

turies the embodiment of law and order and government, but fell when the gods of the fireside fled from hearthstones whose sanctity had been invaded, and its citizens lost the sense of duty in indulgence in pleasure.

And so the new century may be entered upon in the spirit of optimism, the natural result, perhaps, of a self-confidence which has lost nothing in substance by experience, though it has gained in the moderation of its impetuosity; yet an optimism essential to the accomplishment of great ends, not blind to perils, but bold in the fearlessness of a faith whose very consciousness of the limitations of the present asserts the attainability of the untraveled world of a still grander future.

No ship can sail forever over summer seas. The storms that it has weathered test and demonstrate its ability to survive the storms to come, but storms there must be until there shall be no more sea.

But as amid the tempests in which our ship of state was launched, and in the times succeeding, so in the times to come, with every exigency constellations of illustrious men will rise upon the angry skies, to control the whirlwind and dispel the clouds by their potent influences, while from the "clear upper sky" the steady light of the great planet marks out the course the vessel must pursue, and sits shining on the sails as it comes grandly into the haven where it would be. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Benediction will now be pronounced by Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN then pronounced the benediction, as follows:

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God and of His Son Jesus Christ, our Lord, and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always. Amen.

The President of the United States, with the members of his Cabinet, the Supreme Court, the Senate, and the invited guests, retired from the Hall, while the Marine Band played "Washington's Grand March."

The SPEAKER (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) again called the House to order; when, on motion of Mr. MCKINLEY (at 2 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 12, 1889.

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

HENRY M. TELLER, a Senator from the State of Colorado, appeared in his seat to-day.

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

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. WOLCOTT was, on his own motion, excused from further service upon the Committee on Indian Affairs.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The PRESIDENT *pro tempore* laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 5th instant, certain information relative to the bonds of the employés of the sub-treasury at New York, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 5, 1889, a list of rear-admirals and commodores on the active-list of the Navy, showing their present duty, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting an estimate of the Electric Heat and Power Company of the United States to furnish electric lighting for the District of Columbia; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, urging the enactment of Federal legislation relating to bankruptcy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, favoring certain legislation in regard to an international convention in relation to steamers crossing the Grand Banks; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Legislature of Massachusetts, favoring the passage of a law granting pension to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor who was confined in rebel prisons; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of citizens of New Haven, Mich., praying for legislation fixing the rate of pension for disease of the heart, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PASCO presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of

Fernandina, Fla., officially signed by William B. C. Duryee, president, and others, favoring the passage of the bill (S. 305) to transfer the revenue marine to the naval establishment; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY presented a petition of 284 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a national Sunday-rest law; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of 86 citizens of Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the bill proposing to grant a pension to Mrs. Mary Baily, widowed mother of Robert G. Davis, late of Company B, Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, who died in service June, 1862; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PAYNE presented a petition of 80 citizens of Caledonia, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a law to prohibit fixing the value on American farm produce and manufactures by sales on promises of future deliveries of anything but the actual produce or manufacture; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, presented a petition of 82 citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act granting an increase of pension to John Kinney, a soldier in the Mexican war; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of 101 citizens of Dana, Greene County, Iowa, praying for the passage of an act prohibiting speculation in raw and manufactured farm products; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CASEY presented a petition of the George P. Foster Post, No. 130, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Dakota, praying for favorable action by Congress upon the recommendations of the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic relative to pensions; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WASHBURN presented resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring an immediate appropriation to protect from injury the present Government canal and locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., and also to push to early completion the new works already commenced at that point; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS presented the petition of Robert Williams, a sergeant of ordnance, United States Army, at Vancouver Barracks, State of Washington, praying to be placed on the retired-list; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL presented the petition of Thomas W. Shelton and 23 others, citizens of Miller County, Missouri, soldiers and sailors of the late war, praying for the speedy enactment, in preference to all other business, of the pension legislation recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic pension committee; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VOORHEES. I present a petition of citizens of Thurston County, Nebraska, praying that the United States Indian agent for the agency of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians be restrained from electioneering with, influencing, and intimidating voters at elections by virtue of his official position—a case for civil-service reform.

Mr. PLATT. Let the title of the petition be stated at the desk.

The CHIEF CLERK. A petition of citizens of Thurston County, Nebraska, praying that the United States Indian agent for the agency of the Omaha and Winnebago Indians be restrained from electioneering with, influencing, and intimidating voters at elections by virtue of his official position.

Mr. VOORHEES. It should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DAWES. I think the first suggestion the better one, that it should go to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. VOORHEES. No; I did not suggest that it go to that committee. I said it was a good subject for civil-service reform, but I thought the Committee on Indian Affairs would like to engage in that pursuit somewhat.

Mr. DAWES. If it is a good subject for civil-service reform, that is the reason why it should be sent to that committee.

Mr. VOORHEES. I have no objection to sending it to any place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What is the pleasure of the Senate?

Mr. VOORHEES. The petition should go to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. MANDERSON. Undoubtedly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, if there be no objection.

Mr. VOORHEES presented a petition of 156 ex-soldiers and citizens of Indiana, praying that the payment of all pensions shall commence at the date of the soldier's discharge; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON presented the petition of M. A. Anderson and other citizens of Iowa, ex-Union soldiers of the late war, praying for the early passage of laws embodying the recommendations of the national pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Martin Harrington, late a private in Company E, Tenth Wisconsin Volunteers, praying for an increase of his pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. INGALLS presented the petition of John Young and 49 others, legal voters in the parish of Concordia, Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national law securing a free ballot and an honest count in all elections of Representatives in Congress, and that, in addition, such laws may be passed by Congress as it may have power to enact for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of numerous citizens of Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national election law; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. EVARTS presented the petition of C. N. Williams and 93 others, legal voters in the parish of Caldwell, Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national election law and the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in the year 1889.

Resolutions relating to the enactment of a Federal bankrupt law.

Whereas the best interests of commerce, between the citizens of this Commonwealth and other States, require that there should be uniform laws, throughout the Union, concerning the equitable settlement of the estates of bankrupt debtors;

Whereas, under the present system of conflicting State insolvency laws, since the last repeal of the Federal legislation with regard to bankruptcy, there exist great inequalities, preferences, and exemptions; and

Whereas it is desirable that the assets of bankrupt debtors should be marshaled and distributed equally among all the creditors of the various States under the supervision of one common assignee, and that said debtors should be placed on an equal footing with regard to all their creditors; and

Whereas Congress is fully empowered under the Constitution of the United States to enact such general and uniform legislation, and to remedy the abuses and imperfections of former laws in this respect: It is therefore

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly urge upon Congress the consideration and early enactment of such Federal legislation, relating to bankruptcy, as will further the objects heretofore stated.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Congress of the United States and to each of our Senators and Representatives therein.

IN HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 8, 1889.

Adopted. Sent up for concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

IN SENATE, April 11, 1889.

Adopted in concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which was read and referred to the Committee on Pensions, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in the year 1889.

Resolutions requesting Congress to pass a law granting pensions to every honorably discharged Union soldier and sailor who was confined in rebel prisons.

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled, do most respectfully and earnestly urge upon the Congress of the United States the passage of a law whereby all honorably discharged Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, who were confined in rebel prisons thirty days or more, may have their names placed on the pension-rolls of the United States for not less than \$12 per month, and that they receive the sum of \$2 per day for the time they were so imprisoned.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, and to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 19, 1889.

A true copy. Attest:

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of House of Representatives.

Mr. HOAR presented resolutions adopted by the Boston (Mass.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring the passage of what is known as the Chandler bill, providing for the transfer of the revenue marine to the naval establishment; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAWES presented a memorial of the Legislature of Massachusetts; which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS, in the year 1889.

Resolutions relative to an international convention in relation to ocean steamers crossing the Grand Banks.

Whereas the fishermen of this Commonwealth are subject to serious danger and great loss of property and life from the fact that the path of the ocean steamers lies directly across the Grand Banks: Therefore,

Resolved, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled do most respectfully and earnestly urge upon Congress the immediate necessity of holding an international convention, which body shall legislate upon the subject and agree upon laws which shall be binding upon all ocean steamers of the nations which have delegates in attendance at such convention, and which shall make it compulsory to pursue certain courses on all their passages in order to avoid the fishing banks frequented by fishermen.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth.

SENATE, April 5, 1889.

Adopted. Sent down for concurrence.

HENRY D. COOLIDGE, Clerk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 11, 1889.

Adopted in concurrence.

EDWARD A. McLAUGHLIN, Clerk.

A true copy. Attest:

HENRY D. COOLIDGE,
Clerk of Senate.

Mr. PLUMB presented the petition of J. H. Iford and 41 others, citizens of the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national election law; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Kans., and a resolution adopted by the Business Men's Club, of Arkansas City, Kans., favoring the holding of the proposed world's fair in some Western city; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented two petitions of farmers of Kansas, praying for the passage of laws prohibiting speculation in manufactured or natural produce of American farms; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of C. C. Antoine and 60 others, legal voters in the parish of Caddo, Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national law securing a free ballot and an honest count in all elections of Representatives in Congress, and that in addition such laws may be passed by Congress as it may have power to enact for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CALL presented a memorial of the Legislature of Florida; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce, as follows:

MEMORIAL.

[No. 1.]

The memorial of the Legislature of Florida to the Congress of the United States respectfully sheweth:

First. That citizens of the State of Florida and of other States of the Union, favored and encouraged by the State of Florida, have formed and organized a corporation, under the statutes of the said State, for the construction of a ship-canal across the peninsula of Florida, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, for the benefit and use of interstate, national, and international commerce, such as will be coextensive with the needs and products of the Southern and Western States, particularly those bordering upon the Gulf of Mexico, and the navigable rivers entering the same and their tributaries, and shall provide a safe and grand water way for the commerce of the latter with the States lying upon the Atlantic Ocean, and for the transportation of their immense products to the markets of the world.

Second. The benefits of such an enterprise, so favored and encouraged by the State of Florida, will be limited in extent to that State in comparison with the vast benefits that will inure therefrom to the United States and to the commercial world. From a national and international point of view, its benefits and importance cannot be too highly estimated, and, because of the latter fact, the State of Florida has done and will do everything in its power for the encouragement and advancement of this great enterprise to a successful conclusion. It has already given and granted to said corporation, known as "The Florida Ocean and Gulf Canal Company," a charter of ample powers, rights, and privileges that will enable it to construct its canal upon such a route through the State as shall be deemed to be the most advantageous and expedient for its purposes and use, and endowed it with such grants of lands and rights of way as are within its power, and also declared that its canal, and all property required for its construction and use, shall be free from taxation.

Third. The State of Florida respectfully asks from the citizens and Legislatures of other States and from the Congress of the United States that they shall favor and encourage this great enterprise as one destined to benefit all the States by the increase of interstate commerce through lessening the cost of transportation of their products between the sections of our common country and to the markets of the world.

Fourth. The State of Florida suggests to Congress that the St. John's River and its tributaries form a great navigable water way of the State on the eastern side of the peninsula from the south to the north, and with its continuous chain of lakes form a vast body of fresh water, and when its area is increased by this ship-canal, and the lakes in the interior of the State thereby connected, these inland waters will afford to the United States naval stations in fresh water of unexampled advantage, extent, and convenience, not only for its own ships and vessels, but for all other ships and vessels engaged in commerce. And the cost of improvement of the St. John's River to its connection with this proposed ship-canal, and the improvement of the entrances into the same from the ocean and Gulf, will be amply compensated by the advantages therefrom to interstate and international commerce. The great value and utility of the jetty system through bars at the entrances to harbors has been practically exemplified by the work of the United States at the bar and mouth of the St. John's River, where, by limited expenditures, 5 feet of additional depth of water has been permanently attained: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the State of Florida, by its governor, senate, and house of representatives, representing the whole people of the State, with the desire of drawing nearer and into a closer union with its sister States and extending the bonds of commerce between all the States of the Federal Union, respectfully and earnestly commend to Congress this great enterprise of a ship-canal across its territory, that American ships and American products may safely pass to and from every portion of our great country without leaving our coast line or sailing in foreign waters, and to that end the State of Florida respectfully and earnestly asks from the Congress of the United States that, within its constitutional powers, it will deepen and improve the entrance to the St. John's River from the ocean, and its navigable waters from its mouth to the point of intersection with this proposed ship-canal; and that it will deepen and otherwise improve the harbors and entrance ways thereto from the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico, and that in all ways and means deemed just and expedient it will favor and encourage the construction of this ship-canal across the State of Florida from the ocean to the Gulf.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State are hereby requested to lay this memorial before Congress, and are also respectfully and earnestly requested to place before Congress this enterprise and all its advantages and merits, and urge its recognition and advancement.

