

SENATE.

FRIDAY, December 20, 1889.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed; as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 16th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draught of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian reservation in the State of California, and for other purposes." I invite your attention to the papers herein referred to, showing the necessity for the proposed legislation, and ask that the bill herewith receive careful and early consideration.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 20, 1889.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I present the petition of Christopher Tedford, late a private in Company E, Thirteenth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, praying for the enactment of a law extending the time for filing claims for arrears of pensions. This is evidently one of the printed petitions that are sent around by persons who are engaged in getting up petitions, but if genuine, as I have no reason to doubt that it is, it is deserving of such consideration as it is entitled to. I move the reference of the petition to the Committee on Pensions.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS presented the petition of Peter Dinger and 50 other citizens of Kansas, praying for the passage of what is known as the Indiana-Kansas service-pension disability bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLUMB presented resolutions adopted by a convention of ex-soldiers and sailors, held at Ness City, Kans., and resolutions adopted by the Mark D. Updegraf Post, No. 358, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, favoring certain pension legislation; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a resolution adopted by Vance Post, No. 2, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Kansas, favoring the passage of a bill donating the Fort Hays military reservation to the State of Kansas for the purpose of a State soldiers' home; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Liberty Alliance, No. 58, of Kansas, favoring the collection by the census authorities of certain information relative to the ownership, occupancy, and mortgages of American farms and homes; which were referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. STOCKBRIDGE presented a petition of Patrons of Husbandry of Rome, Mich., praying for the passage of a law forbidding the selling of promises to deliver any farm produce or stock products by those who are not the owners thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of C. J. Dickinson Post, No. 9, Union Veterans' Union, Department of Michigan, praying for the passage of the per diem rated service-pension bill; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PASCO presented a resolution adopted by the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., favoring the passage of necessary laws to increase the number of ships that carry the American flag; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DAWES presented resolutions adopted by the Woman's National Indian Association, approving Commissioner Morgan's plan for Indian education, and urging an appropriation therefor; which were referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HALE presented the petition of Nancy B. Smith, of West Brooksville, Me., praying to be allowed a pension and bounty-land warrant; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of George Andrews, of Kennebec County, Maine, praying to be allowed arrears of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Ann G. Blackington, of Rockland, Me., praying to be allowed a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Sarah F. Jones, of Ellsworth Falls, Me., praying to be allowed arrears of pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CALL. I present a resolution addressed to the Senate, and sent to me for reference to the Committee on Commerce, of the Board of Trade of Jacksonville, Fla., as follows:

Resolved, That Congress be urgently requested to devise some plan and enact necessary laws to increase the number of ships that carry the American flag; that not only should the merchant marine be greatly enlarged, but the right to use vessels on demand by the Government, and to transform them into naval cruisers and war ships at a fixed and certain rate without delay, should be secured from the owners of all vessels carrying the flag and protected by the Government; that the method should be as wise and correct as possible, but the fact should be accomplished at all hazards and at any cost.

I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Commerce. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of ex-Union soldiers and sailors of Nebo, Ill., praying that pension legislation be given precedence of all other measures in the Fifty-first Congress; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON presented a memorial of the Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring the early establishment of a United States intermediate court, as a relief for the overburdened docket of the Supreme Court; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VEST introduced a bill (S. 1556) locating the world's fair at St. Louis, Mo., and creating a corporation to carry on the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1557) to provide for limited postal-telegraph service; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CULLOM. My judgment is that the bill ought to be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, although at first it was supposed that it should go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. REAGAN introduced a bill (S. 1558) to provide for the free coinage of both gold and silver, and for the issuance of coin certificates to circulate as money, and for the retirement of United States legal-tender and national-bank notes of small denominations, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. FAULKNER introduced a bill (S. 1559) for the relief of the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1560) for the relief of John A. Baker, private, Company A, Eleventh West Virginia Infantry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1561) to remove the charge of desertion against Patrick L. Dunn; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1562) granting a pension to Mary E. Blackman; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1563) to remove the charge of desertion against Horace E. Ball; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RANSOM introduced a bill (S. 1564) to provide for the settlement of accounts with the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 1565) granting a pension to Ann Ruffner; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill (S. 1566) for the promotion of anatomical science and to prevent the desecration of graves in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill (S. 1567) to provide for the purchase of a site on which to erect a building for the use of the Post-Office Department and the United States post-office at Washington, in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 1568) granting a pension to Robert Morrison; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, in connection with the bill, the petition of Robert Morrison, of Company C and D, Fifty-sixth Regiment, East Missouri Militia, praying for a pension; and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions, to accompany the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The petition will be so referred.

Mr. COCKRELL also introduced a bill (S. 1569) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present, in connection with the bill, a petition and affidavit of Edwin F. Mathews for compensation for supplies furnished the military authorities during the late war; and I ask that these papers be referred to the Committee on Claims, to accompany the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. They will be so referred.

Mr. PIERCE introduced a bill (S. 1570) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Bismarck, N. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1571) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Grand Forks, N. Dak.; which was read

twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1572) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Fargo, N. Dak.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PASCO introduced a bill (S. 1573) to relinquish the interest of the United States in a certain parcel of land in the city of Pensacola, Fla., to Escambia Lodge, No. 15, Free and Accepted Masons; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TURPIE introduced a bill (S. 1574) granting increase of pensions, and artificial eyes, in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1575) for the relief of George W. Greenwood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLUMB introduced a bill (S. 1576) granting a pension to Robert Young; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1577) granting a pension to Francis H. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1578) granting a pension to Zachariah Peters; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas, introduced a bill (S. 1579) for the relief of the estate of Albert L. Berry, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask leave to call up the resolution I offered day before yesterday, recognizing the Republic of Brazil, for the purpose of submitting some remarks upon it at the present time.

Mr. HALE. May I ask the Senator if that will take any time?

Mr. MORGAN. I have very few remarks to submit about it.

Mr. HALE. I desire to call up a bill which it is very important should pass before the holiday recess. It will take a very short time to dispose of it.

Mr. MORGAN. I would have been entitled to the floor yesterday on the joint resolution, but yielded to an urgent request for an executive session. I hope the Senator will not now press his request.

Mr. HALE. It must be with the indulgence of the Senator, of course, and I do not press him if he desires to go on at present.

