr. MATSON. I think the bill is very similar to the one I objected to if it is to be passed for \$50, because that rate of pension can be obtained in the Pension Office if it appears he has a disability which requires the regular aid and attendance of another person. That is what others get for that degree of disability.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. The committee recommend a pension of \$50.

Mr. MATSON. The gentleman might move to amend by making the pension \$45, or \$48.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. We have a favorable report from the committee.

Mr. MATSON. I do not remember particularly the action of the committee. Without regard to that action I may say that I believe I have some acquaintance with the gentleman to whom it is sought to give this pension; but it is important that in such matters the House should be consistent with itself.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. I will agree to an amendment making the pension \$49.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I wish to ask the gentleman why this claimant can not get a pension now at the Pension Office?

Mr. BOOTHMAN. Because there is no law granting a pension for a double disability.

Mr. MATSON. The gentleman is mistaken about that.

Mr. BOOTHMAN. There is no law that reaches this case. He has been reported frequently by examining boards as having this double disability.

Mr. MATSON. The reason why he can not get the pension at the Pension Office is because his rate of pension now is fixed by special act.

Mr. PERKINS. I move to amend the bill so as to make the pension \$49.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the bill as amended will be laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I think I must object, unless it is agreed that it shall go over with the others until the 28th of May.

Mr. McCREARY. I hope the gentleman from Tennessee will withdraw his objection. This seems to me a very meritorious case. It is the case of a man who has lost one leg in battle and been seriously injured in the other.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I withdraw the objection.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The report (by Mr. MORRILL) in full is as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1912) granting an increase of pension to William Irving, submit the following report: The Senate Committee on Pensions submit the following report, which your committee adopt, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 885, Fiftyeth Congress, first session.]

"The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1912) granting an increase of pension to William Irving, have examined the same, and report:

"Your committee find that Lieut. Col. William Irving is a pensioner by special act of Congress, approved July 5, 1854, at the rate of \$40 per month. That he was pensioned originally at the rate of \$25 per month, commencing July 12, 1855, for loss of left leg. That he also in his original declaration claimed pension 'for injury to right lower leg.' The incurrence of this disability in the service and line of duty is fully shown, as is also its continuance to the present time.

"We append herewith former report of the committee in this case:

"The committee find that claimant enlisted September 1, 1861, as captain of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteers. August 5, 1864, he was mustered as major, to date from June 1 of that year. July, 1865, he was mustered out, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. On the 10th of September, 1863, while in command of a wagon-train crossing the Cumberland Mountains, he was severely kicked in his right leg by a mule. Dr. James Haller, surgeon of the regiment, testifies:

"That he treated claimant for the kick of a mule; same occurred in line of duty; location of injury, right tibia, lower third, anteriorly and slightly to outer side; injured September 10, 1867. Ulceration with necrosis of pericardium still continues (February 14, 1890). Claimant was almost constantly on his feet for next four months; was continuously on duty; was wounded at Eutaw Creek August 5, 1864, through lower part of upper third of left leg, fracturing both bones; affiant amputated his leg same day. Because of the debility and improper nourishment necrosis of the tibia, resulting from the kick, commenced, small sequestra being occasionally discharged ever since. Present condition such that it is impossible for him to be on his feet for any length of time without suffering intolerable pain, requiring him to sit down and elevate his leg."

"The examining boards before whom he appeared April 7, 1880, and March 23, 1882, describe the wound of the right leg as an open ulcer, inflamed and discharging, and say the left leg has been amputated about 4 inches below the knee. Both boards decide that he is entitled to a pension of \$37.50 per month. The Pension Office declines to allow for more than one disability, which has heretofore been \$25 per month, and which he is now receiving.

"Your committee believe that he is entitled to a greater pension than the soldier simply suffering from the amputation of a leg below the knee, and, as he is now entitled for that disability to \$20 per month, your committee recommend that the bill be amended by striking out 'forty-five,' in the eighth line, and inserting 'forty,' and that it be passed as amended."

The claimant in this case presented himself to the committee and stated:

"That he was suffering great pain from the wound in his right leg; that it had to be dressed twice daily; that it required almost constant attention from his wife, and that recently he has been obliged to have attention from his family physician, Dr. J. W. Bayne, of this city."

In answer to an inquiry from Senator PLUMB regarding the increased injury to the right leg, Dr. Bayne states as follows, namely:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1888.