Resolved, That the secretary of state is requested to furnish to each of our Senators and Representatives a certified copy of this memorial, and also to procure copies of the same to be printed for their use and circulation among the Senators and Representatives of Congress, and the secretary of state is also requested to

transmit a printed copy to the governor and Legislature of each of the United States.

Approved, June 4, 1889.

STATE OF FLORIDA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

I, John L. Crawford, secretary of state, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript of the original now on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State of Florida, at Tallahassee, the capital, this 30th day of November, A. D. 1889.

[L. S.]

JNO. L. CRAWFORD, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CHANDLER presented the petition of Thomas S. Eggerson and 102 others, legal voters in the parish of Plaquemines, Louisiana, praying for the passage of a national law securing a free ballot and an honest count in all elections of Representatives in Congress; and that in addition such laws may be passed by Congress as it may have power to enact for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment of the Constitution, which provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 138) to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Railroads; which was agreed to.

He also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 336) for the relief of Maj. Daniel N. Bash, paymaster, United States Army, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 581) granting an honorable discharge to Benawell Schwartz, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 430) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be examined certain vouchers filed, or to be filed, by the State of Missouri, or her agent or agents, for sums claimed to be due from the Government of the United States on account of payments made by said State since April 22, 1882, to the officers and enlisted men of her militia forces for military services rendered to the United States in the suppression of the rebellion, as evidenced by the proper pay-rolls heretofore filed with, examined, and accepted by the Government of the United States, and to report to Congress, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 428) to amend Article 103 of the Rules and Articles of War, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 386) for the relief of Barker Williams and others, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims; which was agreed to.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 117) for the relief of Edward H. Leib, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1097) to amend an act to enable the city of Denver to purchase certain land for cemetery purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1098) creating three additional land offices in the State of Colorado; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1099) setting apart a tract of land to be used as a cemetery by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Central City, Colo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1100) setting apart a tract of land to be used as a cemetery by the Alvarado Cemetery Association, of Georgetown, Colo.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1101) extending the time of payment to purchasers of lands of the Omaha tribe of Indians in Nebraska, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1102) for the relief of Wells C. McCool; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1103) to pension Robert H. Stewart; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 1104) to extend the streets

and avenues of the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1105) granting a pension to Daniel Kendall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, introduced a bill (S. 1106) for the relief of John Burns; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1107) for the relief of Jane E. Hamill; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1108) for the relief of Edward T. Latta; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1109) granting an increase of pension to John Kinney; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 1110) for the relief of the owners and crews of the American whaling-vessels Midas, Progress, Lagoda, Daniel Webster, and Europa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1111) to revive the grade of lieutenant-general in the Army of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1112) to remove the charge of desertion now standing on the records of the War Department against the name of William Mackey; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1113) granting a pension to William Myers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1114) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Davis; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1115) granting an increase of pension to Chambers C. Mullin; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1116) granting an increase of pension to Harrison W. Koonce; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1117) granting a pension to Celestia Bennett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1118) granting an increase of pension to Christopher G. Herrick; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1119) granting an increase of pension to William H. Glenn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PADDOCK introduced a bill (S. 1120) to create the office of auditor of the General Land Office in the Interior Department; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1121) to provide for the emigration of persons of color from the Southern States; which was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1122) for the relief of Maria E. Warfield; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 1123) for the relief of D. H. Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1124) for the relief of Daniel W. Boutwell; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 1125) to establish the tenth judicial circuit; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1126) to change the limit of appropriation for the public building at El Paso, Tex.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. EDMUNDS introduced a bill (S. 1127) to pay Emma S. Cameron, widow of James Cameron, for property taken and used by the Army during the late war; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill (S. 1128) for the relief of Weissinger & Bate, Edward Holbrook, and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1129) to reimburse the several States for interest on moneys expended by them on account of raising troops employed in aiding the United States in suppressing the late rebellion, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1130) for the relief of James E. Hall,

of Clark County, Kentucky; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1131) for the relief of the Mobile and Girard Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1132) for the relief of John F. Rogers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1133) for the relief of the heirs of William T. Metcalfe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1134) changing the name of the Real Estate Title Insurance Company of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 1135) to provide for a three Americas and world's exposition at the national capital in 1892; which was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1136) for the relief of William De Ford, trustee for C. De Ford & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1137) granting an increase of pension to James McGowan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 1138) granting a pension to Hiram H. Beresford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1139) granting a pension to Mary Forsythe; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1140) granting a pension to Robert A. Stewart; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1141) for the relief of Henry Ayres; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1142) to purchase a painting of Abraham Lincoln; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1143) granting a pension to Henry Imasand; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 1145) in relation to the rights and liabilities of married women; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1146) making a judgment a lien on all real estate or interest therein of the debtor in the District of Columbia, and allowing the same to be sold under execution; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CALL (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1147) authorizing the purchase of certain lands in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for the use of the military post known as St. Francis Barracks; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 1148) granting arrears of pension to George Andrews; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1149) granting a pension to Ann G. Blackington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1150) to increase the pension of Adrian C. Dodge; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1151) granting a pension to Robert Foss; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1152) granting a pension to Mary O. Hall; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1153) granting a pension to Silas S. Holbrook; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1154) to increase the pension of James Johnston; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1155) to increase the pension of Orrin W. Jewett; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1156) to increase the pension of Elbridge G. Thomas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEWART introduced a bill (S. 1157) to provide for the free

coinage of both gold and silver, and issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BLACKBURN introduced a bill (S. 1158) for the relief of Augustus Beasley, of Henry County, Kentucky; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1159) for the relief of Thomas P. Foree, administrator of the estate of Peter Foree, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 1160) for the relief of George W. Quintard and George E. Weed, assignees of John Roach, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1161) to authorize the payment of damages sustained by citizens of the State of Pennsylvania from Union and Confederate troops during the late war, as adjudicated and liquidated by the State of Pennsylvania under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the said State of Pennsylvania, approved the 22d day of May, 1871; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1162) to amend section 604 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 1163) for the relief of the State National Bank of New Orleans, formerly Louisiana State Bank; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1164) to authorize George E. Payne to prosecute his claims before the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1165) to provide for a public building in New Orleans; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 1166) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to Albert V. Conway, substituted trustee, for certain registered United States bonds redeemed or assigned by the Government upon forged assignments; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1167) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph Hamlin, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1168) for the relief of Miss Ann Wolfe and others; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1169) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Bridger, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that this bill may be received in lieu of a former bill with the same title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests that the former bill be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 416) for the relief of James Bridger or his legal representatives, and that it be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 1170) to incorporate the Washington and Highlands Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1171) to incorporate the East Washington Street Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1172) to incorporate the United States Security Company of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1173) for the relief of Horace A. W. Tabor; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1174) for the relief of William M. Keightley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1175) for the relief of B. F. Rockafellow; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1176) for the relief of Royal M. Hubbard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. INGALLS introduced a bill (S. 1177) fixing the salaries of the several judges of the United States district courts at \$5,000 per annum, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (S. 1178) for the relief

of F. X. Coincon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 22) providing for the printing of additional copies of public documents; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Printing.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that when the Senate adjourn to-day, it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PAPERS WITHDRAWN AND REFERRED.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, it was

Ordered, That the papers in the case of Edward T. Latta be taken from the files of the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

THE NEGRO POPULATION.

Mr. GIBSON submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency and practicability of acquiring or setting apart territory for the occupation of the negro or colored citizens of the United States, and that they further inquire how far and in what manner the Government of the United States can and ought equitably to aid the freedmen of the United States, their families and descendants, to emigrate thereto and settle therein, and to establish a system of common-school education; and to report by bill or otherwise.

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. INGALLS. I offer a concurrent resolution, which may lie on the table for the present.

The concurrent resolution was read, and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That when the two Houses adjourn on Thursday, December 19th instant, it be to meet on Monday, the 6th day of January proximo.

JAMES I. CHRISTIE.

Mr. BLAIR submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay the expenses actually incurred by the employes of the Senate accompanying the remains of James I. Christie, late acting assistant doorkeeper of the Senate, to Dover, N. H., and return, in April, 1889, out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers duly approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

FOUR HUNDREDDTH ANNIVERSARY OF DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

Mr. PLATT. I have some resolutions relating to the organization of the Senate, which I desire to ask unanimous consent may be considered at this time, but first in order I should like to have a resolution reported by the Committee on Rules, raising a committee on the proposed quadro-centennial celebration disposed of, if the chairman of the Committee on Rules will call it up.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that that resolution may now be considered, it being Order of Business No. 1.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution reported by Mr. ALDRICH from the Committee on Rules, December 2, 1889, as follows:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine Senators be appointed, to be called the Quadro-Centennial Committee, to whom shall be referred all matters connected with the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Mr. ALDRICH. For the Committee on Rules, I ask leave to modify the resolution, so that the number of Senators constituting the committee shall be fifteen instead of nine.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The modification proposed will be stated. The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to modify the resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That a select committee of fifteen Senators be appointed, to be called, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified, if there be no objection, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution, as modified, was agreed to.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

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

Resolved, That Rule XXV be amended by inserting after the clause relating to the Committee on Foreign Relations the following, namely: "A Committee on Immigration, to consist of nine Senators."

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

Resolved, That a select committee of seven Senators, to be called the Committee on Indian Depredations, be appointed, to whom shall be referred all questions relating to the payment of claims arising out of Indian depredations.

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

Resolved, That so much of Rule XXV as relates to the Committee on Coast Defenses, the Committee on Mines and Mining, and the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, be amended to read as follows:

"A Committee on Coast Defenses, to consist of nine Senators;
"A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of nine Senators;

"A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of nine Senators, who shall have power to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives."

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

Resolved, That during the Fifty-first Congress the membership of each of the following committees be increased to ten Senators, namely: The Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads; the Committee on Territories; the Committee on Public Lands; the Committee on Pensions.

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

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands be continued during the present session of Congress.

HISTORY OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to transmit to the Senate the history of the Washington navy-yard, prepared recently by Chaplain H. B. Hibben, United States Navy, by order of the commandant of that yard, Capt. R. W. Meade, with the approval of the Navy Department.

MRS. ESTHER C. WHITELEY.

Mr. HAWLEY submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate, to Mrs. Esther C. Whiteley, daughter of George McKew, deceased, late a messenger on the rolls of the Senate, the sum of \$730, being an amount equal to six months' salary at the rate per annum allowed by law to the messenger aforesaid, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

NATIONAL-BANK CAPITAL.

Mr. PADDOCK. I move the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill (S. 362) to amend section 5138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States so as to provide for the organization of national banks with a less capital than \$50,000, reported adversely by the Committee on Finance on the 10th instant, was indefinitely postponed, and that the same may be placed upon the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, if there be no objection. The Chair hears none, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar with the adverse report of the committee.

MEMORIAL HALL.

Mr. DOLPH. I offer a resolution, which I desire to have read, and then I shall occupy the attention of the Senate a moment in explanation of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Library be directed to inquire into the advisability of the erection by the Government of the United States, at the city of Washington, of a memorial hall, at which shall be received and preserved such statues and portraits of public men and eminent citizens of the United States and such historic paintings and other works of art as may be provided by law; and to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. DOLPH. Mr. President, I have offered this resolution for the purpose of directing the attention of the Committee on the Library to the subject covered by it. It seems to me that a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that the erection of such a hall by the Government at the capital and the making of such a collection of statues and portraits is not only appropriate, but is important. Suppose at the beginning of this Government, a century ago, such provision had been made and there had been collected the portraits of the men who signed the Declaration of Independence or of those who composed the Constitutional Convention, of the fathers of the country, those members of the Cabinet and of the Senate and of the Supreme Bench who laid the foundations of our present greatness, what an object of interest it would be to the hundreds of thousands of citizens who visit the capital every year; and I see no reason to believe, if such provision should be now made, if we should now enter upon this work, that one hundred years hence such a collection might not be of equal interest.

But there is another view of this subject which ought to be taken into consideration. We already need such a hall for the collection we have. The hall in this Capitol, which is devoted to the reception of statues of eminent men from the States, is already filled, and when the States not already represented there shall have exercised their privilege of sending to it statues of their eminent citizens, it will be overcrowded; and the room is already needed for other purposes.

Then, the portraits of the Presidents of the United States are becoming so numerous that they can not be hung to advantage in the Presidential mansion, and if the practice of securing the portraits of the heads of Departments shall continue, as it probably will, those in charge of the Department buildings will not know what to do with them.