Mr. MORGAN. Yes; I desire to proceed.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask the Senator to yield to me to offer a resolution. It will take no time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Alabama yield to the Senator from New Hampshire for the present consideration of a resolution?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir; if it takes no time.

Mr. CHANDLER. If it takes any time it may go over. I think after Senators hear it, no one will make any objection to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from New Hampshire will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the standing Committee on Immigration, and the Select Committee on Indian Depredations, and the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial, be authorized to employ clerks from the date of the appointment of the chairmen of said committees, at the usual per diem paid to the other session committee clerks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, under the rule.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent that it may be passed at this time. I wish to explain—

Mr. HARRIS. Under the rules the resolution must necessarily go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so referred.

Mr. PADDOCK. The resolution proposes to provide regularly for clerks of standing committees. It occurs to me that it is not necessary that a reference should be made to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent fund, as such clerks are not paid out of the contingent fund.

Mr. HARRIS. In respect to a standing committee, I do not think the reference is necessary or the resolution necessary, because, under the rules of the Senate, a standing committee is entitled to a clerk.

Mr. CHANDLER. In response to the suggestion of the Senator from Tennessee, I will state that the disbursing clerk informs me that the resolution is necessary, and that the appointment of the chairmen of those committees supersedes their right to have their own clerks. The resolution does not take an additional dollar from the Treasury. The money that is to be paid these clerks does not come from the contingent fund; and therefore the rule does not apply which requires the reference of a resolution proposing a payment out of the contingent fund.

Mr. HARRIS. I simply called attention to what I understand to be the law in the case. I have no objection to the passage of the resolution, and shall vote for it when it comes properly before the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. The Senate at the close of the last session passed a resolution of this general character by unanimous consent. We can not waive the reference of matters to be printed, because that is fettered by a statute, but this rule, like any other rule, may be waived, as I understand, by unanimous consent. I understand that this is not an application for an investigation or to send for persons and papers, but in order to give the two or three committees named what is always given a committee, simply a clerk. I hope, if there be no objection on the part of any Senator, we shall have a unanimous consent, and that a reference of the resolution will not be necessary.

Mr. HARRIS. If neither the statutes nor the rules of the Senate absolutely require the reference, I have no objection to considering the resolution at this moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. INGALLS. Let it be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be again read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the standing Committee on Immigration, and the Select Committee on Indian Depredations, and the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial be authorized to employ clerks from the date of the appointment of the chairmen of said committees, at the usual per diem paid to the other session committee clerks.

Mr. CHANDLER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. INGALLS. I have no objection to the present consideration of the resolution, but the Senator from Nebraska said this implies no charge upon the contingent fund of the Senate. I hope that the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations or some other Senator familiar with the way in which clerks are paid will instruct us out of what fund they can be paid. In the appropriation bill for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government the clerks are appropriated for by designation, and there is so much estimated for to pay the clerks then allowed by law. This will be a mere formality until some fund can be provided out of which they can be paid; but plainly, unless the resolution is referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, these clerks will be compelled to go without money until the appropriation is made.

Mr. DAWES. The Senator from Kansas has correctly stated the matter of existing appropriations for clerks. So much has been appropriated for so many clerks. It would seem to me it would be better to make these clerks payable out of the contingent fund until further ordered. Then, when the Committee on Appropriations have under consideration the proper bill, they will, of course, incorporate them into the regular appropriation bill. But, as the Senator from Kansas says, there will be no appropriation out of which these particular clerks can be paid unless they are charged for the time being upon the contingent fund. It would seem to me that that is the proper way. It is just as long as it is short, because the contingent fund will be appropriated for, and whatever is taken out of that will have to be paid back; so that it does not make any particular difference.

Mr. PADDOCK. My understanding is that the fund for the payment of clerks to standing committees is ample. The contingent fund is not ample, and I have the authority of the financial clerk of the Senate to say that the uniform practice has been to pay the clerks of the regular committees, created by the Senate and performing regular duties, out of the fund specially set aside for clerks.

Mr. HALE. I do not see how the Senator from New Hampshire can get any money for the clerks unless it is provided in terms that it shall be taken from any contingent fund. The legislative appropriation act of last year provides in detail, as suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts, for certain clerks, and then it provides for clerks of Senators; but if new clerkships are created for new committees, I do not see how the Senator from New Hampshire can get the money for the clerks unless he provides for it in the resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER. The various Senators who have spoken on this subject have convinced me that the payment of these clerks must be made from the contingent fund of the Senate, and therefore I desire that the resolution may be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I do not wish to detain the Senator from Alabama any longer.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed joint resolution (H. Res. 14) for removing damages caused by floods in Sacramento and Feather Rivers; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the resolution of the Senate tendering the thanks of Congress to Hon. Melville W. Fuller, Chief-Justice of the United States, for the address delivered by him on the occasion of the commemoration of the inauguration of George Washington, the first President of the United States.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. Newton W. Nutting, late a Representative from the State of New York.

SACRAMENTO AND FEATHER RIVERS.

Mr. STANFORD. I ask unanimous consent of the Senate that the joint resolution just received from the House of Representatives may be taken up and acted upon immediately. There is an appropriation already made for the improvement of the Sacramento River. A great flood has occurred there, and great damage has been done and threatens the navigation unless something is done immediately, and the resolution is to use this money already appropriated in that direction under the control of the Engineer Department. It has just passed the House, and I ask its consideration by the Senate at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from California asks for the present consideration of the joint resolution (H. Res. 14) for removing damages caused by floods in Sacramento and Feather Rivers. It will be read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the balances unexpended of the appropriations for improving Sacramento and Feather Rivers, California, passed August 30, 1882, July 5, 1884, August 5, 1886, and August 11, 1888, not exceeding \$110,449.67 in all, are hereby made immediately available for expenditures in improving navigation by repairing the damages caused by floods in the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, subject only to the restriction contained in section 3 of the river and harbor act which became a law August 11, 1888.

By unanimous consent, the joint resolution was read twice by its title, and considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HAWLEY. I should like to ask, for information, whether the joint resolution refers to unexpended balances? Have not all those unexpended balances, after the lapse of two years, gone back to the Treasury? Are there any such balances?

Mr. COCKRELL. Those for rivers and harbors do not go back to the Treasury.

Mr. BECK. River and harbor appropriations unexpended do not go back to the Treasury.