"SIR: I have the honor to address you a few lines in behalf of Col. William Irving, late of the Thirty-eighth Ohio Volunteers, in hopes that a proper consideration may be given his case. As his medical adviser I have become cognizant of his condition. He lost his left leg in the war, and received a severe injury of the right, which at times causes him great suffering and completely disables him; this limb has discharged several pieces of bone, is inflamed and irritable, and has several large ulcers upon it.

"At times the leg becomes very much swollen, and the question of amputation becomes a serious one, and will probably have to be done in the future. The colonel is a very large man, and having lost one leg, the greater amount of his weight and pressure is brought to bear upon the right, thus all the while increasing his troubles. His sufferings are great, his condition serious, and his case is one that ought to appeal to the heart of every patriotic citizen.

"Respectfully,

"J. W. BAYNE, M. D.,

"Late Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

"Hon. P. B. PLUMB,
"United States Senator."

Every examination made in this case, from date of application originally to the present time, the claimant has received always and uniformly a rating by the several boards of medical examiners "of one-half total for the disability to right leg." Taking into consideration the fact that the disability to right leg was claimed in his original declaration, its incurrence in the line of duty fully established, its continuance to the present time clearly shown, and that its amputation "becomes a serious question, and will probably have to be done in the future," your committee are of the opinion that the pension to Colonel Irving should be increased to \$50 per month.

They therefore recommend that the bill be amended in line 8 by striking out the word "sixty" and inserting the word "fifty," and that after the word "month," in line 8, the words "in lieu of the pension he is now receiving" be inserted, and that all of section 2 be stricken out.

Thus amended they recommend the passage of the bill.

LEAH ROARK.

Mr. WALKER. I call up the bill (H. R. 6531) to pension Leah Roark. The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to place on the pension-roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, pension claim numbered 244005.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions recommended the following amendments:

In line 4 strike out the word "required" and insert "directed."

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "pension claim numbered 244005" and insert as follows: "The name of Leah Roark, widow of Yancy Roark, late a private of T. J. Babcock's company of Missouri Independent Militia."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to pension Leah Roark."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the report.

Mr. HOLMES. As the time is limited, I suggest that the gentleman who calls up the bill shall make an explanation.

Mr. WALKER. I desire to state to the committee that this is a bill where the claimant can not, under the general law, obtain a pension, because she is the widow of a soldier who lost his life in battle when a member of the Missouri Enrolled Militia. There is no general law granting the soldiers of that organization a pension.

Mr. MATSON. With the statement of the gentleman from Missouri I ask that the report be printed in the RECORD, and that its reading be dispensed with.

There was no objection.

Mr. CARUTH. If I desired to indulge personal spite I might call a constitutional quorum on this bill, but as that would be at the expense of the widow of a soldier I will not.

Mr. WALKER. The gentleman has the right, and if he desires to do so he may.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

The report (by Mr. MATSON) is as follows:

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6531) granting a pension to Leah Roark, widow of Yancy Roark, late a private in Capt. T. J. Babcock's company of Missouri Independent Militia, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

Claimant is the widow of Yancy Roark, who enlisted as a private in Capt. T. J. Babcock's company of Missouri Independent Militia, and who was killed by guerrillas on or about August 30, 1864.

Claimant filed an application for a pension, on account of the death of her husband, which was rejected on the ground that the soldier was not in the United States service.

The Adjutant-General, under date of January 21, 1885, states as follows:

"Yancy Roark was a member of Capt. T. J. Babcock's Provisional Company Enrolled Missouri Militia, organized under General Orders No. 107, June 28, 1864, Department of Missouri. The militia called out under the provisions of that order were not mustered into the United States service, and there are no rolls of said militia on file in this office.

"The records of the district of Central Missouri show that the capture and killing of Yancy Roark and others were officially investigated September 8, 1864, at Jefferson City, Mo., by Col. John S. Wolfe, One hundred and thirty-fifth Illinois Volunteers, commanding first sub-district of Central Missouri.

"That investigation shows that Captain Babcock's company was stationed at Mount Pleasant, Miller County, Missouri, on August 29, 1864, and that on said date he sent 1 lieutenant and 16 men on a scout to the Big Bend on the Osage River. On August 30, 1874, this detail crossed over to Fair Play Islands, where they were captured by guerrillas, who on the same date shot and killed seven of the detail, including Yancy Roark.

"From the foregoing it appears that Captain Babcock's company had been called into active service, and was co-operating in connection with United States troops on August 30, 1864."

Boyd S. Miller and Joseph N. Hicks testify that they were also members of said company and detail of scouts, and were taken prisoners on or about August 29, 1864, and that Yancy Roark was shot and killed by the enemy in their presence.