So, I say, such a hall is already needed. England has her Westminster; other nations have their edifices where their citizens can make pilgrimages to the tombs of their poets and philosophers and lawyers and statesmen and kings, or can look upon their likenesses chiseled in enduring marble, or painted by eminent artists upon canvas. Let the United States have a hall, not for burial purposes, but where the pilgrims to the national capital in coming generations may

look upon the forms or pictures of the eminent men of the Republic whom a great and free people delight to honor on account of their patriotic services to the country.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate do now proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. EDMUNDS. What has become of the resolution of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. DOLPH]?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon ask for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. DOLPH. I ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Library.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so referred, in the absence of objection.

PAPERS IN PENSION CASES.

Mr. MITCHELL. I offer a resolution, for which I ask present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate copies of all papers on file in the Pension Bureau relating to the application of John A. Rotan for pension, the number of the application being 614081.

Mr. EDMUNDS. To whom is that resolution addressed?

Mr. MITCHELL. To the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I wish the Senator would explain it, because it makes a precedent. There is no objection to it, of course, if it is necessary.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will state very briefly why I offered the resolution. The applicant for a pension is one of my constituents—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will first inquire, Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. EDMUNDS. I reserve the right to object in order that we may consider that question, but I have no objection to hearing my friend's explanation.

Mr. MITCHELL. An application for a pension was made on account of a certain disability, a very serious one. It seems that information was received, from two persons in the State where the applicant formerly lived, by affidavits, which, by the examiner who has charge of the case, were transmitted to the Bureau of Pensions, in which it was stated in a general way that the disability of the applicant existed prior to the day of enlistment. I then addressed a letter to the Commissioner of Pensions requesting to be advised whether it was compatible with the rules and regulations of the Department to permit the claimant to have copies of these affidavits, and he replied to me by stating that it was not in accordance with the regulations to furnish copies of any paper, except to an officer of the Government, or when an application was made for the use of the paper in some proceeding in court where the proceeding was not against the Government; and he declined to furnish me the copies.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Do I understand the Senator that he, as a Senator, applied to get those copies?

Mr. MITCHELL. I did.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Or did the Commissioner say he did not think it right to send a copy to the claimant himself?

Mr. MITCHELL. I regret that I have not the communication of the Commissioner of Pensions here. I thought I had it. I can, however, state in substance what it was.

Mr. EDMUNDS. If the Senator would not mind, I think the resolution had better lie over, because I agree with him about somebody being entitled to this information; but if the Senate goes into the business of formally calling for these papers (which I have always thought any Senator could get at any time, and which the Senate or the Committee on Pensions having to do with it could get every time), it may be encumbering the Senate with doing what is unnecessary. That is all the point I have in view.

Mr. MITCHELL. I desire to make my statement, and then I shall consent that the resolution may go over.

The letter to which I have referred was doubtless written by some clerk in the office and the Commissioner of Pensions knew nothing about it. I applied in a courteous letter for the information, provided I could receive it under the rules and regulations of the office, and the reply came, signed by the Commissioner, to the effect that it was not in accordance with the rules and regulations of the office to furnish copies of any papers in a pension case, except, perhaps, the discharge from the Army, unless called for by an officer of the Government or by some person who desired to use the papers in some proceeding in court in which the Government was not a party, and I came to the conclusion that if I could not get papers of that kind on a letter, I would see if there was not some other way of getting them.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I think the Senator is quite right in his conclusion, but I hope he will have at the next meeting of the Senate a copy of his own letter addressed to the Commissioner of Pensions and a copy or the original of the Commissioner's reply, because the course he alludes to seems to be so far beyond what I think has been the ordinary course between the Pension Office and any person who is not known to be a claim agent for prosecuting claims, any Senator or Mem-

ber of the House, or any committee (which is to send from that office any paper it had respecting these claims), that I confess I am very much surprised at the statement of my friend, and I should like to see exactly how it happened.

Mr. MITCHELL. I will produce the letters.

Mr. President, I desire to say a word further, if the Senate will pardon me just one moment. I have written a great many letters to the Commissioner of Pensions, not only under this administration but under former administrations, but this is the first time I have failed to receive a courteous reply, and I have no doubt in the world that it simply emanated from some clerk or some head of a division or some one of that kind, and that the Commissioner knew nothing about it, but I have not time to run down to the Commissioner's office and hunt up the clerks to find out why they did not send me certain papers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What disposition shall be made of the resolution submitted by the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. MITCHELL. Let it pass over.

Mr. EDMUNDS. It will go over until the next meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. GORMAN. On the 10th instant I introduced a bill (S. 1024) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to finally determine the claim of Charles E. Creecy for the use of the Schillinger patent in the Capitol grounds, and by request asked its reference to the Committee on Claims. I find that the same subject was considered in the last Congress by the Committee on Patents, and the proper reference should be to the Committee on Patents. I therefore move that the Committee on Claims be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Patents.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Several messages of an executive character were received from the President of the United States by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-two minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 16, 1889, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate the 12th day of December, 1889.

CONSULS.

Lyell T. Adams, of New York, formerly consul at Geneva, to be consul of the United States at Horgen, *vice* William T. Rice, transferred to Leghorn. Appointed (June 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Jasper P. Bradley, of New Cumberland, W. Va., to be consul of the United States at Southampton, *vice* Henry H. Pendleton, recalled. Appointed (July 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

William Harrison Bradley, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Nice, *vice* Albert N. Hatheway, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Leith, *vice* Willoughby Walling, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Henry W. Diederich, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be consul of the United States at Leipsic, *vice* Samuel R. Miller, resigned. Appointed (July 9, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Hiram J. Dunlap, of Champaign, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Breslau, *vice* Henry Dithmar, deceased. Appointed (November 29, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Edmund B. Fairfield, of Manistee, Mich., to be consul of the United States at Lyons, *vice* Lawson V. Moore, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Eugene O. Fecht, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Piedras Negras, *vice* Vicente M. Baca, recalled. Appointed (July 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Henry C. Fisk, of Morrisville, Vt., to be consul of the United States at St. John's, Quebec, *vice* Alexander Bertrand, recalled. Appointed (July 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Edward C. Goodnow, of Calais, Me., to be consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick, *vice* Willis Y. Patch, recalled. Appointed (June 29, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Silas C. Halsey, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Sonneberg, *vice* Edward C. Weilep, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

James F. Hartigan, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States for the port of Trieste, *vice* Henry W. Gilbert, recalled. Appointed (July 10, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Rowland J. Hemmick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Geneva, *vice* Lyell T. Adams, transferred to Horgen. Appointed (June 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

John Jarrett, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be consul of the United States

at Birmingham, *vice* Joseph B. Hughes, recalled. Appointed (May 16, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Charles F. Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Hamburg, *vice* William W. Lang, recalled. Appointed (June 26, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Horace G. Knowles, of Wilmington, Del., to be consul of the United States at Bordeaux, *vice* George W. Roosevelt, transferred to Brussels. Appointed (June 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, formerly consul at Paso del Norte, to be consul of the United States at San José, Costa Rica, *vice* J. Richard Wingfield, resigned. Appointed (November 29, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Irving J. Manatt, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at Athens, *vice* William H. Moffett, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel G. Ruby, of Winterset, Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Belfast, *vice* George W. Savage, resigned. Appointed (May 25, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Mason D. Sampson, of Salina, Kans., to be consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick, *vice* James Murray, recalled. Appointed (June 29, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Hugo M. Starkloff, of St. Louis, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Bremen, *vice* Albert Loening, recalled. Appointed (June 26, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Oliver H. Simons, of Leadville, Colo., to be consul of the United States at Hong-Kong, *vice* Robert E. Withers, resigned. Appointed (June 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, formerly consul at Tien-Tsin, to be consul of the United States at Osaka and Hiogo, *vice* Thomas R. Jernigan, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Adolph G. Studer, of Iowa, formerly consul at Singapore, to be consul of the United States at Barmen, *vice* Joseph Falkenbach, recalled. Appointed (July 1, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

Charles B. Trail, of Frederick, Md., to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, *vice* Frank H. Mason, transferred to Frankfurt. Appointed (June 20, 1889) during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAM-VESSELS.

John D. Sloane, of Minnesota, to be supervising inspector of steam-vessels for the fifth district, in place of George Hays, removed. Mr. Sloane was temporarily commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, November 13, 1889.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joel B. Erhardt, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Daniel Magone, resigned. Mr. Erhardt was temporarily commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, April 5, 1889.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Cyrus J. Fry, of South Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota, as provided by section 21, chapter 180, volume 25, laws 1889, United States Statutes at Large.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

David W. McClung, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, to succeed William T. Bishop, resigned. Mr. McClung was temporarily commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 31, 1889.

SECOND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Charles P. Lincoln, of Coldwater, Mich., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, *vice* Joseph J. Bartlett, resigned.

LAND-OFFICE REGISTERS.

Julian H. Bingham, of Bingham, Ala., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Montgomery, Ala., *vice* J. Gideon Harris, removed.

Charles M. Greene, of Fayetteville, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark., *vice* Henry C. Tipton, removed.

William A. F. May, of Dardanelle, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Dardanelle, Ark., *vice* Robert B. Wilson, removed.

Martin J. Wright, of Los Angeles, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Visalia, Cal., *vice* Edward O. Miller, removed.

William P. Alexander, of Silver Cliff, Colo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Del Norte, Colo., *vice* Charles E. Broyles, resigned.

Perry J. Anson, of Blackfoot, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Blackfoot, Idaho, *vice* Frank W. Beane, removed.

Richard C. Kerr, of Jackson, Miss., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss., *vice* James D. Stewart, removed.

Joseph W. McClurg, of Lebanon, Mo., who was commissioned dur-

ing the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Springfield, Mo., *vice* George M. Sawyer, removed.

Charles H. Cornell, of Valentine, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Valentine, Nebr., *vice* Samuel F. Burtch, resigned.

William H. McCann, of Hay Springs, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Chadron, Nebr., *vice* Milton Montgomery, removed.

Frank D. Hobbs, of North Hampton, N. H., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah, *vice* David Webb, removed.

Thomas B. Baldwin, of Folsom, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Folsom, N. Mex., a newly established office.

John H. Mills, of Socorro, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Roswell, N. Mex., a newly established office.

J. Burnham Huntington, of Baker City, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Burns, Oregon, a newly established office.

Warren Truitt, of Dallas, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oregon, *vice* Andrew F. Snelling, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Alexander C. McClelland, of Island City, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oregon, *vice* John T. Outhouse, deceased.

LAND-OFFICE REGISTERS.

James McDowell, of Highmore, S. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Huron, S. Dak., *vice* John S. McFarland, removed.

James P. Luse, of Rapid City, S. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., *vice* John R. Whiteside, removed.

Edward A. Champlin, of Douglas, Wyo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office, at Cheyenne, Wyo., *vice* Edgar S. Wilson, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Adjutant-General's Department.

Lieut. Col. George D. Ruggles, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of colonel, June 7, 1889, *vice* Kelton, appointed Adjutant-General.

Maj. Henry C. Corbin, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, June 7, 1889, *vice* Ruggles, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Asa P. Blunt (since deceased), assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, September 30, 1889, *vice* Hoyt, retired from active service.

Capt. James H. Lord, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, October 4, 1889, *vice* Blunt, deceased.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Beekman Du Barry, assistant commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, September 3, 1889, *vice* Burn, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. George Bell, assistant commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, October 4, 1889, *vice* Beckwith, retired from active service.

Maj. John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, September 3, 1889, *vice* Du Barry, promoted.

Maj. Michael P. Small, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 4, 1889, *vice* Bell, promoted.

Capt. William A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, September 3, 1889, *vice* Hawkins, promoted.

Capt. Charles B. Penrose, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, October 4, 1889, *vice* Small, promoted.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, April 23, 1889, *vice* Magruder, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Smith, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel, July 10, 1889, *vice* McParlin, retired from active service.

Maj. Joseph P. Wright, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 23, 1889, *vice* Vollum, promoted.

Maj. Francis L. Town, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, July 10, 1889, *vice* Smith, promoted.

Capt. Clarence Ewen, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 15, 1889, *vice* Williams, deceased.

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 23, 1889, *vice* Wright, promoted.

Capt. Washington Matthews, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, July 10, 1889, *vice* Town, promoted.

Capt. John D. Hall, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, August 20, 1889, *vice* Brown, deceased.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. David C. Houston, to be colonel, July 2, 1889, *vice* Parke, retired from active service.

Maj. William H. H. Benyaard, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 2, 1889, *vice* Houston, promoted.

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, to be major, July 2, 1889, *vice* Benyaard, promoted.

First Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham, to be captain, July 2, 1889, *vice* Ruffner, promoted.

First Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, to be captain, October 5, 1889, *vice* Griffin, resigned.

Second Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, to be first lieutenant, July 2, 1889, *vice* Bingham, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Riché, to be first lieutenant, October 5, 1889, *vice* Townsend, promoted.

First Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James F. Brisbin, of the Ninth Cavalry, to be colonel, August 20, 1889, *vice* Dudley, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles D. Viele, of the Tenth Cavalry, to be major, August 20, 1889, *vice* Sanford, promoted to the Ninth Cavalry.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

Maj. David S. Gordon, to be lieutenant-colonel, November 20, 1889, *vice* Green, retired from active service.

Capt. William A. Rafferty, of the Sixth Cavalry, to be major, November 20, 1889, *vice* Gordon, promoted.

First Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, to be captain, June 22, 1889, *vice* Norwood, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Henry T. Allen, to be first lieutenant, June 22, 1889, *vice* Pearson, promoted.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

Capt. Louis T. Morris, of the Eighth Cavalry, to be major, April 11, 1889, *vice* Carlton, promoted to the Seventh Cavalry.

First Lieut. George A. Dodd, to be captain, August 31, 1889, *vice* Thompson, deceased.

Second Lieut. John W. Heard, to be first lieutenant, August 31, 1889, *vice* Dodd, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Lieut. William H. Carter, to be captain, November 20, 1889, *vice* Rafferty, promoted to the Second Cavalry.

Second Lieut. John M. Stotsenburg, to be first lieutenant, August 19, 1889, *vice* Blake, resigned.

Second Lieut. William W. Forsyth, to be first lieutenant, November 20, 1889, *vice* Carter, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.

Maj. Caleb H. Carlton, of the Third Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 11, 1889, *vice* Tilford, promoted to the Ninth Cavalry.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, to be captain, April 11, 1889, *vice* Morris, promoted to the Third Cavalry.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, to be captain, September 28, 1889, *vice* Weeks, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, to be first lieutenant, April 11, 1889, *vice* Fountain, promoted.

Second Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, to be first lieutenant, September 28, 1889, *vice* Phelps, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Tilford, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be colonel, April 11, 1889, *vice* Hatch, deceased.

Maj. George B. Sanford, of the First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 20, 1889, *vice* Brisbin, promoted to the First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, to be first lieutenant, October 28, 1889, *vice* Humphrey, deceased.

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Lieut. Charles E. Nordstrom, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, August 20, 1889, *vice* Viele, promoted to the First Cavalry.

Second Lieut. Samuel D. Freeman, to be first lieutenant, August 20, 1889, *vice* Finley, appointed regimental quartermaster.

First Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, to be captain, August 9, 1889, *vice* Chamberlin, deceased.

Second Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, to be first lieutenant, August 9, 1889, *vice* Hubbell, promoted.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, to be captain, June 17, 1889, *vice* Bancroft, retired from active service.

First Lieut. William F. Stewart, to be captain, August 14, 1889, *vice* Roder, deceased.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, to be first lieutenant, April 24, 1889, *vice* Lissak, transferred to the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, to be first lieutenant, June 17, 1889, *vice* Dunwoody, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, to be first lieutenant, August 14, 1889, *vice* Stewart, promoted.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, October 1, 1889, *vice* Roemer, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Treat, to be first lieutenant, April 15, 1889, *vice* Coffin, appointed regimental adjutant.

Second Lieut. William F. Hancock, to be first lieutenant, October 4, 1889, *vice* Adams, appointed regimental quartermaster.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas Connolly, to be first lieutenant, April 23, 1889, *vice* Reed, retired from active service.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, May 27, 1889, *vice* McKeever, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Benham, to be first lieutenant, June 15, 1889, *vice* Sarson, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Philip Reade, to be captain, November 13, 1889, *vice* Snyder, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, to be first lieutenant, November 13, 1889, *vice* Reade, promoted.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck, to be captain, July 16, 1889, *vice* Britton, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, to be first lieutenant, July 16, 1889, *vice* Groesbeck, promoted.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, to be captain, April 23, 1889, *vice* Reed, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, to be captain, May 15, 1889, *vice* Comba, promoted to the Ninth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, to be first lieutenant, April 23, 1889, *vice* Burnett, promoted.

Second Lieut. J. Espy McCoy [since deceased], to be first lieutenant, May 15, 1889, *vice* Kendrick, promoted.

Second Lieut. John L. Barbour, to be first lieutenant, July 23, 1889, *vice* McCoy, deceased.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. P. Henry Ray, to be captain, May 27, 1889, *vice* Winslow, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. John Stafford, to be first lieutenant, May 27, 1889, *vice* Ray, promoted.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Richard Comba, of the Seventh Infantry, to be major, May 15, 1889, *vice* Parker, promoted to the Twentieth Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, to be captain, August 15, 1889, *vice* Rogers, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Hayden De Lany, to be captain, September 28, 1889, *vice* Hofman, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, to be first lieutenant, August 15, 1889, *vice* Rockefeller, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, to be first lieutenant, September 28, 1889, *vice* De Lany, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, to be captain, April 13, 1889, *vice* Read, deceased.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, to be first lieutenant, April 13, 1889, *vice* Mansfield, promoted.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Patrick Hasson, to be captain, April 8, 1889, *vice* Sladen, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William P. Goodwin, to be first lieutenant, April 8, 1889, *vice* Hasson, promoted.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. James M. Burns, to be captain, June 22, 1889, *vice* Troxel, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, to be first lieutenant, June 22, 1889, *vice* Burns, promoted.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles B. Hinton, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, November 8, 1889, *vice* Leahy, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, to be first lieutenant, November 16, 1889, *vice* Anderson, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

Maj. Daingerfield Parker, of the Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 15, 1889, *vice* Smith, retired from active service.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, to be first lieutenant, September 28, 1889, *vice* Patten, resigned.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, to be captain, June 2, 1889, *vice* Clarke, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, to be first lieutenant, June 2, 1889, *vice* Lockwood, promoted.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, regimental quartermaster, to be captain, June 22, 1889, *vice* Wheaton, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. John A. Dapray, to be first lieutenant, June 28, 1889, *vice* Febiger, appointed regimental quartermaster.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Joseph S. Skerrett, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, *vice* Commodore W. E. Fitzhugh, deceased.

Commander Henry F. Picking, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, *vice* Capt. J. S. Skerrett, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Timothy A. Lyons, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, *vice* Commander H. F. Picking, promoted.

Lieut. Edwin C. Pendleton, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, *vice* Lieut. Commander T. A. Lyons, promoted.

Lieut. Frederick W. Coffin, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, *vice* Lieut. E. C. Pendleton, promoted.

Ensign Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 4th of August, 1889, subject to the examinations required by law, *vice* Lieut. F. W. Coffin, junior grade, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John S. Newell, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 24th of October, 1889, *vice* Commander George T. Davis, retired.

Lieut. W. Swift, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 24th of October, 1889, *vice* Lieut. Commander John S. Newell, promoted.

Lieut. William B. Caperton, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 24th of October, 1889, *vice* Lieut. W. Swift, promoted.

Ensign John H. L. Holcombe, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, from the 24th of October, 1889, *vice* Lieut. W. B. Caperton, junior grade, promoted.

Lieut. John A. Shearman, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 4th of May, 1889, subject to the examinations required by law, *vice* Lieut. John W. Hagenman, retired.

Ensign William L. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 4th of May, 1889, subject to the examinations required by law, *vice* Lieut. J. A. Shearman, junior grade, promoted.

Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 12th of May, 1889, *vice* Lieut. H. W. Schaefer, deceased.

Ensign Roy Campbell Smith, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 12th of May, 1889, *vice* Lieut. R. M. Doyle, junior grade, promoted.

Lieut. Edward D. Bostick, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 15th of May, 1889, *vice* Lieut. M. K. Schroeck, retired.

Ensign Albert N. Wood, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, from the 15th of May, 1889, in the Navy, subject to the examinations required by law, *vice* Lieut. E. D. Bostick, junior grade, promoted.

Ensign Edward Lloyd, jr., to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 13th of June, 1889, *vice* Lieut. F. R. Heath, junior grade, deceased.

Lieut. George M. Stoney, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 27th of June, 1889, *vice* Lieut. William Little, retired.

Ensign Harry McL. P. Huse, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 27th of June, 1889, *vice* Lieut. G. M. Stoney, junior grade, promoted.

Lieut. Harry M. Hodges, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 9th of September, 1889, *vice* Lieut. W. O. Sharrer, deceased.

Ensign Charles N. Atwater, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 9th of September, 1889, *vice* Lieut. H. M. Hodges, junior grade, promoted.

The following naval cadets, graduates of the Naval Academy, to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1889, namely: Robert Stocker, Elliot Snow, Benton C. Decker, Mark L. Bristol, Benjamin W. Wells, jr., Walter S. Burke, Newton A. McCully, jr., Levi C. Bertollette, William S. Cloke, George W. Logan, Edward Moale, jr., Henry F. Bryan, Samuel R. Hurlbut, Andrew T. Long, Edward H. Durell, Archibald H. Scales, Ford H. Brown, Creighton Churchill, Clarence M. Stone, Thomas Washington, Francis Boughter, Archibald H. Davis, Guy H. Burrage, and Frank M. Russell, to fill vacancies in the grade of ensigns.

WITHDRAWAL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I hereby withdraw the nomination of D. Bernard Macauley, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Managua, he having declined the appointment.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 12, 1889.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 12, 1889.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Green B. Raum, of Golconda, Ill., to be Commissioner of Pensions.

PENSION AGENTS.

Joseph A. Clark, of Caribou, Me., to be pension agent at Augusta, Me.
Frank C. Loveland, of New York, N. Y., to be pension agent at New York, N. Y.

William H. Shelmire, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be pension agent at Philadelphia, Pa.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, December 12, 1889.

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.

LIGHT STATION, SHEERWOOD POINT, WISCONSIN.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate from the Light-House Board of an appropriation for land for an approach to the light-station at Sheerwood Point, Green Bay, Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF MENOMONEE HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports upon a preliminary examination and survey of Menomonee Harbor, Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

LANDS AT FORT MISSOULA, MONTANA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with inclosures, a draught and recommending the passage of a bill for the purpose of acquiring title to certain lands occupied by Fort Missoula, Montana; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of privilege, and in connection therewith I offer the preamble and resolution which I will read:

Whereas on divers days during the month of October, A. D. 1889, and at other times since that date, there appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, and in other public journals what purported to be an exact copy of a certain contract alleged to have been made and entered into by the several parties whose names were appended thereto, of which said contract the following is a copy:

I have inserted here a photographic reproduction of the contract:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the amount set opposite, or any proportionate part thereof, whenever requested to do so by John R. McLean, upon contract No. 1000, a copy of which is to be given to each subscriber, upon payment of any part of the money hereby subscribed. It is understood that each subscription of \$5,000 shall entitle the subscriber thereof to one-twentieth interest in said contract.

The names appended are "J. E. Campbell," signed in three places, with a subscription in each case of \$5,000; "Wm. McKinley, jr.," with a like subscription; "Justin E. R. Whiting," two signatures, each with a subscription of \$5,000; "B. Butterworth," with a subscription of \$5,000; "John Sherman," whose name appears twice, each time with a subscription of \$5,000; "S. S. Cox," with a subscription of \$5,000; "W. C. P. Breckinridge," with a subscription of \$5,000; "Wm. McAdoo," "John R. McPherson," whose name appears three times; and "F. B. Stockbridge," whose name appears twice, each with a subscription of \$5,000. I will ask hereafter that a fac-simile of this contract with the signatures be published in the RECORD, it being impossible to prepare it for to-morrow's issue.

Whereas, of the persons whose names appear on said paper, all, except one, were at the time of said publication and, except Hon. Samuel S. Cox, deceased, are still members of this House and of the Senate of the United States; and

Whereas said contract so published as authentic and genuine was the basis for charges, suggestions, and insinuations that the said several members and Senators whose names appear upon said alleged contract entered into an unlawful and corrupt contract and scheme to defraud the United States in the matter of the proposed purchase of certain ballot-boxes, which charges are an assault upon the official integrity and reputation for honesty of each of said several Members and Senators, and, if true, render them unfit to sit as members of Congress: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five members of this House be appointed by the Speaker to make full and thorough investigation and report without delay the evidence, together with their findings thereon, to the House. Said committee, when appointed shall ascertain and report—

First. By whom said alleged contract was prepared and whether the several signatures appended thereto are forged or genuine.

Second. If forged, what person or persons, if any, were directly or indirectly aiding, abetting, assisting, or knowingly consenting to the preparation and uttering of said forgery, and for what purpose and intent.

Third. Whether any of the members whose names appear on said alleged contract had, or have, either directly or indirectly, any unlawful, corrupt, or improper connection with, or interest in, the ballot-boxes which are the subject of said alleged contract.