Mr. HAWLEY. Very well.

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

RECOGNITION OF THE UNITED STATES OF BRAZIL.

Mr. MORGAN. I now call up the joint resolution introduced by me day before yesterday recognizing the Republic of Brazil.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution (S. R. 29) recognizing the United States of Brazil as a free, independent, and sovereign state is now before the Senate, and the Senator from Alabama has the floor.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I am well aware that the subject presented in this joint resolution is one of a very important and very delicate character; and I would not venture to address the Senate upon the subject now but for the reason that I feel impressed with the necessity of having action taken by Congress in addition to that which has been indicated in the President's message as having been taken by the executive department upon this question.

The President has gone as far as, I think, his constitutional powers and the practice of the Government would warrant him in going in this matter, by recognizing the Provisional Government, and leaving it to the Department of State to determine hereafter as to the stability of the powers that may be present in Brazil; that the President will open and hold diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government and postpone further recognition until our minister there can be satisfied that the Government which has been established in Brazil is one of a permanent character. But I think that it is necessary now, as a duty that Congress owes to the history of the United States in the present attitude of this question, that there should be a conjoint declaration by the legislative and executive powers of the Government as to what is the *status quo* in Brazil.

The sentiment of this joint resolution is probably approved by almost every man in the United States; I think I might say safely by every man of intelligence in the United States. In approving this sentiment, and in acting upon it, and in expressing our congratulations to the people of Brazil, that they have cast aside the principle of monarchy in their Government, and have adopted that of republicanism, there is not the slightest criticism in the public mind of the United States against the conduct of that patriotic and eminent man, Dom Pedro, who has been deposed from the imperial throne in that state. His methods of government, his fondness for his people, his attachment to liberal institutions, his concessions on all occasions to the self-governing power of the people themselves have been so conspicuous that our people have all of them formed for him a more distinct and a higher personal attachment than they have ever felt for any emperor who existed since our history began.

But, sir, his very liberality and the concessions which he constantly made to his own people operated as an inducement, if not an invitation, to those people to change their form of government whenever, in their sovereign will, they thought that it was best for their interests that they should do so; and his virtual abdication, not a formal one, but an actual one, I believe, was so immediate, so peaceful, so kind, and attended with such affectionate declaration on his part toward the

people of Brazil, as that we can but believe that, watching the course of events in his own empire, he had sedately made up his mind that the people of Brazil were entitled to have self-government, and that the house of Braganza had no longer the moral or political right in that empire to determine and designate who should be his successor upon the throne, or that the throne should continue as the repository of the sovereign power of Brazil.

The attitude of the United States in respect of all the countries of this hemisphere is a very distinct one, and very different in all of its aspects from that which is held in respect of any foreign monarch or royal government. This attitude was assumed very early in the history of the Government, assumed deliberately and confidently, and has been reasserted on every opportune occasion from the date of its announcement by President Monroe down to the last message which we have had from the President of the United States. It has also been asserted in various resolutions and in state papers of different characters. We have often and over repeated the declaration which President Monroe gave sanction to in his message, called the Monroe doctrine.

The attitude of the Government for more than half a century in reference to the colonization and government of this hemisphere by the monarchies of Europe, I think, compels us, if we are fixed in our opinions and policies, to conform the state of public law in the United States to our oft-repeated declarations.

The first declaration that was made on this subject is well known to Senators, but I prefer to put it in the RECORD, as I have it convenient and it is very brief. Mr. Monroe, in his message to Congress in 1823, said, amongst other things:

That the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers.

We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the European powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.

With existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere; but with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any manner their destiny by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.

That was a very clear and distinct statement of the attitude of this Government in regard to these two questions of colonization and domination, which has not been departed from by any of our Presidents, nor do I remember that any American statesman has ever called in question the soundness of that declaration.

When Mr. Canning was minister of foreign affairs of Great Britain and Mr. Rush was United States minister to Great Britain, and the question of European interference with Spanish American colonies was being considered, Mr. Monroe consulted with Mr. Jefferson in regard to the proper course to take. Jefferson's reply to the President, dated October 21, 1823, was as follows:

The question presented by the letters you have sent me is the most momentous which has ever been offered to my contemplation since that of Independence. That made us a nation. This sets our compass and points the course which we are to steer through the ocean of time opening on us. And never could we embark on it under circumstances more auspicious. Our first and fundamental maxim should be never to entangle ourselves in the broils of Europe; our second never to suffer Europe to intermeddle with the cis-Atlantic affairs. America, North and South, has a set of interests distinct from those of Europe and peculiarly her own. She should, therefore have a system of her own separate and apart from that of Europe. While the last is laboring to become the domicile of despotism, our endeavor should naturally be to make our hemisphere that of freedom.

President Adams, on the 15th of March, 1826, in his message to Congress, speaking of the Mexican and Central and South American states, said:

To attempt the establishment of a colony in these possessions should be to assert, to the exclusion of all others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroachment upon existing rights of the United States.

I refer to these matters, not because I am aware of any actual combination or scheme that is being formed or has been already formed for the purpose of the restoration of Dom Pedro, or any other member of the house of Braganza to the imperial throne in Brazil, but for the purpose of showing how distinct our Government has been in the assertion of its attitude and its right, as the leading American republic, to have a voice in what concerns the Governments on this hemisphere, without involving itself in the slightest degree in that other difficult situation, which we have always tried to avoid, of forming entangling alliances with foreign powers. The Governments of the western hemisphere are not considered as foreign powers in the course of our diplomatic history and our resolutions and declarations in respect of the question whether or not we have something to say when there is a fundamental change in the system of their government.

I coincide, Mr. President, with due modesty, I hope, in that declaration I have read, made by Mr. Jefferson, that it is our business and our duty to proceed presently to make and ultimately consummate the making of the western hemisphere the home of republican institutions and not the home of despotism or despotic institutions. We

have made many declarations in the Senate and in both Houses of Congress following up this idea. The latest one was a joint resolution that passed through the Senate on the 26th of January, 1889, I believe, by the unanimous voice of this body, in these words:

That the Government of the United States will look with serious concern and disapproval upon any connection of any European Government with the construction or control of any ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien or across Central America, and must regard any such connection or control as injurious to the just rights and interests of the United States and as a menace to their welfare.