This case could not be allowed in the Pension Office because this soldier was in the militia service, and under the provisions of section 4693 cases of this kind must be proven before July 4, 1874.

Your committee are fully satisfied that this soldier lost his life in the military service of the United States, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

Mr. MATSON. I move that the committee rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and Mr. NEAL having taken the chair as Speaker *pro tempore*, Mr. DOCKERY reported that the Committee of the Whole House had, according to order, had under consideration the Private Calendar, and had directed him to report to the House sundry bills with various recommendations.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the time for the adjournment of the House be extended until 11 o'clock.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. That can not be done.

Mr. SHERMAN. Not by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. No. The House is acting under a special order.

Mr. SHERMAN. I understood that the House could do anything by unanimous consent.

BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole House without amendment, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, they were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 7466) granting a pension to Hannah H. Grant;
A bill (H. R. 4891) granting a pension to Alpheus Dyer;
A bill (H. R. 809) granting a pension to Ephraim Reynolds;
A bill (H. R. 152) granting a pension to Mrs. Therese Guelich;
A bill (H. R. 6562) to increase the pension of James R. Porter;
A bill (H. R. 5429) to place the name of Smith V. Campbell on the pension-roll;

A bill (H. R. 1074) granting a pension to Linneus W. Risley.
A bill (H. R. 9170) granting a pension to James W. Poag;
A bill (H. R. 4735) for the relief of Douglas Chapman;
A bill (H. R. 6583) granting a pension to Sally B. Wilson;
A bill (H. R. 2156) granting a pension to Warren Ohaver;
A bill (H. R. 7688) granting a pension to John Glenning; and
A bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Catherine Tierney.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole House with amendments, were severally taken up and the amendments agreed to. The bills as amended were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, they were accordingly read the third time, and passed:

A bill (H. R. 2928) granting a pension to William Lemons;
A bill (H. R. 8496) to increase the pension to Albert E. Magoffin;
A bill (H. R. 2535) granting a pension to Ellen St. Cyr;
A bill (H. R. 354) granting a pension to Samuel McClure;

A bill (H. R. 7721) granting a pension to Martha Linten;
A bill (H. R. 6770) granting a pension to Mrs. Carrie A. Luey.

LEAH ROARK.

The bill (H. R. 6531) to pension Leah Roark was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to pension Leah Roark."

HARRIET L. VAUGHAN.

The bill (S. 1877) granting a pension to Harriet L. Vaughan was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that it do pass, was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

WILLIAM IRWIN.

The bill (S. 1912) granting an increase of pension to William Irving was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with a recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. SPOONER moved to reconsider the several votes by which the bills were passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

EDWARD DURANT.

The bill (S. 765) granting an increase of pension to Edward Durant was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed, and it was so ordered.

CARTER W. TILLER.

The bill (H. R. 3681) granting a pension to Carter W. Tiller was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that the previous question be ordered upon it, and that its further consideration be postponed until May 28, 1888; thirty minutes being allowed for debate, fifteen minutes on each side.

The recommendation was agreed to, and it was so ordered.

DAVID GIBBONS.

The bill (H. R. 5756) granting a pension to David Gibbons was reported from the Committee of the Whole House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is upon ordering this bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I propose to require a constitutional quorum upon that bill.

The question was taken upon ordering this bill to be engrossed and read a third time, and the Speaker *pro tempore* declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. SHERMAN. I demand a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 24, noes 1.

Mr. SHERMAN. No quorum.

Mr. BAKER, of New York. I ask unanimous consent that this bill go over until May 28.

Mr. MATSON. I object.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] has made the point that no quorum has voted. The Chair will therefore appoint to act as tellers the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MATSON].

Mr. BYNUM. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the House accordingly (at 10 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) adjourned.

PRIVATE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED AND REFERRED.

Under the rule private bills of the following titles were introduced and referred as indicated below:

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 9816) to authorize the building of a railroad bridge at Fort Smith, Ark.—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: A bill (H. R. 9817) granting a pension to William H. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLISS: A bill (H. R. 9818) granting a pension to Erasmus L. Wentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9819) granting a pension to Mary A. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. E. B. TAYLOR: A bill (H. R. 9820) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Cartner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WARNER: A bill (H. R. 9821) to place the name of Henry Siegfried on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEAR: A bill (H. R. 9822) for the relief of the College of

Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk, Iowa, etc.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FLOOD (by request): A bill (H. R. 9823) granting a pension to Mrs. Margaret Kay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 9824) for the relief of Albert Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 9825) for the relief of George Prescott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. T. D. JOHNSTON: A bill (H. R. 9826) to place the name of Elias M. Gibbs on the pension-roll—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. JEHU BAKER: Resolutions of Turkey Hill Grange No. 1370, of St. Clair County, Illinois, for reduction of postage on seeds, bulbs, plants, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BLISS (by request): Petition of citizens of New York against the repeal of the internal-revenue tax on cigars and cheroots—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLOUNT: Petition of the Board of Trade of Macon, Ga., for reduction of letter-postage to one cent per ounce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of John T. Toole, late postmaster at Guyton, Ga., for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. T. H. B. BROWNE: Petition of Sophronia R. Stevens, of Gloucester County, Virginia, for reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRYCE: Petition of 29 manufacturers of and dealers in macaroni in the United States, for relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of William Moore, heir of Martin Moore, of Hamblen County, Tennessee, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BYNUM: Petition of George W. Stout and others, wholesale grocers of Indianapolis, Ind., in favor of a reduction of duties on rice—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER: Petition of A. G. Contrell and others, citizens of Colorado, for increase of wool tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COWLES: Petition of W. G. Boyle, for R. B. Boyle, deceased, late postmaster at Lenoir, N. C., for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COX: Memorial of Generals Schofield and Slocum and others, of the Society of the Army of the Potomac, at a meeting held at Saratoga in 1887, for a fraternal reunion on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Gettysburgh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of General Hiram Berdan, as to a monument at Gettysburgh where the United States sharpshooters performed their service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Maritime Association of the port of New York, for the removal of the obstructions placed in the Hudson River by the Poughkeepsie Bridge Company, etc.—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. CRAIN: Petition of William Lucas Dubois, sr., of Refugio County, Texas, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GEAR: Petition of Des Moines County (Iowa) Temperance Alliance for the repeal of the internal-revenue law on liquor—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GIFFORD: Petition of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Dakota, for an appropriation of \$200,000 to furnish head-stones for the graves of deceased Union soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. T. J. HENDERSON: Petition of J. B. Kearns and other soldiers, members of Capt. A. F. Knight Post, No. 460, Grand Army of the Republic, of Albany, Ill., for the passage of House bill 5662—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLMES: Petition of E. B. Clay and 38 others, citizens of Calhoun County, Iowa, relative to homestead entries within railroad limits, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HOUK: Papers in the case of Jacob Henry for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers in the case of William Carter, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: Petition of administrators of Robert Shackelford, of Culpeper County, Virginia, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LONG: Petition of H. L. Davis, for better postal facilities—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LYMAN: Petition of railway postal clerks of Council Bluffs, Iowa, in favor of House bill 8072—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MCOMAS: Petition of Capt. Joseph Groff, of Frederick County, Maryland, for payment of his war claim—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAHONEY: Resolutions of the memorial and executive committee of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Kings County, New York, for the immediate passage of the bill appropriating \$50,000 for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of the martyrs of the prison-ships—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEAL: Petition of Harriet Ann Utter, widow of Edmund Blalock, of Jackson County, Alabama, now of Marion County, Tennessee, for reference of her claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O'FERRALL: Petition of citizens of Dinwiddie County, Virginia, for a tariff on raw silk—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PENINGOTN: Petition of Acting Chaplain Samuel Kramer, to be retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of Samuel Sites and others, citizens of McCune, Kans., for the reissue of fractional currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Kansas, for increased appropriations for the Western Branch National Home for Disabled Soldiers at Leavenworth, Kans.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of William Whiting, late postmaster at Altona, Ill., for relief—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MCCREARY: Petition of W. W. Clark, for an original pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of Alexander Lyons, administrator of Thomas Lyons, and of F. A. Loughmiller, trustee of Robert Donnell, University of Tennessee, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY SMITH: Memorial of the Merchants' Association of Milwaukee, against any legislation tending to cripple commercial facilities with Canada—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENSON: Resolutions of the Merchants' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against amendment to the interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. J. W. STEWART: Petition of the railroad commissioners of Vermont, relative to the preservation of life or limb on railroads—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. E. B. TAYLOR: Papers in the case of John Cartner, Company A, Fiftieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for relief—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASHINGTON: Petition of William Jordan, of Davidson County; of James Burns, heir of J. W. Pennington, and of B. F. Wilkerson, administrator of Wiley Sanders, of Davidson County, Tennessee, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITTHORNE: Petition of James Johnson, by R. L. Johnson, administrator, of Williamson County, Tennessee, for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of H. C. Barrett and others, of Amherst County, Virginia.