Fourth. That said committee be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a clerk and a stenographer, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths; and that the expenses of said investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on presentation of vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

Mr. Speaker, a single word touching this preamble and resolution, and only a word.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman should send the resolution to the Clerk's desk, to be read, before any discussion proceeds.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I have read the preamble and resolution myself, instead of having them read by the Clerk, in order to make my statement in connection with the reading.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the preamble and resolution will be considered as having been read at the Clerk's desk, and the gentleman from Ohio will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. Mr. Speaker, as has been stated, this publication first appeared in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette on the 4th of October last, but in that publication the name of James E. Campbell alone appeared. It was, however, currently rumored throughout the State that the names of my honored colleagues, Senator SHERMAN and WILLIAM MCKINLEY, jr., as well as my own name and those of others, were upon that paper. As soon as our attention was called to the matter, it was immediately shown that the contract and signatures were a forgery; and the editor of the Commercial-Gazette promptly so stated the fact to be, in a double-headed article at the head of the editorial columns of the Commercial-Gazette. But notwithstanding that publication, it continued to be bruited about that, although the forgery had been exposed, the parties whose names had been used were interested in the contract, but that because gentlemen on both sides of the political line had been caught it was deemed expedient to suppress it.

I called the attention of the editor of the Commercial-Gazette to that fact, and he again, in a double-headed editorial, said that such statements were unauthorized and unwarranted, and that the paper in question was suppressed solely because it was a forgery. The whole of this contract does not appear in the edition of the paper mentioned—that of the 4th of October. There is another segment to which it has reference, and suggests that the interest of the parties in this alleged scheme would continue until the year 1890, when the contract would expire by limitation, as I understand it.

I do not make this statement, sir, because I suppose there could possibly be any objection to the adoption of the preamble and resolution I have just presented. Of course there could not be, for wherever civilization exists throughout the world, and especially where there is a trace of Christianity, the dearest thing known to that civilization and that Christianity is the personal character and official integrity of the individual citizen. And when the time shall come that members of this House rest, or any one of them rests, under any well or even ill grounded suspicion of being wanting in official integrity or personal honesty, that day and that hour their and his usefulness here ceases.

I have been compelled, Mr. Speaker, in a measure to violate the etiquette of this House by mentioning upon this floor the names of certain members of the Senate. But it could not have been otherwise, because their names appear written in the contract I have just read. It is proper that I should say to the House that I present this preamble and resolution at the unanimous request of the three Senators and each member of the House whose name appears upon that paper, except that of Hon. Samuel S. Cox, who passed to the other shore while this infamy was being concocted.

I do not desire, sir, to add anything further, except to move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, I desire to put on record more than anything else the simple statement, because of certain allegations made in the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette subsequent to the publication of this forgery that there were other papers and probably other matters in which the gentlemen whose names were forged to this might be interested, that so far as I am individually concerned I never knew of the existence of such a bill as the alleged "ballot-box" bill introduced by my friend, Mr. Campbell. I never in any way had any connection with it, remote or direct. In my State we adhere to the good old way of voting *viva voce*, except in so far as Congress has interfered with regard to Congressional elections, and I have felt, therefore, but little interest in ballot-boxes, and know but little about them.

The point I desire to emphasize particularly is that the real charge at which we have the right to feel indignant is not the paper with the forged signatures, but the iteration and reiteration of the insinuation that while these gentlemen are guiltless of this offense they may be, by possibility, guilty of a similar and unrevealed or as yet undiscovered offense; and it is for that reason particularly that I united with my colleague from Ohio in asking that the investigation suggested may be authorized by the House so that there may not be a possibility re-

maining of a suspicion resting upon the name of anybody mentioned in connection with this matter.

I was, of course, much surprised when I saw my own name forged to that paper. I had supposed it was possible to get into good Republican company, and if there was any good Republican company in Ohio it was my distinguished friend, the present chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who has most gallantly and with great power won his spurs on this floor and the leadership of the House, and my equally gifted and most genial friend from Ohio who has just resumed his seat. But it seems in Ohio, even, that is not good company for a man to be in who does not desire to rest under the suspicion of being guilty of a grave offense. [Laughter and applause.] And on that account I am anxious for the investigation that it may be shown that a Democrat does not entirely lose his character when he is known to associate with the leading Republicans of the House of Representatives. [Renewed laughter.]

But, Mr. Speaker, I wanted seriously to put on record this morning my own statement because of a very pathetic incident connected with this matter. It may be that some of us whose names appear on this paper may pass away, as did the distinguished Representative from New York, before the investigation can be completed; and that I may not be prohibited by such an accident as that from leaving behind me a distinct denial of the truth, directly or indirectly, by express or implied insinuation, of any appearance even of any connection whatever with this matter, I have sought the floor for a few moments.

It may be that I do not value human life as much as I ought, though I think I do; but I do denounce as more infamous the assassin of private character than the assassin of physical life. He who takes my life does not take from my children the example that love has given to them, but he who touches with the assassin's hand the character of a man deprives his children of the purest heritage that can be given them.

When we remember the fertile, resourceful genius, the brave and genial spirit, the eloquent leader that was our sunshine in the last House, now gone to his grave with this infamous charge upon him, I think it is not unbecoming for the House of Representatives to take proper steps to put upon that infamy the seal of its censure and condemnation. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The resolution was again reported.

Mr. SPRINGER. I would like to ask my friend from Ohio [Mr. BUTTERWORTH] if he thinks it necessary to have the resolution include a stenographer? We have two stenographers to committees who could perform the duties.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. In reply to the gentleman from Illinois, I will state that if the House has a sufficient number employed to obviate the necessity for employing another, the committee will certainly not employ one; but if there is a necessity to provide one we can safely trust the committee in that behalf.

The resolution was agreed to.

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

The latter motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the preamble to the resolution will be considered as adopted.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. ADAMS. I offer a partial report from the special committee appointed to investigate the office of the late Sergeant-at-Arms. I desire that it be printed in the RECORD, unless the House chooses to have it read now.

Several MEMBERS. Let it be read.

The SPEAKER. The report will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. MCCREARY. I ask that it be read.

The report was read, as follows:

The select committee appointed to examine the accounts of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, having had the same under consideration, submit as a partial report the following statement of assets and liabilities of said office on the morning of Thursday, December 5, 1889:

LIABILITIES.	
Amount due members and officers per ledger balance	\$158,271.04
Amount of overdrafts per ledger	4,153.61
Total liabilities per balance-sheet	154,117.43
ASSETS.	
Cash in safe	\$30,704.54
Cash in safe from bank	16,657.34
Total cash	77,361.88
Clerk's and pension checks	\$1,449.60
Treasury checks	2,010.00
Leedom's checks	301.00
Leedom's checks	850.00
	4,610.60
Quick assets	81,972.48
Collections	1,435.99
	83,408.47
Short	70,708.96

The total liabilities, as shown above, amounting to \$154,117.43, is made up partly of balances due Members and Delegates on account of salaries, and partly of checks or drafts deposited for collection and the amount credited to the members depositing the same on the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Checks and drafts thus deposited were generally forwarded to the National Metropolitan Bank, of Washington, D. C., for collection. In a few instances, however, the collection drafts remained in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office on December 5, and are now in the vault. The checks and drafts thus remaining in the vault amount to \$1,435.09, and appear as assets in the statement above given. Treasury checks procured by the Sergeant-at-Arms at the request of members, and not paid for by the members ordering the same, are carried as cash, and so appear in the statement above submitted. They amount to \$2,010. There also appears among the assets above stated the individual check of J. P. Leedom for \$1,000, on which there has been paid the sum of \$150, and the balance of \$850 is unpaid, which was made by Mr. Leedom and deposited with the cash in the safe in his office for \$1,000 drawn by him out of the moneys drawn from the Treasury for the payment of salaries of members. There appeared attached to this check a bond of the Trenton Watch Company for \$1,000. The committee are informed that this was attached to the check on Wednesday, December 4. Mr. Leedom has stated that he was ready to pay the balance (\$850) and take up the check.

It will be noticed that among the assets above given is an item called "cash in safe from bank," amounting to \$16,657.34. This represents the balance remaining in the National Metropolitan Bank to the credit of C. E. Silcott, cashier, on December 5, 1889. The amount has since that date been withdrawn from the bank by the late Sergeant-at-Arms and the cash deposited in a separate package in the vault at the office. At the request of Mr. Leedom, a member of the committee was a witness to the transfer. This balance of \$16,657.34 due C. E. Silcott, cashier, by the National Metropolitan Bank, does not agree with the balance due from said bank as shown by the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The balance shown by these books is \$19,902.32, leaving a discrepancy of \$3,244.98. This discrepancy may be accounted for in part by the fact, which appears from an examination of the bank book, that Mr. Silcott sometimes made deposits in and drew checks on said bank without entering the same on the books of the Sergeant-at-Arms. This account of C. E. Silcott, cashier, with the National Metropolitan Bank has not been as yet sufficiently investigated by your committee. It consisted in part, as already stated, of checks or drafts on other cities deposited by members with the Sergeant-at-Arms and forwarded to the bank for collection. It also consisted partly of notes of members of Congress discounted by the bank. It appears that it has been the custom of the Sergeant-at-Arms to discount the notes of members given to anticipate their salary at the rate of \$3.50 per month on a note of \$416, which amounts to a little more than 10 per cent. per annum; that the amount of discount received by Mr. Leedom from the 4th of September, 1888, down to the 5th of December, 1889, was \$1,859.50, as appears from the books kept by Mr. Silcott. It also appears from the evidence that not all of the discounts were entered upon this book. It is claimed by Mr. Leedom that some of these discounts were made from his personal funds deposited in the safe; but the committee find that in several instances where notes were discounted the money taken from the cash fund was paid over the counter by the paying teller, and that in general the amount of the note, less the discount, was placed to the credit of the maker in his account. It appears that in one case, on the 20th of September, a number of these notes, amounting to \$8,340, were discounted at the National Metropolitan Bank and the amount credited to the account of C. E. Silcott, cashier.

It also appears from the books of the National Metropolitan Bank that on the 17th day of September last they discounted notes purporting to have been made by members of Congress for the amount of \$416 each and due on the 4th day of December instant, amounting to the sum of \$14,560. Nearly all of the gentlemen whose names were alleged to have been signed upon these notes have appeared before the committee and stated that said notes were forgeries. There is no doubt in the minds of your committee that these notes were forged by Mr. Silcott and discounted at this bank in order to cover defalcations previously made. When the first defalcation was made your committee have not as yet been able to ascertain.

On the 27th day of November Mr. Silcott appeared at the Treasury Department with certificates in the usual form, bearing date of that day and signed by the late Clerk of the House, covering the salaries of certain members for the month of November, which would become due on the 4th of December instant, to the amount of \$36,608, which sum he received in cash from the Treasury. Afterwards and on the same day Mr. Silcott paid at the National Metropolitan Bank these forged notes to the amount of \$14,560 and took them from the bank with him, and your committee have been unable to find any trace of those notes since. That afterwards and on the same day Mr. Silcott deposited with Henry L. Ballentine, the paying teller, the sum of \$21,608. On the 29th day of November Mr. Silcott took a number of like certificates, dated and signed in like manner, and nearly all purporting to cover the salary for the month of November, due on the 4th of December instant, amounting to \$36,206.70, to the Treasury Department, and received the said sum in cash and Treasury drafts, which sum afterwards on the same day he delivered to Mr. Ballentine, the paying teller. On the 30th day of November Mr. Silcott took the balance of the certificates then in the office, which nearly all bore the same date, and were executed in the same manner, and were for the November salary due on the 4th of December instant, amounting to \$60,627.48, and presented them at the Treasury Department, and received therefor Treasury drafts to the amount of \$252, and the balance, \$60,375.48, in currency. That at the time Mr. Silcott left the office with the certificates, it was suggested to him that Mr. Roberts, the messenger of the Sergeant-at-Arms, had returned the afternoon previous and would go to the Treasury Department with the certificates; that Mr. Silcott said he would go himself. That at the Treasury Department Mr. Silcott desired payment to be made as far as possible in bills of the denomination of \$1,000; that these not being obtainable at the time, he was paid in bills of smaller denominations. Mr. Silcott delivered the Treasury drafts for \$252 to Mr. Ballentine, the paying teller. There is some reason to believe that Mr. Silcott returned two packages, each containing one hundred one-dollar bills, and on the outside one one-hundred dollar bill, to the safe in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. There is no evidence that any portion of the balance of said sum was ever returned to the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms by Mr. Silcott.

It also appears that Mr. Silcott left the city of Washington on the evening of the 30th of November, on the 11.20 train for New York, and that he carried with him from the hotel to the station, a valise. Mr. Silcott informed Mr. Leedom on Saturday of his proposed trip to New York, and stated that he was going to collect a debt due him from a gentleman there, amounting to about \$10,000; that he proposed to return Sunday evening or Monday. Mr. Silcott did not return.