SEC. 2. That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to communicate this expression of the views of the Government of the United States to the Governments of the countries of Europe.

That resolution, as I understand it, proceeded on the idea of foreign colonization, or colonization under the influence of a trans-Atlantic power, for we were then leveling our resolutions, not against a monarchy and its efforts to dig that canal, but against the French Republic. So we had of course to stand upon the idea (separated from the political question of imperial domination in the United States) that foreign Governments across the Atlantic Ocean should not be permitted to exercise governmental power upon this hemisphere in the nature of a power of colonization.

The attitude held by this Government for more than half a century in reference to the colonization and government of this hemisphere by the monarchies of Europe, compels us, if we are fixed in our opinions and policy, to conform the state of the public law in the United States to our oft-repeated public declarations in that behalf.

The first distinctive and certain public declaration on this subject was by President Monroe in 1823. The latest declaration of the Senate was in 1888.

These repeated declarations, of which many have been made, have been cautious and in the nature of notice to the world, in order to prevent, as they have prevented, the execution of plans formed on the other hemisphere for establishing imperial colonies and for usurping Governments already established on the western hemisphere.

Such action on our part seems to demand the solemn concurrence of the proper departments of our Government, as well for the purpose of authenticating the expression of the public sentiment and the will of the people, as to declare the state of the law for their government and to establish a fixed policy that our public officers shall be bound to respect.

If the doctrine and policy, thus so often announced, is worthy of our attention and is to claim our respect abroad, it demands solemn recognition at our hands.

This doctrine and the duties it imposes upon us are different from and lie much deeper than those powers that come from the laws of nations, or the practice of all neutral powers, or from our Constitution, in virtue of which our Chief Executive may, from time to time, select the persons with whom diplomatic intercourse shall be held, either as representing a *de facto* or a *de jure* Government in a foreign state.

These are the necessary ministerial and executive powers that must attend all diplomatic intercourse, but nothing is to be implied from their exercise as to the approval or disapproval of the Government or its principles or its actual legitimacy.

When our minister in Brazil has become satisfied that the republic is established and recognizes it as such he will only make a declaration that Congress or the President could change at pleasure. His action would not be final, nor would it express the will of the United States except in reference to the situation as it appeared at the time.

Whether Brazil is a republic or an empire is a different and far greater question than is presented as to the *de facto* or *de jure* right of one man or many to represent that state.

The question that I ask Congress to decide is whether Brazil is a republic or an empire and whether the house of Braganza still has the power to place an emperor on its throne.

The question, in its last analysis, is whether the house of Braganza or the people of Brazil are the repositories of the sovereign powers of that state.

This is a question the answer to which is perfectly clear now, but it may become clouded by later events. I think it unwise that we should await those later events before we take our ground in conformity with the Monroe doctrine and announce the fact that the empire has disappeared in Brazil, and that the republic exists. Whether the representatives of that republic are acting merely *de facto* or whether they act *de jure*, whether they act under a provisional or a permanent form of government, is a matter that concerns us only so far as it relates to the *personnel* of the government and the individuals with whom we may open and conduct diplomatic intercourse; but the other grander, graver fundamental question is already a historical fact, and so I desire that it shall be announced by the United States Government that the empire has disappeared from Brazil and the republic is there.

This question will not be definitively answered, so far as Congress is concerned, either by the indefinite postponement of the recognition of the republic by our minister at Rio Janeiro, or by his proclamation, when made, that Brazil is a republic. He may create a sort of diplomatic estoppel upon our executive department, either by acting or refusing to act; but he will never decide finally for this Government whether Brazil is, in fact, a monarchy or a republic. He can not de-

termine under any power conferred upon him by the Constitution of the United States, or by the laws of this Government, the great and vital fact, now being discussed in this hemisphere, whether Brazil is a republic or whether it is a monarchy. I speak of it as a great and vital matter, because we have made it vital by the attitude we have assumed, since 1823, to say the least of it, by the declaration on our part that no empire, or kingdom, or royal authority, even though it may be in the form of a crown colony, is to be imported across the Atlantic Ocean and planted upon the western hemisphere.

If the imperial power appears in Brazil after this day, it will appear there in the nature of a power new and foreign to that country, of a power abdicated, or from which an emperor has been expelled or overthrown and reinstated by some authority. At the present moment there is no such authority in Brazil, and there being no empire there, and this being a fundamental and radical question as it is related to American politics and American declarations, now is the time for us to act and to declare that historical fact and to put it upon our statute-books and in control of our diplomatic relations with Brazil, so that hereafter there shall be no doubt that whoever may succeed to the empire, if it is re-established, will succeed against the Monroe doctrine and in spite of it.

We are not fully informed, I confess, Mr. President, as to all the facts that bear upon this very grave question, but there is not a court in the United States to-day, I think, that would not take judicial knowledge of the fact that Dom Pedro is no longer Emperor of Brazil. If Dom Pedro, in Portugal, or Austria, or wherever he may be, should issue any decree, within the competency of the Emperor of Brazil according to its constitution, and undertake now to give that the force and effect of public law, there is not a court in the United States that would not take judicial notice of the fact that his throne is vacant, and that the empire has ceased, and that an edict or rule or law, or whatever else you please to call it, emanating from that authority would have no force or validity. If that be so, if the courts of the United States would be bound at this time to take judicial notice of this fact, certainly the legislative and executive departments of this Government may do likewise; and there is nothing doubtful, nothing dangerous, in the Congress of the United States making that declaration public and decisive, to last until, by some authority, the people of Brazil shall reverse it. As the matter stands to-day, the Congress of the United States has the perfect right to recognize the non-existence of the Empire of Brazil and the existence of the republic, and I desire to place that recognition on record formally, plainly, and boldly, I will not say defiantly, but, in the energetic use of the great powers that belong to us both morally and politically in this country, to place that declaration on record, so that it may be referred to hereafter as a public fact recognized and established by the Congress of the United States fixing the attitude of this Government in respect to the Brazilian Republic.