The following petitions for the repeal or modification of the internal-revenue tax of \$25 levied on druggists were received and severally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

By Mr. FULLER: Of George H. Markley, of Lansing, Iowa.
By Mr. O'DONNELL: Of M. O. Rockwell, of Brown; of David B. Kilpatrick, of Woodlands, and of Foot & Jenks, of Jackson, Mich.
By Mr. O'FERRALL: Of citizens of Madison Court House, Va.

The following petitions for the proper protection of the Yellowstone National Park, as proposed in Senate bill 283, were received and severally referred to the Committee on the Public Lands:

By Mr. BELMONT: Of citizens of Flushing, N. Y.
By Mr. CHARLES STEWART: Of citizens of Liberty County, Texas.

The following petitions for the more effectual protection of agriculture, by the means of certain import duties, were received and severally referred to the Committee on Ways and Means:

By Mr. REED: Of citizens of Washington, Me.
By Mr. A. C. THOMPSON: Of citizens of Stout's, Ohio.
By Mr. WICKHAM: Of citizens of Huron County, Ohio.

The following petitions, indorsing the per diem rated service-pension bill, based on the principle of paying all soldiers, sailors, and marines of the late war a monthly pension of 1 cent a day for each day they were in the service, were severally referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

By Mr. BUTLER: Of 48 ex-soldiers, of Cooke County, Tennessee.
By Mr. PATTON: Of 120 soldiers of Clinton County, Pennsylvania.
By Mr. STEPHENSON: Of A. R. McDonald and 48 others, citizens of Chippewa Falls, and of Henry Turner Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of New London, Wis.

The following petitions, praying for the enactment of a law providing temporary aid for common schools, to be disbursed on the basis of illiteracy, were severally referred to the Committee on Education:

By Mr. HALL: Of 77 citizens of Armstrong County, Pennsylvania.
By Mr. KEAN: Of 26 citizens of Middlesex County, New Jersey.
By Mr. McRAE: Of 165 citizens of Dallas and Nevada Counties, Arkansas.

By Mr. O'DONNELL: Of 133 citizens of Marquette and Menominee Counties, Michigan.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, May 5, 1888.

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

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

CORRECTION.

Mr. HOLMES. On the 13th of April I prepared and left at the desk a request for leave of absence for fifteen days on account of important business. I see that in the RECORD of the 14th the period of the leave is stated as "indefinite," and the reason for the leave is, by a clerical error, omitted. I desire the correction made, so as to show that the leave of absence was on account of important business and was for fifteen days.

The SPEAKER. The correction will be made.

HEATING APPARATUS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letters from the Supervising Architect recommending immediate legislation amendatory of the sundry civil act of March 3, 1887, in respect to the provision of heating apparatus for public buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

MATRONS AT INDIAN AGENCIES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an estimate and recommending an appropriation for the employment of five matrons at Indian agencies for the instruction of Indian women in domestic affairs; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

SARAH E. M'CALEB.

The SPEAKER. The bill (H. R. 6609) for the relief of Sarah E. McCaleb has been returned from the Senate with a verbal correction, striking out "Hebert" and inserting "Hubert." If there be no objection, that amendment will be concurred in.

There being no objection it was ordered accordingly.

MRS. JEANNIE STONE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (H. R. 401) granting a pension to Mrs. Jeannie Stone (returned from the Senate with an amendment). The bill, with the accompanying amendment, was referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the bill (S. 2493) to perfect the quarantine service of the United States; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:
To Mr. THOMAS, of Wisconsin, for ten days, on account of important business.

To Mr. BACON, indefinitely, on account of important business.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. SEYMOUR as a member of the Committee on Claims, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. CHEADLE.

BRIDGE ACROSS TENNESSEE RIVER.

The SPEAKER. House bill No. 6843 to authorize the Tennessee Midland Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River, etc., should be laid on the table, the House having passed a Senate bill of similar purport. If there be no objection, the House bill will be laid on the table.

There being no objection it was ordered accordingly.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. FISHER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found duly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same, namely:

A bill (H. R. 3215) to authorize the construction of the Ohio Connecting Railway Company Bridge;
A bill (H. R. 130) granting a pension to John E. Smith;
A bill (H. R. 138) granting a pension to Joseph Perry;
A bill (H. R. 88) granting a pension to Sally A. Randall;
A bill (H. R. 404) for the relief of Mary McGrath;
A bill (H. R. 428) granting a pension to William B. Johnson;