It appears that the books were kept by J. D. Selzer, the book-keeper; that they were balanced during the sessions of the House generally every day, and during the recess at reasonably frequent intervals. These balances would show from time to time the exact amount of cash that ought to be on hand. The cash was kept in two distinct compartments of the safe, one under the control of the paying teller, and the other under the control of Mr. Silcott. The paying teller kept an account of the receipts and disbursements of cash under his control, and counted his cash from day to day. There is no deficiency in the cash under his control. These balances after deducting the amount of cash on hand from day to day, under the control of the teller, would also show the exact amount that should be under the control of Mr. Silcott and in his compartment of the safe. It appears that that portion of the cash has never been counted

during the six years of Mr. Leedom's incumbency by any other person than Mr. Silcott, and it does not appear that Mr. Silcott ever counted the cash, or that Mr. Leedom ever required or asked for a count of the cash during the whole time until the evening of the 5th instant, when the deficiency, as stated in the foregoing report, appeared. Mr. Leedom seems to have exercised no careful supervision of the financial affairs of the office. Your committee can not too severely condemn his neglect to exercise proper supervision of the interests committed to his care by the House.

Your committee have no criticism to make upon the manner in which Henry L. Ballentine, the paying teller, and J. D. Selzer, the book-keeper, have discharged their duties during the entire period of their service. They appear to have done their whole duty.

The committee have restricted themselves to a presentation of the facts so far as they have as yet appeared, believing that they are confined thereto by the terms of the resolution under which they were appointed.

Mr. PAYSON. I send the following resolution to the desk and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed by resolution of this House December 5th instant, to examine the accounts of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, not only to examine the accounts of said office and report thereon, but to take charge, as custodians, of all cash, securities, assets, and property pertaining to said office until the further order of the House; to receive any proposition made in writing by Mr. Leedom, or any one for him, for making good the deficiency in the cash, or any part thereof, and to make a report as to any question hereunder, and also to make a full report to this House as to their conclusions as to the facts or results of any deficiency in the cash of said office, and especially as to the unpaid salaries due members of this House, accompanying their report with a bill if thought necessary.

Mr. PAYSON. The concluding paragraph of the report made from the select committee by my colleague from Illinois [Mr. ADAMS] is the explanation for offering this resolution. Perhaps I ought to supplement that statement by one other.

With quite a number of members of the House, being advised yesterday evening, after the adjournment, of the conclusions to which the select committee had arrived (that under the resolution appointing them their jurisdiction ended with simply stating the account as between the late Sergeant-at-Arms and the House, and that the matter would end there), I thought it advisable, after speaking with several members upon the other as well as many upon this side, that a resolution of this character should be presented to the House for its consideration with this end in view: That the matter first being confided to that committee they would be in position with more propriety and, perhaps, a little better efficiency and more celerity to know what conclusion should be arrived at; so that whatever action the House should feel called upon to take with reference to the unpaid salaries due members and the disposition of this large sum of money which is now in the safe and apparently without any legal custodian, should be confided to the consideration of that committee.

There seem to be, Mr. Speaker, two opinions prevailing in the community and in this House—that entertained on the part of several officials high in authority in the Treasury Department, that the Sergeant-at-Arms is not a disbursing officer of the Government, and that by individual members of the House. Speaking only for myself, I believe, and have no more doubt about it than I have of any other matter upon which I have reached a conclusion, that the late Sergeant-at-Arms of this House was a disbursing officer of this Government, whatever difficulty, growing out of this unfortunate transaction as a loss on the part of the Government, it may carry.

Whatever reason I may have for that, I shall be glad to give to the House at the proper time if the occasion shall arise and the House shall desire to hear it, but for the present there seems to be an absolute necessity that this sum of money now in the safe shall be put in the custody of somebody in whom this House has absolute confidence, and who shall have a direct responsibility to the House.

Mr. McMILLIN. I desire to ask the gentleman a question. Is it the purpose of the resolution offered by him to turn over to this committee the accounts of members for mileage, or does the resolution look alone to turning over the money which is on hand for the pay of members?

Mr. PAYSON. The resolution provides in terms for the turning over to this committee—they to act simply as custodians of it—the cash and assets now in the safe in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PAYSON].

Mr. BLAND. As I understand the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PAYSON], he claims that the Sergeant-at-Arms is a disbursing officer for the members of the House.

Mr. PAYSON. I did not discuss that at all. I simply say that these two diverse views obtain, some insisting that the Sergeant-at-Arms is a disbursing officer, and others that he is the agent of the House; but the fact stares the House in the face that here is this large sum of money and that nobody seems to have control of it or responsibility for it.

Mr. BLAND. The gentleman did not hear my question through.

Mr. PAYSON. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. BLAND. My question is this: If it be true that the Sergeant-at-Arms is a disbursing officer, a part of the Treasury system itself, then I ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PAYSON] whether that money does not belong to and is not a part of the public funds, of which the Treasury of the United States should take jurisdiction and custody, and whether this House, either by a committee or otherwise, has

any right to take custody of the money unless it is ours, and the Sergeant-at-Arms has been acting as our agent.

Mr. PAYSON. The answer to the gentleman is this, that the money is there and there is a dispute as to who should have control over it. The Treasury officials disclaim any control over it, impliedly if not directly; the new Sergeant-at-Arms is not prepared to take charge of it, the term of the outgoing Sergeant-at-Arms has expired, and the thing seems to stand there as a waif. I am not proposing to determine by this resolution, nor am I asserting anything now with a view to make any argument upon it hereafter, as to which view of the question is right and which is wrong. I am simply proposing what I know, or think I know, the House has a right to do; that is, to place this asset which it finds here, an asset large in amount, and in which every member of this House has an undivided interest, in the hands of somebody in whom it has confidence to await the further action of the House.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him, by what authority has this House the right to take possession of that money at all? The Sergeant-at-Arms holds the money either as a disbursing officer of the United States, elected by the House, or he holds it as the agent of the individual members, each member having a certain right to it, which right depends upon the facts of each individual case and not upon the aggregate fact in a general sense. Now, by what authority, by what provision of the Constitution or of statute, can the House accept custody of that money? If it is the money of the Sergeant-at-Arms as a disbursing officer, then his duty is to turn it over to his successor. If it is the individual money of the members of the House, it is the duty of the officer who holds our money to pay it to us in such proportions as he thinks we are entitled to it; and if he does not so pay, it is for us to take legal steps to recover it or to ascertain its loss. The point of doubt in my mind is as to the power of the House to take that money and do anything with it at all.

Mr. PAYSON. I hardly know what portion of the gentleman's utterance he desires to have regarded as a question.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The question I would like to ask the gentleman (who is a most excellent lawyer) is, where does he obtain the authority for the House to take custody of the money which is found in the safe of the Sergeant-at-Arms?

Mr. PAYSON. The answer to the question, Mr. Speaker, is because we find this property in our possession, or in the possession of one of our agents. It is here in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms. It is in a safe provided by this House for the purpose of its safe-keeping, and we find nobody who will assume the legal responsibility as to its care or custody. Somebody has to do it. And if there were a question of doubt in this matter, Mr. Speaker, I prefer that the money in which I am interested shall be (if you choose to put it so) illegally in the custody of gentlemen in whose keeping it will be safe, rather than to leave it legally in the custody of gentlemen who may possibly treat it as Mr. Silcott has treated the money that has gone. And there is a further reason, if gentlemen will bear with me a minute. Nobody can possibly be injured by the adoption of this resolution, if it shall be ultimately determined that it is a stretch of authority. Do I make myself understood? Nobody is estopped as to any legal right by anything we may do here now. Nobody can question the validity of what we are about to do. Nobody is interfered with in the exercise of any right one way or another; because, first, Mr. Leedom is out of office; his relations to this body have ceased; he is in the position of a defaulter to the amount of about \$80,000 in round numbers; the new Sergeant-at-Arms, upon whom the duty of the care and custody of this money would devolve if this calamity had not befallen the transaction of the business, declines to have anything to do with it, and can not, until the further order of this House.

Mr. BUTTERWORTH. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: Whether it would not be well to leave this money outside of anybody's jurisdiction, because there is a doubt about whose jurisdiction it should be within.

Mr. PAYSON. Precisely. That is exactly the position in which the money will be left by the adoption of this resolution. It does not purport to decide any question one way or the other; but we are brought face to face with this condition of affairs: Here is this money, of which somebody ought to have charge, somebody in whom the House has confidence, and I submit, in offering this resolution, that the most appropriate body to have charge of the money is the committee having in hand the investigation of the entire business.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I desire to ask the gentleman this question: If we take possession of this money, do we not instantly discharge, or may we not discharge, the bondsmen of Mr. Leedom?

Mr. PAYSON. By no means. Let me answer one question at a time. That question has been very thoroughly considered by at least thirty or forty lawyers of this body, who all concur in the opinion that the legal status of the affair will not be altered by the adoption of this clause of the resolution. In that view I am entirely clear.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Does it not also render uncertain the liability of the bondsmen of the present Sergeant-at-Arms? For I take it for granted it was the duty of that Sergeant-at-Arms to have demanded the money that Mr. Leedom had in charge, and to have

accepted that money, so far as it was public money; and if he has not done this he himself may be guilty of laches in the matter.

In the third place, shall we not, by the action proposed, settle the question that in the judgment of this House Mr. Leedom is not an officer of the United States Government, but is simply the agent of the members of the House?

Mr. PAYSON. By no manner of means. No such implication, in my judgment, can arise.

Mr. HOOKER. Will the gentleman allow me to offer an amendment to his resolution?

Mr. MORGAN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PAYSON] one question: If this money should be lost after it shall have been taken, by this proposed order, illegally out of the hands of this officer, what then becomes of the liability of his bondsmen?

Mr. PAYSON. Well, we will cross that bridge when we come to it.

Mr. McCOMAS. I desire to ask the gentleman from Illinois whether he will not modify his resolution so as to provide that the Treasurer of the United States be requested to receive these assets as a special deposit, and thus avoid any construction of the rights or liability of members or officer or bondsmen?

Mr. PAYSON. In answer to that question—

Mr. HOOKER. I would like to suggest an amendment.

Mr. PAYSON. One at a time. Let me answer the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. McCOMAS]. I do not know whether I am saying what I ought not to say, but I understand it is the purpose of this special committee—for I will interrupt myself by saying that the resolution has been submitted to the special committee and meets with their approval—I understand it to be their purpose, in case this resolution should be adopted, to take the responsibility upon themselves of the custody of these funds or assets, and have them deposited by the committee as such in the Treasury of the United States as a special deposit, if that can be done.

Mr. HOOKER. Will the gentleman yield to me that I may offer an amendment to his resolution?

Mr. ADAMS rose.

Mr. PAYSON. I yield first to my colleague [Mr. ADAMS].

Mr. ADAMS. I desire to correct one statement of my colleague [Mr. PAYSON]. The resolution was before our committee, and perhaps members may have approved it. They took no action about it. So far as any arrangement has been made, all there is in that is, personally I took the responsibility of asking some officials of the Treasury whether if the safe were under my control I could make such a disposition of these funds. I received, I think, a favorable response, but it is not yet officially complete. I think if this committee of which I am a member has control of these funds we can make arrangements with the Treasury Department.

Mr. CANNON. Will my colleague permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. PAYSON. Yes, with pleasure.

Mr. CANNON. It seems there are \$70,000 to pay \$150,000 or \$160,000. The Sergeant-at-Arms, or the late Sergeant-at-Arms, has that large sum. Why not let the late Sergeant-at-Arms pay out a dividend equally of that much? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOOKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me to ask a question?

Mr. PAYSON. What is it?

Mr. HOOKER. I wish to offer an amendment to the gentleman's resolution.

Mr. PAYSON. I do not yield for an amendment to be offered.

Mr. HOOKER. I do not ask the gentleman to yield; there is no previous question pending and I have the right to offer it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is on the floor.

Mr. HOOKER. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOOKER. The point of order I make is this: The gentleman from Illinois has offered a resolution. The previous question has not yet been ordered upon it. If he is through with his remarks then I will offer a substitute for his resolution.

Mr. PAYSON. But I am not through with my remarks.

Mr. HOOKER. The gentleman has not called for the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois has not yielded the floor.

Mr. HOOKER. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield for the purpose of having my proposed amendment read for information?

Mr. PAYSON. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proposed amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and is hereby, directed to take charge and possession of the funds lately in the possession of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms, and hold the same subject to the further order of the House.