It is our duty to do this, and in doing it we shall save serious trouble to Brazil. We shall break down those secret machinations which are now working, as we are informed, like the poison of a fever amongst the population of that country, and we will check the enterprises of certain factions that are waking up, or being stirred up, to the possibility of the restoration of the empire. When Maximilian came across the water under the auspices of France and Austria, and took possession of the Government of Mexico and revolutionized it, took possession of its armies and military power in that republic, there were enough of Mexicans bearing his standard to make it for a while a very doubtful question whether the people of Mexico were not ready to establish an imperial instead of a republican state. Juarez, that distinguished leader of the Mexican nation, was so broken down in his fortunes, so distressed and worried that he reached, if I remember correctly, Paso del Norte on one occasion just before the change in his fortune, with not more than three hundred armed men. Turning upon his enemy, and feeling that he was supported and sustained by the innate love of the Mexican people for a free constitutional government, he commenced his marches on toward the south, and, sustained by a moral public sentiment in the United States, which then had upon its hands the greatest war of history, he progressed, fighting his way toward his capital, until finally he brought Maximilian and his Mexican generals, men formerly high in favor and authority, before the judgment of a court-martial, condemned them to death, and executed them.

We must not conclude because there is some exhibition in Brazil of an adhesion to the empire, that therefore the movement in favor of a republic is not a sedate one—one that is not likely to be permanent. Of all of the men in Brazil, that man who had the greatest interest at stake, seeing a change in public opinion in Brazil, which had been progressing for many years, concluded that it was his duty as a patriot and a citizen, as a lover of his country, to allow the people to establish in themselves the right of self-government, in preference to the doctrine which held him upon his throne with the right in the house of Braganza to dispense sovereignty to the people of Brazil.

There are twenty-one States in Brazil. They are called "provinces," but each of them has its separate legislature. The governor of each of these States is appointed by the Emperor of Brazil; but in respect of their autonomy in all other matters their organization is almost as com-

plete and as sovereign as that of the States of the American Union. There is nothing left for those States to do but to provide the necessary political arrangements to unite themselves in a federal republic and supplant the Provisional Government that now exists at Rio de Janeiro.

The situation in Brazil is entirely favorable to the establishment of a republic based upon the idea of a proper distribution and balance of powers which belongs to the system under which we so happily live to-day. There is nothing to prevent it. It is in a better condition to-day for the exercise of all these powers than any South American state was at the time of the declaration of its independence from Spanish power. There is no trouble about it.

But the newspapers inform us—I have no doubt the information is correct—that machinations are going on in Brazil and elsewhere for the purpose of reversing this declaration, to which Dom Pedro gave his acquiescence in the most distinct, conspicuous, and decisive manner.

I happened this morning to see what purports to be a telegram in one of our morning papers from London, which reads as follows:

INIMICAL TO THE NEW REPUBLIC.

LONDON, December 19.

It may be regarded as certain that there are troublous times ahead for Brazil. The downfall of the Empire and the probable confiscation of church property have caused a virtual combination of European monarchies inimical to the new Republic, which may follow up protest by force. The navy is understood to be lukewarm toward the new Government, and the most will be made by continental countries, particularly Germany, of the danger to the life and property of their subjects in the Brazils. It will be quite in order for war ships of several nations to look into the harbor of Rio during the winter, and their presence there will naturally have an encouraging effect upon the conservative and clerical elements.

The constitution of Brazil adopted the Roman Catholic religion as the religion of the state, and the Government of Brazil largely supports the church out of its treasury. Nevertheless, other religionists are admitted to the free exercise of their particular beliefs and to have their congregational organizations and the like, where there is no disturbance of the public peace and no invasion of the rights of the church established according to the Brazilian constitution. The same thing existed in the constitution of the Empire of Mexico, headed by Yturbe, and was transferred into the constitution of the Republic of Mexico, and it was that express avowal of a state religion in the constitution of Mexico that led to the numerous subsequent changes in her government. It was the cause of more bloodshed, compared with the population that they had in Mexico, than slavery was the cause of in the United States as compared with our population.

The strife was incessant for more than half a century, and the successions to the Presidential office were as numerous as the years that marked the life of the Republic of Mexico.

Finally, when Juarez got into power in Mexico, the constitution was reformed and that item was stricken out, and Mexico became, in truth, a free Government, divorced from religious institutions so far as the state was concerned.

I look forward with apprehension, and have all the time, Mr. President, to the reappearance in Brazil of this same controversy; and it may be that Brazil may not be able to rid herself of that danger from the combined influences of what are called the conservative or imperial party and the clerical parties there, for even years to come. Mexico was not. She had her period of travail running through more than half a century growing out of this great mistake in her organic law; but Mexico stood firm as a republic; she maintained her organization as a free, self-governing power; she repudiated, in the midst of her deepest and worst anxieties and anguish, all relation to, and dependence upon, foreign empires or kingdoms. Mexico stood by our side on this question even when she had provoked our hostility and we had in turn almost decimated her population and taken from her more than half of her territory; she stood by her free self-government with her republican flag continuing to wave, and it was never hauled down by the consent of the Republic of Mexico or the people of Mexico. We continued to recognize her as a sister republic, though we fought her and conquered her, and put a custom-house officer in Vera Cruz and a governor-general in the capitol at the city of Mexico. She never abandoned free government and republican institutions, and she is entitled to the gratitude of all generations. Mexico has my most profound respect for having maintained her adhesion to republican forms of government and her reliance upon the right of self-government as the true basis of all free government. Mexico has a proud history in the fact that she was able to hold to and defend this doctrine of true liberty and of the rights of man, although she was torn by fierce dissensions in her bosom relating to conscience and religion.

Brazil may have a history something like that. It is not for me to say. I hope it may not turn out to be so. But if she has to suffer these evils and has to maintain her republican stand for fifty years to come in bloodshed and turmoil and carnage, so much is the greater and so much is the better reason why her elder sister, yes, her foster-mother, the United States of America, should express towards those people an affectionate sympathy and throw around them the panoply of her protection, at least to the extent of making the moral assertion and legal declaration that she is of right free and is an independent and sovereign power.

Dom Pedro's departure from Brazil was a very peculiar act, and, while

he is said not to have entered a formal abdication, while he is said to hold himself still obedient to the will of the people of Brazil, Dom Pedro left under the flag of Brazil and upon a Brazilian war-ship, and he sailed to the port of Lisbon, in Portugal, and there that flag was hauled down as he was delivered on shore. The Portuguese authority required that the ship should drop down out of sight of her forts before it was allowed to hoist the flag of the republic, and that ship returned to Brazil, not by the orders of Dom Pedro, but by the orders of the Brazilian Republic.

Therefore, sir, it might be said that the last act of Dom Pedro in stepping from the deck of that ship on shore with the flag of Brazil floating over him was an act of abdication. If he was then in duress, it was by the sovereign power of the distant republic. It may be that when the committee in charge of public affairs in Rio de Janeiro demanded of him that he should go aboard that ship and depart with his family and his effects from the country, that was an act of expulsion; but he went, and, as far as a man could be said to go voluntarily under such circumstances, he gave his consent to his departure, and when that flag waved over him in the port of Lisbon, where his family was, where the house of Braganza was present in imperial authority to protect and defend him, when, without objection, he saw that ship depart and go to the offing in order that it might raise the flag of the republic, Dom Pedro, by that act, abdicated or abandoned his throne and extinguished the empire. That was the result of his voluntary act, and Portugal was the witness to his dethronement.

It must follow, sir, there is no Empire of Brazil, and if an empire is hereafter founded in Brazil, it will be contrary to the Monroe doctrine, and to all the declarations which we have made from that time to this against the coming of imperial authority from abroad to establish, or to occupy, a throne on the western hemisphere. It is our own declaration that stands in the way of imperial access to this hemisphere, and forbids imperial resurrection after an empire has perished here.

I wish to refer for a moment to President Grant's second annual message, in 1870, to show what action he thought it was legitimate to take as the Executive of this country on a very notable occasion. Mr. Fish, the Secretary of State, in writing to Mr. Washburne about the last French revolution, says:

As soon as I learned that a republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and that the people of France had acquiesced in the change—

Not confirmed it or established a new government, but "acquiesced"—

the minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, and to tender my congratulations and those of the people of the United States. The re-establishment in France of a system of government disconnected with the dynastic traditions of Europe appeared to be a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans. Should the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction to our people. While we make no effort to impose our institutions upon the inhabitants of other countries, and while we adhere to our traditional neutrality in civil contests elsewhere, we can not be indifferent to the spread of American political ideas in a great and highly civilized country like France.

How can we be indifferent to their spread in this country, where so much has been said in following up this distinctive policy announced by Mr. Monroe, always the policy of every true American citizen, that republican institutions should, in the end, by the voluntary consent of the people of the different states on this hemisphere, supplant and supersede entirely monarchical institutions?

Mr. President, the day that Dom Pedro left Brazil was the most auspicious day that has occurred in the history of the western hemisphere within a century. It was a day almost as much to the credit of the people of the United States as was the day of the declaration of their independence from Great Britain or the day that announced the final consent of that power to our independence and sovereignty. It was through the influence of our example, our history, our teachings; through those benignant influences which it has been our happiness to extend now over all the southern hemisphere, that Brazil has been enabled to rise to that proud eminence where her people assume to themselves the right of sovereignty, the right of local self government, and by the mere force of their quiet protestation to banish the empire from Brazil.

Through human agencies no other such perfect revolution has ever yet been accomplished as that was. Nothing so grand or so excellent has ever been achieved in the history of any nation, because this revolution was accomplished with so little expenditure of blood and money. We have come now to that day and time, it seems, when upon this hemisphere at least, and I hope elsewhere in the world, the people, by their quiet and solemn announcement of their right of sovereign power and their right to rule themselves, can call upon the monarchies of this earth to abdicate and remove themselves from their imperial thrones. They obey because they recognize in the will of the people a majesty greater than theirs.

Humanity is at last clothed with the powers and responsibilities of self-government, and every man is to have and feel his moral obligation arising from his duty to his Government.

What duties does this new condition in Brazil devolve upon the United States of America? With this western hemisphere all Chris-

tian from Greenland to Patagonia, in all the great things that we have got to do hereafter, in that march of events in which we are to take the lead in the future history of the world, we are to have no religious wars, no disturbance by sectarians embattling themselves against each other, no shedding blood for opinion's sake and in the name of religion. All the states of this hemisphere are ranged under one banner so far as their religious beliefs are concerned. With the exception of certain provinces, such as Canada, Honduras, the British and Dutch Guianas in South America, this whole hemisphere is republican, and even in those colonies, where they have any right of government, they govern through the representative principle, and, in fact, look to the people for their authority to rule.

There was never anything occurring in the history of this western hemisphere, or in the history of the world, for which the people of the United States could more justly indulge in self-gratulations, or more justly extend their congratulations to the nations that have been concerned in this throwing off of the monarchical principle. It comes to this: The people of Brazil have declared and Dom Pedro has conceded that it is their right and their duty, henceforth and forever, to derive whatever of sovereignty may exist in that country, from the people there assembled, as citizens, and not to look to "the divine right of kings," or the descent of strains of blood from the loins of royal monarchs abroad for any authority whatever in their government.

I do not see any reason, Mr. President, why we should halt or hesitate to come at once to this declaration, and to place it upon our statute-books and to let the European world know, as well as Brazil, that they have friends in this grand Republic who are ready to stand by the principles of this Government of ours whenever they are freely and voluntarily accepted by any nation on this hemisphere.

I therefore move the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I sympathize with the Senator from Alabama in much that he has said. I hope—and in that I speak the hope of almost every citizen of the United States—that the recent movement in Brazil will lead to the establishment of a firm, broad, and powerful republic, with institutions kindred to our own. I feel that it is a great event, one of the greatest events in our times. We are glad when the people of an American empire assume the burden and enjoy the blessings of self-government. But a question arises of grave importance, and that is whether the time has come when the Congress of the United States should undertake to recognize this new republic among the powers of the earth.

Look at the situation of Congress. This Senate is scarcely organized, although a permanent body. We have not been in session a sufficient time to examine or ascertain the facts. We have no official information of the details of this revolution; we have only newspaper accounts coming to us through English and other sources. We have not the information on which any legislative act whatever should be based. We have no information from our own Government to justify any act of a grave character by the Congress of the United States.

Not only that, this act should have the sanction of the House of Representatives. It requires the concurrent action of the two Houses.

Mr. MORGAN. It is a joint resolution.

Mr. SHERMAN. This is a joint resolution, and yet the other House is not fully organized. The committee that should have charge of this subject in that branch is not yet appointed or announced; and therefore it is scarcely worth while for us to hurry this through the Senate of the United States, knowing that no action can be had upon it in the other House.