Mr. PAYSON. I did not hear the first portion of the resolution.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. PAYSON. I do not yield for that amendment to be offered. I now yield to the gentleman from Iowa, who wishes to ask me a question.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I wish to ask the gentleman from

Illinois whether it has not been the custom in the past for the outgoing Sergeant-at-Arms to turn over the cash and other assets of the office to his successor, taking his receipt therefor in order to settle his accounts.

Mr. PAYSON. It has.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I wish to say further to the gentleman from Illinois that he fell into an unintentional error when he said the present Sergeant-at-Arms is unwilling to take this cash and these assets into his custody. As I understand it, the present Sergeant-at-Arms is willing to take the cash and other property from the outgoing Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a receipt therefor.

Mr. PAYSON. The gentleman is correct in regard to the cash immediately available, but the difficulty is, under the method for the transaction of business of the late Sergeant-at-Arms there is quite an amount of paper of one character and another in the safe. In possession of these officials there is a check of a member whom I have now in my eye about which there is a dispute, the member insisting that the check belongs to him. If there happens to be a hotch-potch arrangement, he insists that he is not to be subrogated to the position of taking a percentage of that check.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that this entire matter should remain *in statu quo* until we receive the report of the committee as to the right and wrong, and then it will be open to the disposition of the House as may seem to it to be best.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I wish to say that the present Sergeant-at-Arms is perfectly willing to take possession of the cash and other property on hand in the Sergeant-at-Arms' office.

Mr. PAYSON. The present Sergeant-at-Arms is the right sort of a man and will do the right thing. I give him that indorsement. I now demand the previous question.

Mr. PAYNE. I was about to suggest, why not pass a simple resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take possession of the Sergeant-at-Arms' office with all the property of the Government in it? Why would it not be better to pass that as a substitute for the pending resolution?

Mr. PAYSON. Because this seems to me to be the better way. I insist upon my demand for the previous question.

Mr. SPRINGER. I hope my colleague will not insist on his demand for the previous question.

Several MEMBERS. Vote it down.

Mr. SPRINGER. We ought to be allowed to be heard more fully on this question.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. SPRINGER. I wish to ask my friend to withdraw his demand for the previous question.

Mr. PAYSON. I can not do so.

Mr. HOOKER. I rise to a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HOOKER. I desire to know whether this previous question will operate on the amendment I have offered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's amendment has not been offered. The question is on the demand for the previous question.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 93, noes 114.

So the previous question was not ordered.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Is it in order to move to postpone the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois until to-morrow?

The SPEAKER. That motion will be in order. The gentleman from Mississippi is entitled to the floor to offer his amendment.

Mr. HOOKER. I offer this, providing that the Sergeant-at-Arms will give a bond, in accordance with the law.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. When I get the floor I will move the whole matter be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SPRINGER. Let the amendment be read.

The SPEAKER. The proposed amendment will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be, and is hereby, directed to take charge and possession of the funds lately in the possession of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms, and give a bond, as heretofore required.

The SPEAKER. For what portion does the gentleman from Mississippi offer the amendment as a substitute?

Mr. HOOKER. For the whole of that portion of the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois which has reference to the custody of this fund and the placing of it in the hands of the special committee.

The SPEAKER. The proper form would be to move to strike out and insert. Now, if the gentleman from Mississippi will indicate what part he wishes stricken out, and for which the amendment is to be inserted, the House will then understand what it is called to vote upon.

Mr. CARLISLE. I ask the gentleman from Mississippi to yield to me for a question.

Mr. HOOKER. Certainly.

Mr. CARLISLE. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he is aware of the fact that the recently elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House has executed no official bond for the custody of any fund, and can not do so until the rules of the House requiring it shall have been adopted, because there is no statute requiring that officer to give security for the safe-keeping of any money.

Mr. BOUTELLE. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. It has been done heretofore only under the rules of the House.

Mr. CARLISLE. And therefore that officer has as yet executed no bond whatever, and can not until the rules are adopted or some statute enacted requiring it.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. It is for just such reasons that I thought it best that this matter pertaining to the custody of the fund should be postponed until the next meeting of the House in order that in the mean time something might be agreed upon. But I understand the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BOUTELLE] desires to make a suggestion which he thinks will meet the approval of the House.

Mr. BOUTELLE. I desire to submit a suggestion, Mr. Speaker, which I think will meet the unanimous approval of the members present.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. BOUTELLE. A portion of the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois provides for extending the jurisdiction of the select committee beyond the mere report of their findings of fact, so that they would be authorized to take into consideration the entire subject and make such report of their conclusions, accompanied with such recommendations as may seem to them fitting. I think, therefore, if this resolution is modified so that it will simply embody that much, and authorize the committee at once to resume the consideration of the subject and present their conclusions and recommendations, it will meet the unanimous approval of the members of the House.

Mr. REILLY. Strike out that portion of the resolution covering the custody of the funds.

Mr. BOUTELLE. And I move that all of the resolution be stricken out except that portion which extends the jurisdiction of the select committee; so that they may go on and report to the House their recommendations upon the whole subject.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I have no objection to that, if it is agreeable to the gentleman from Illinois to withdraw his resolution.

Mr. PAYSON. I have no objection—

Mr. REILLY. The understanding is that all that portion of the resolution which covers the custody of the fund shall be stricken out.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the question to the House, as suggested by the gentleman from Maine. Is there objection to the modification of the resolution, and its adoption in the modified form?

Mr. PAYSON. One moment, Mr. Speaker. Unanimous consent has not yet been given. I think all gentlemen will concede that there is absolute necessity for immediate action, one way or the other, in reference to this fund. Now, will not this be inappropriate action—

Mr. BOUTELLE. Let us adopt this order first. I ask the gentleman to allow this action to be taken.

Mr. PAYSON. One moment, if you please. Will it not be in order, by unanimous consent, for this House to adopt such portion of the resolution offered as enlarges the jurisdiction of the committee solely, leaving the other proposition pending?

Mr. BOUTELLE. Certainly.

Mr. PAYSON. And the remainder to be determined by a separate vote?

Mr. BOUTELLE. I hope that will be done, and I move that it be divided.

Mr. HOOKER. I think the proposition of the gentleman from Maine presents a correct solution of the question; and on reflection I am willing to adopt that in place of the proposition I have myself offered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will again submit the request for unanimous consent for the adoption of the resolution as modified. Is there objection?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Will the Chair allow that portion of the resolution, which it is now proposed to adopt, to be again reported to the House, so that we may know exactly the text upon which we are to vote?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will direct the resolution to be again reported.

Mr. PAYSON. Unanimous consent has not been given for the adoption of the resolution as amended by the gentleman from Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. No; that was not the request, but as amended by the suggestion of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. BOUTELLE].

Mr. PAYSON. Let it be read as proposed to be modified.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed by resolution of this House December 5th, instant, to examine the accounts of John P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms of this House, be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed not only to examine the accounts of said office and report thereon, but also to make report as to any acts hereunder; and also to make full report to the House of their conclusions as to the effects or results of any deficiency in the cash in said office, especially as to the unpaid salaries due members of this House, accompanying their report with a bill if necessary.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the adoption of the resolution as modified?

There was no objection, and the resolution as read was adopted.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I do not want to withdraw the motion to postpone as to the other matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois, as the Chair understands, proposes to introduce another resolution upon the subject of the custody of the funds, upon which the gentleman from Kentucky can then make his motion.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. At the proper time I should like to be recognized to make that motion.

PAYMENT OF MILEAGE.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That A. J. Holmes, Sergeant-at-Arms, be authorized and instructed, for the convenience of Members and Delegates, to arrange with the Treasury Department for the payment of the mileage of the Members of the House and Delegates now due.

Mr. MCCREARY. I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina whether the Sergeant-at-Arms has executed a bond?

Mr. HEMPHILL. He has executed a bond, but it has not been accepted, because it must be accepted under the rules. There are no rules and the Speaker can not approve the bond until there are rules. For that reason and for the reason that there is some delicacy in taking money out of the Treasury now, and the officers in the Treasury Department naturally being a little slow to permit money to be taken out, it will be a great convenience to have this matter arranged, and it can not be done until some such sanction is given.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from South Carolina yield?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Certainly.

Mr. WASHINGTON. Is it not a fact that even under the rules now existing members can, with the certificates given them for mileage, signed as they are at present, take them to the Treasury and obtain their mileage?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Certainly, but that entails a good deal of trouble.

Mr. HOUK. One word, Mr. Speaker. Mr. Holmes, the new Sergeant-at-Arms, was long a member of this House, and I take it that every one acquainted with him is not afraid of losing the mileage. Let the resolution pass.

The resolution was adopted.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. CANNON. I report the following resolution from the Committee on Appropriations, and ask its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The resolution was agreed to.

LEAVE TO SIT DURING SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. CANNON. I offer the following resolution and ask its adoption. The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations and its subcommittees have leave to sit during the sessions of Congress for the present session.

The resolution was agreed to.

PUBLIC CLOSET UNDER SOUTH WING OF CAPITOL.

Mr. HATCH submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts:

Resolved, That the public closet under the south wing of the Capitol, just under the Hall of the House, be placed under the exclusive control and management of the Architect of the Capitol, and that he be authorized to employ some competent and reliable person to care for the same, who shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House at the rate of \$60 per month until provision can be made for the payment in some general appropriation bill.

REPEAL OF TOBACCO TAXES.

Mr. BROWER introduced a bill (H. R. 2) to repeal the taxes on tobacco in all its forms, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

PAY OF SALARIES OF SENATE AND HOUSE EMPLOYEES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1889.

Mr. OWEN, of Indiana, submitted a joint resolution (H. Res. 2) to pay to the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1889, on the 20th day of said month; which was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

HARBOR OF PADUCAH, KY.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. I ask consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to furnish to the House of Representatives any information that may be in that Department relative to the necessity for the improvement of Livingston Point, at the confluence of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, in order to protect from destruction the harbor at Paducah, Ky., and also an estimate of the cost of such improvement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none, and the resolution is agreed to.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

ARTHUR T. CURRIER.

Mr. BANKS introduced a bill (H. R. 3) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Arthur T. Currier; which was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. MCKINLEY. I offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered by the committee during the present Congress.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, upon that resolution, and also upon the resolution offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, I will state the law provides that this House can not order printing, the cost of which exceeds \$500, without a concurrent resolution; and if this printing called for will exceed \$500 this order would be nugatory. I therefore suggest to the gentlemen that they put their proposition in the shape of a concurrent resolution and let it go to the Committee on Printing, which, when appointed, can consider it and report to the House.

Mr. MCKINLEY. This is the usual resolution, and is, of course, within the law. I ask its adoption.

The resolution was adopted.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. DINGLEY. I offer for immediate consideration the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately after the reading of the Journal on Monday next, the 16th instant, the Speaker shall call the States and Territories in alphabetical order for public bills and resolutions, for reference and printing, without debate, to the proper committees; and on this call it shall be in order to present joint and concurrent resolutions and memorials of State and Territorial Legislatures, which shall also be properly referred without debate; and if the call shall not be completed on that day it shall be continued from day to day thereafter until all the States and Territories are called.

Resolved, That Members and Delegates having petitions or memorials or bills of a private nature to present may deliver them to the Clerk, indorsing their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and said petitions and memorials and bills of a private nature, except such as, in the judgment of the Speaker, are of an obscene or insulting character, shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the members presenting them, and the Clerk shall furnish a transcript of such entry to the Official Reporters of debates for publication in the RECORD.

Any petition or memorial or private bill excluded under this rule shall be returned to the member from whom it was received, and petitions and private bills which have been inappropriately referred may, by direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented; and an erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same: *Provided*, That no bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unanimous consent, to any other than the following-named committees, to wit: to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; to the Committee on Pensions; to the Committee on Claims; to the Committee on War Claims; to the Committee on Private Land Claims; to the Committee on Accounts.

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

Mr. DINGLEY. I have introduced this resolution—

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, would it be in order to move to refer that resolution to the Committee on Rules?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] has the floor.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced this resolution setting apart Monday for a call of the States for the presentation of bills and memorials for printing and reference only, in accordance with the rules of the last House, at the suggestion of gentlemen upon both sides of the House, and I desire to say in this connection that experience has shown that the presentation of bills in order that they may be printed before the holiday recess expedites the business of the House in a material degree, for all bills on being presented go immediately to the printer, not to the committee, so that they may be printed during the holiday recess and ready for the various committees when we shall reassemble.

I take it for granted that the last of next week or the first of the week after Congress will take the usual holiday recess, and that, the committees being announced, it is desirable that we should be prepared with bills printed for the committees to go to work regularly at the end of the holiday recess or for such committees as may choose to work during the recess. If no further suggestion is made by any gentleman, I ask the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. OUTHWAITE. I wish to ask the gentleman in charge of this resolution whether, if it shall be adopted, that portion of it which refers to private bills is to take effect on Monday or at this time?