It seems to me, then, that the proper way is to refer this resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, of which the honorable Senator from Alabama is a distinguished member, and it will be considered and no doubt rapidly and quickly acted upon. I agree with him, and I trust we may, when the facts are fully known, by the unanimous vote of the Senate, in due time recognize the Republic of Brazil. No one will more cheerfully vote for such a proposition than I.

But I have another feeling that would make me hesitate about hurrying through in unusual haste action upon this question. While I believe that a republic ought to take the place of the Empire of Brazil, yet after all there is a feeling of respect for one of the most distinguished men of our century, a man who, though an emperor, never exercised powers as great as our President; an emperor who was always willing to yield to the will of his subjects; an emperor who never did an unkind act, and in all his long reign was a more thorough democrat and a more thorough republican than any emperor who ever before in the history of the world held that rank. Under these circumstances, as he has substantially acquiesced in the change of government, we can well wait until in due time we will be informed of the adoption of a republican government by the several States or provinces of Brazil.

The present Government is purely a provisional government, calling itself a provisional government, only seeking to preserve the peace until the people can be represented in some constituent assembly. Until that great event is accomplished it seems to me that we ought to look silently on and wait. We hope, however, that this Government, now provisional, will soon be made permanent, and if it is, then the United States of Brazil will take its place in an orderly way among the nations of the world.

I hope, therefore, that this resolution will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I submit that motion.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I wish to say first a word about that, if the Senator will allow me. I suppose, of course, the objection to the present consideration of the resolution will carry it over, and it will have to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations; but I wish to say that I have done what I could to settle the troubles that I think are arising, and I wish to say to the Senator from Ohio if trouble comes of all this delay, I will not be responsible for it.

Mr. SHERMAN. No, I do not think anybody here is.

Mr. EVARTS. Mr. President, the attitude of this Government and of this country to the hopes, the interests, and the established form of republican governments on this hemisphere needs no emphasis by any additional declaration of our attitude upon that general subject. We are looking with alacrity to any opportunity that may present itself by which we shall recognize on this hemisphere the last disappearance of monarchical form, whether it be colonial or be definite and domestic in an empire. But the attitude of this question is this: We wait to know that the will of the nation has expressed itself by authority and with power in the change which the nation has to make. Our Government in the executive power is vested with all the authority to recognize, and it is endowed with the only direct means of learning the condition of things abroad upon which this nation shall proceed in recognition.

I agree that the two Houses of Congress may take such initiation as they see fit. They may await the action of our executive government and information through it sent to us; or we may act upon a knowledge of the events of the world, but we shall all agree that the orderly and only safe method, that will not require us to retrace our steps, is that we should be advised by our executive government what its information is as to the question whether the people of a foreign state have changed their form of government and established a new one.

It would be very awkward, Mr. President, for the two Houses of Congress assembled here to pass a resolution that as a matter of fact and in substance the Government of Brazil had been changed, quite in advance of any assembly there called to express the will of the people of that state on this subject. Our Government, through the Executive, may possess itself of any such knowledge as makes it a stage of policy that the right hand should be extended in order that obstacles may not be thrown in from outside when we would wish to give all the countenance and all the protection that belong to it to the new order of affairs. But that we, as an original act of Congress, should pass a decree, as it were, as to the state of government in Brazil, when no assemblage within that state has declared it, it seems to me is an attitude that we never should assume.

I did not hear the resolution, as I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from Alabama opened his eloquent speech, and I would ask that the resolution may be now read again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be again read.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the United States of America congratulates the people of Brazil on their just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the free consent of the governed, expressed in their repudiation of monarchic rule and in their recent adoption of a republican form of government;

And that the United States of Brazil is, by this act, recognized as a lawful and rightful Government;

And that said Republic is, of right, entitled to exercise and enjoy international comity, and all the benefits of the laws of nations, as a sovereign power, and the benefits of all rights, privileges, and advantages under the existing treaties that were concluded between the United States of America and the late Empire of Brazil;

And that this declaration of the state of the public law in the United States of America shall be notified to the United States of Brazil by the President;

And that the President, by his proclamation, shall require the people and Government of the United States, and of the several States, and all persons in authority therein, to recognize the flag of the United States of Brazil as the flag of a free, sovereign, and independent state.

Mr. EVARTS. Now, Mr. President, it will be perceived that the basis of this very thorough recognition of a change of government stands upon the averment that the people of Brazil have so changed their government and established a new one in the place of the old. It is not for us, it seems to me, to find in the evidence now before us that we have the authentic evidence that that is the stage in which the process of change has culminated in its completion.

I will agree with the Senator from Alabama in his sentiment, if not in any precise statement he made—for that I can not recall—that this Government ought to feel that its attitude should not stand in the way of the transfer of government from monarchical institutions on this hemisphere to a free republican establishment. But we can not anticipate a state of things which we impute to the foreign condition of a state in the southern portion of our hemisphere which we are not yet apprised of.

I therefore hope that the motion of the Senator from Ohio to refer this resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations will prevail.

Mr. INGALLS. Mr. President, it is a bad time in this world for kings. The age of prerogative, of privilege, and of class distinction is rapidly passing away, never, we hope, to return. There is a sublime impulse, an irresistible contagion about the political ideas of self-gov-

ernment and individual liberty which is destined at no distant day, I am confident, to sweep away the last vestiges of monarchical and aristocratic power upon the globe.

France is a republic; the tendency to republicanism in Germany is unmistakable; and there may be Senators now here who will ultimately be called upon to recognize the United States of England as a free, independent, and sovereign republic. But Brazil did not come within the category of despotisms. It was a republic in everything but name. It was governed by an illustrious, liberal, generous ruler, who was in favor of constitutional liberty and personal freedom, who, though emperor by title, was practically president for life of that country.

There are recitations in this joint resolution to which I am not willing to give my assent. It is not established satisfactorily that the people of Brazil have by just and peaceful assumption of the powers, duties, and responsibilities of self-government, based upon the consent of the governed, expressed their repudiation of monarchical rule. Every avenue of communication with the Empire of Brazil has been stopped. We are without authentic information from any quarter about the condition of affairs. Nothing but the vaguest rumors have reached us about the proceedings and transactions that preceded the departure of Dom Pedro. The confessed leader of the revolution was the head of the imperial army. The indications so far point unmistakably to the conclusion that it was a military *émeute*; a conspiracy planned in advance and sprung without notice upon the people; a violent assumption of the powers of the state; a *coup d'état* through which the revolutionists got possession of executive authority and compelled the abdication and departure of Dom Pedro. I have seen within the last few days a statement of an uprising in the province of Bahia in which more than five hundred men were put to the sword. That does not look very much like the assumption of constitutional powers of a free people by the consent of the governed. I doubt it very much, and I am not willing that the Senate should be committed to a declaration that might support and reinforce a usurpation much worse than the government that was overthrown.