Mr. DINGLEY. On Monday.

Mr. ADAMS. Mr. Speaker, I think this House frequently makes a mistake at the beginning of a first session in adopting rules. I did hope that no proposition looking to the adoption of a permanent rule would be acted upon by this House without very careful consideration.

Mr. DINGLEY. I will say to the gentleman that this applies only to Monday.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that this is a special order for Monday.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, I listened attentively, but I did not comprehend precisely the last four or five paragraphs of the resolution.

Mr. DINGLEY. It is copied from the rules of the last Congress. It provides for the reference and printing of bills and memorials in the same manner as was provided by the rule in the last Congress.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I want to raise a point of order. I understood that we had already adopted a rule by which all propositions touching the rules of the House are required to be referred to the Committee on Rules, and that under that rule this resolution must go to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. It relates to the order of business.

Mr. BLAND. But it is a part of the rules of the House.

Mr. MILLS. In the report of the Committee on Rules made the other day and adopted by the House certain committees were authorized, and all subjects pertaining to the business of those respective committees—

Mr. DINGLEY. I submit that the point of order is made too late, as I had already entered upon debate.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will hear the point of order stated.

Mr. BLAND. It is not made too late.

Mr. MILLS. My point of order is that a few days ago the House adopted certain rules—not the whole code of our rules, but certain rules creating certain committees—and also provided that all measures pertaining to the business of these several committees should be referred to them. Now the gentleman comes in and offers a resolution prescribing something in connection with the order of business in this House—making a rule providing for the reference of bills—a matter which, in pursuance of the rules which we have already adopted, belongs rightly to the Committee on Rules and ought to be so referred.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman that it is too late to make the point of order.

Mr. BLAND. I rose when the gentleman from Maine first made his proposition and stated that it ought to go to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman did not make a point of order.

Mr. BLAND. I made no point of order except that I stated I wanted to move then to place the matter before the Committee on Rules, where it properly belongs.

The SPEAKER. But a proposition to make a motion is not the same as a point of order.

Mr. BLAND. I make that motion now.

Mr. DINGLEY. I believe I have the floor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Maine still holds the floor.

Mr. CRISP. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. DINGLEY. I yield for a moment to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. CRISP].

Mr. CRISP. I only wished to make a suggestion to the Chair in connection with the point of order raised by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BLAND]. I understood the Chair to say that it came too late. I wish to suggest that perhaps it was not in the power of the House to consider this resolution at all without a reference to a committee, except by unanimous consent; and I do not think the Chair submitted to the House any request for unanimous consent. I submit that under the rules—and that is the only point I wished to suggest—it requires unanimous consent for the consideration of this resolution without a reference to the Committee on Rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not know under what rule unanimous consent is necessary.

Mr. CRISP. Because, Mr. Speaker, the rules already adopted provide—I do not undertake to state the exact language, for they have not been printed and I have not them before me—that all resolutions relating to the rules shall be referred to the Committee on Rules. That may not be the precise language, but that I understand is the effect of the resolution. Now, this is a proposition—

The SPEAKER. But the gentleman from Maine proposed this resolution for immediate action, and it has been discussed by members of the House without objection; and whether this point of order would have shut it out or not, it is now too late to consider that question.

Mr. CRISP. But, Mr. Speaker, the question of unanimous consent was never submitted to the House by the Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Very true.

Mr. CRISP. It was not submitted to the House.

The SPEAKER. That is not necessary.

Mr. CRISP. It has been the uniform practice since I have been in the House for the Speaker to state, when a proposition of this kind has been presented, "The gentleman asks the present consideration of this resolution; if there be no objection, the House will consider it."

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think so. The gentleman from Maine is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MILLS. I ask the gentleman from Maine to let the resolution go to the Committee on Rules; it can be reported back at the pleasure of the committee at any time.

Mr. DINGLEY. But the House will probably take a recess to-day until Monday, so that a reference of this resolution to the Committee on Rules would simply defeat the whole object.

Mr. MILLS. It is a very important thing for us to consider our mode of procedure.

Mr. HERMANN. I wish to ask the gentleman from Maine, for information, whether under his resolution bills which may be introduced for the payment of claims for Indian depredations will not be excluded from reference to the appropriate committee.

Mr. DINGLEY. I have simply copied in this respect the rules as they existed in the last House, and whatever could have been done under those rules can be done under this. The proposition relates only to next Monday and the following day, if that should be necessary to complete the call. The object is simply to expedite the business of the House. I now move the adoption of the resolution, and demand the previous question.

Mr. CRISP. I move a reference of the resolution to the Committee on Rules.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. CRISP, there were—ayes 120, noes 122.

Mr. BLAND demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and Mr. DINGLEY and Mr. CRISP were appointed.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 142, noes 138.

So the motion was agreed to, and the resolution was accordingly referred to the Committee on Rules.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LATE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

Mr. PAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution for present consideration:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the select committee appointed to investigate the accounts of the late Sergeant-at-Arms take charge as custodian of the cash and all assets in the office of said officer, and retain the same until the further order of the House: *Provided*, That the adoption of this resolution shall not change the legal status of the case, the safety of the property being alone contemplated.

Mr. PAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer to the original resolution the amendment which has been read, at the suggestion of several gentlemen.

A MEMBER. We can not hear what is going on.

The SPEAKER. The House will come to order. Members will resume their seats.

Mr. PAYSON. Mr. Speaker, I have changed the phraseology of the original resolution at the suggestion of several gentlemen on the floor, not because I think the legal effect is any different from what it was when originally offered. That is all the explanation I desire to make.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I desire to say that while I have not changed my views at all, while I think the House has no power over this money and no right to take it into custody, so far as I am concerned I have, on the earnest suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois and other gentlemen in whose opinions I have great confidence and whose wishes have great weight with me, who think something ought to be done, agreed not to make a motion to postpone.

Mr. McMILLIN. I would like to have the proviso to the resolution again read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That the adoption of this resolution shall not change the legal status of the case, the safety of the property being alone contemplated.

Mr. McMILLIN. I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois the propriety of leaving out all of the proviso excepting the close, which states the object, and that is harmless. The rest is not only superfluous, but ridiculous. If the taking of this fund into custody does change its legal status the proviso will have no effect, and if it does not have that effect it is unnecessary.

Mr. PAYSON. I quite agree with the gentleman from Tennessee, and, as I stated before, I have made the addition to the original phraseology at the suggestion of several gentlemen. It can do no harm, and I believe will satisfy everybody.

Mr. McMILLIN. I have no objection except on the ground I have already stated. I do not wish to seem to consent to the adoption of what is not only wholly useless but simply ridiculous.

Mr. BAYNE. The original proposition of the gentleman from Illinois beyond all doubt would not have given this fund any legal status it does not have, and it should have met with the approval of the House. But there are many gentlemen who feel if they should cast their vote giving the custody of this fund to the committee or to any individual, that that vote of theirs might work an estoppel against the payment of any claim they might have to that money. While I admit it is surplusage and verbiage, and unnecessary, still it does make our purpose so manifest as to render the resolution unobjectionable even to those who think they might be estopped from their claim on this fund if the resolution should be adopted without the proviso.

As the fund stands now, it is substantially in the custody of nobody. Whose custody is this fund in now? It is in the custody of nobody. It is in the custody of the ex-Sergeant-at-Arms, who is nothing but a private citizen, a private individual. Now, this House owes something to the custody of this money. It owes a duty to itself and to the Government. In performing its duty to itself, if the House shall place else-

where the custody of this fund, it should take care in so doing to secure the safety of the fund. Self-interest would dictate that. If this fund were properly paid into the hands of the present Sergeant-at-Arms, it owes a duty to the Government to see that the fund is cared for. The question simply arises now whether, by the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois, the House should leave this fund in the hands of a private citizen, or whether it will place it in the hands of one of its own officers. I think there should be unanimous concurrence in placing it in the hands of its own officer. The House will then, in my judgment, do its duty not only to itself but to the rights of the Government.

Mr. MILLIKEN. Mr. Speaker, I do not understand that the House has any power whatever over this fund. It has not come into the possession of the House, and I do not see what it can do about it. It seems to me that the wisest thing the House can do at this time is to pass the bill introduced the other day by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] making the Sergeant-at-Arms a disbursing officer of the Government, and let him take the fund remaining on hand and distribute it just as he would have done if none whatever had been taken away. It is only a question whether he gets all or a part of the fund. Suppose that the officer under the late Sergeant-at-Arms had not run away with any of the money, then of course the present Sergeant-at-Arms would have taken all when he assumed the duties of the office. Why not then take what is left and give the Government credit for it, and make up the account as if nothing had occurred? I think, therefore, we ought to pass the bill introduced by the gentleman from New York, to make the Sergeant-at-Arms a disbursing officer, and let him take the money as he would if the whole fund that should be on hand in his office was there and all accounted for. Let him take what is left and disburse it.

Mr. REILLY. Will the gentleman from Illinois allow me a question?

Mr. PAYSON. Certainly.

Mr. REILLY. Suppose the resolution be adopted and that the select committee should report that the House had no control over this fund, which report was concurred in by the action of the House, Mr. Leedom being relieved of the custody of the fund by the adoption of this resolution, what would then be the status of the fund?

Mr. PAYSON. We will cross that bridge, I will state to my friend, when we get to it. The money in the interim would be in safe custody at least.

Mr. REILLY. But it seems to me that you are beginning at the wrong end of the question, and that you only add to the complications without relieving the situation. [Cries of "Question!"]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolution. The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 68, noes 84.

So the resolution was rejected.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. MCKINLEY. I move that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

VACANCY, BOARD OF MANAGERS SOLDIERS' HOME.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution I send to the desk, and ask its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas General John F. Hartnaff, of Pennsylvania, late a manager of the Soldiers' Home, has recently deceased, and for that reason a vacancy now exists in the Soldiers' Home Board, so that an appointment should be made to fill the same: Now, therefore,

Resolved, That General A. L. Pearson shall be selected as a member of said Board, to fill said vacancy, to serve thereon for the term as fixed by law.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. I wish to ask whether it does not require unanimous consent at this time to introduce that resolution?

The SPEAKER. It does.

Mr. PERKINS. Is that resolution presented for immediate consideration, or for reference?

Mr. DALZELL. I only ask to introduce it for reference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs?

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. BLOUNT. I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if it has not been the practice heretofore to embody such action as he now proposes in the sundry civil appropriation bill, instead of through reports from the Military Committee? I know, personally, that it has been done in that way since I have been a member of this House.

Mr. DALZELL. A vacancy at the last session of Congress was filled precisely in this way.

Mr. BLOUNT. I have known it to be done under the sundry civil bill, and believe that has been the usual practice.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD J. GAY.

Mr. WILKINSON. Mr. Speaker, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the House the death of my late colleague, Hon. Edward J. Gay, who was a Representative from the Third Congressional dis-

trict of Louisiana in the Forty-ninth and Fiftieth, and a Representative-elect to the Fifty-first Congress. Later on in the session I shall ask this House to take appropriate action in regard to the death of my deceased colleague. I now send to the Clerk's desk, and ask the reading and immediate adoption of these resolutions.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound regret of the death of Hon. Edward J. Gay, late a Representative from the State of Louisiana.

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to communicate a copy of this resolution to the Senate.

Resolved, That, as a further mark of respect, the House do now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to; and accordingly (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday next.

SENATE.

MONDAY, December 16, 1889.

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of February 27, 1889, reports in relation to the war claims of the State of California; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. STEWART, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of February 27, 1889, a report in relation to the war claims of the State of Nevada; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. STEWART, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of December 12, 1889, Chaplain Hibben's History of the Washington Navy-Yard; which was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication is in answer to a resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. VOORHEES]. In his absence it will lie on the table at present, unless objection be made, without being ordered to be printed.

Several SENATORS. That is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication of the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of March 3, 1889, a report on the so-called Langford land claim on the Lapwai Indian reservation in the Territory of Idaho; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. DAWES, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, requesting that the list of services by district attorneys, for payment of which there was no appropriation available, heretofore transmitted to the Senate, be returned to the Department of Justice; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and law filed in sundry spoliation claims under the act approved January 20, 1889; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Public Printer; which, on motion of Mr. MANDERSON, was, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER OF FISH AND FISHERIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting, in compliance with the act approved March 3, 1887, a statement of expenditures under all appropriations for propagation of food-fishes during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of Edward Heinzel, late a private in Company B, Twenty-third New York Cavalry, praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SHERMAN presented the petition of Encampment No. 35, Union Veteran Legion of Mount Vernon, Ohio, praying for the passage of certain legislation recommended by the national pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.