There are some things, Mr. President, worse than a constitutional monarchy presided over by an intelligent and liberal ruler, and one of them is a despotism, or a tyranny that is based upon military usurpation, that tramples upon the rights of the people. Therefore, until we have definite information through the lawfully constituted authorities of Brazil that the people have met in convention by delegates elected for that purpose and declared their adhesion to the new government in its exercise of national authority, establishing by popular vote the fact that it has the support of its citizens, I am opposed to any further action than that already taken by the President of the United States.

I move, therefore, that the joint resolution be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MORGAN. I regret very much that the Senator from Kansas [Mr. INGALLS] is opposing the action of his own President in this matter. He is not willing at all to recognize the Government of Brazil until he gets very authenticated information that all possible measures have been provided there for the establishment of the republican government and that it has received the sanction of the people of Brazil. Our President does not put it on that ground. He says in his recent annual message:

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States.

There is, therefore, in the declaration of our Chief Executive the plain admission that a revolution in Brazil has recently occurred, and it is in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government.

He further states in his message that—

Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to continue their functions.

So we are in diplomatic correspondence with that Provisional Government, and that is a republic, and the result, the fact, accomplished by a recent revolution. The President continues:

Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption.

Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Our friendly intercourse with Brazil is necessarily with the republic, founded by the revolution, and that is continued.

After these acts "a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic" is merely perfunctory. It is no less a republic without than it will be with this "formal and cordial" act. This proceeding, when it occurs, will be not only formal, but it will be inconsequential, because the President does not recognize the old empire, but the "new republic."

Mr. President, so far as respects the declaration of the fact that a republic already exists in Brazil, the Congress of the United States ought not to wait for the expression of the people of Brazil, through some convention, in which they may approve, ratify, and confirm the establishment of a republic there. The point I make is this: The empire has disappeared from Brazil, and when it is re-established it will have to be through some new act. It is dead; to live again it must be revived.

The government of the republic, which is now recognized by the United States Government as being a republic, but provisional, must be overthrown by some new act and the empire reinstated before it can ever again exist in Brazil. The pith of my resolution is that the Congress of the United States owes it to the people of Brazil, owes it to our own attitude on the Monroe doctrine, and owes it to all foreign interveners and interferers and all who are disposed to contrive for the re-establishment of the empire, to notify the world that it contravenes the settled policy of the Government of the United States to re-establish the empire, and that we have recognized and do again recognize, through the action of Congress, in such a manner as to make that recognition obligatory on all the departments of this Government, that there is a republic in Brazil and not a monarchy.

Now, as to the uprising in Bahia, mentioned by the Senator from Kansas, I have seen the report the Senator refers to contradicted. We do not know, it is very clear, all the history of that revolution, but the powers in charge of the executive department of this Government, especially the State Department, understand authentically enough about it to declare that it is a republic, though a provisional government, and that we are now holding diplomatic relations with it. The minister from Brazil to this Government and all that belong to the Brazilian legation to-day hold their authority in this Government merely under the arrangement made between the provisional republic of Brazil and the United States of America. Dom Pedro could not dismiss one of these ministers. He has now no authority. We do not recognize any authority in him to perform any act of government.

Why do I wish the Congress of the United States to come forward and stand abreast with the President of the United States on this declaration, and to improve it so far as to make it an act of public law in the United States? It is that the machinations for the purpose of reversing that decree of the people of Brazil, recognized to be such by our own Government, shall not have encouragement from our silence, but, on the contrary, they shall meet the rebuff that is due to them and their evil and reactionary intentions.

President Grant did not hesitate when the French Republic came forward in its earliest demonstration to notify our minister in Paris by telegraph and to instruct him immediately and cordially to recognize that government as the Republic of France. He did not wait to see what the French Assembly or the French arrondissements might do in the ratification or the repudiation of this act of the new government founded on nothing but a proclamation. Instantly he flashed the demand upon the wires across the ocean that that government should come into diplomatic relations with us, and he also sent the congratulations of the people of the United States, for he spoke in their name about this matter, on the creation of the new republic.

Sir, if there is a way to encourage designs against this nascent republic in Brazil, we are pursuing that way now by delay in the passage of this resolution. I know the majority of this body have the power to carry this resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I expected as much when I offered it. I am not trying to contravene the policy of the Republican Administration of the United States, but I am trying to help it and strengthen it by an act of Congress. It is due to the people of the United States, if it may not be due to the Republican party, that we should come forward, representing the people of this country, and say to Brazil, "Here is our hand of welcome to you, coming in as a republic on this hemisphere and expelling from this hemisphere the last vestige of monarchy."

Sir, I believe in the right of popular government. I do not concede that any government of a monarchical form can be better than popular government, on this hemisphere or elsewhere. I believe that a popular government, deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and looking to themselves and their own powers for sovereignty, is the true government of mankind. It is that under which the individual man and communities, whether small or great, will find their prosperity, and their peace, and their progress.

I feel, sir, that it is our duty to say to the people of Brazil, "We are advised of your course, and though we may not know all about it, our Government has informed us that there is a provisional republic in Brazil substituted for the empire, and we desire to say that no empire will ever be re-established by foreign intervention, with our consent or acquiescence, or with the acquiescence to be implied from our silence."

We have spoken often and firmly when there seemed to be great doubt whether we were right. Now that the President has found a new republic in Brazil, let us speak for the people, and support his recognition of that Government.

I do not know what may lie behind all this reluctance to act. I do not know whether it is expected that some concessions shall be demanded from this new republic that we do not now hold from the empire at this moment, as a condition of our recognition. It is impossible for me to conceive why there should be any other than a mere cautionary reason for the delay of this matter; but we have as much right to expect machination of evil as others have to suspect a despotism in Brazil.

I do not care to force the Government of the United States into any position of embarrassment, but I can not see the slightest ground for the apprehension of embarrassment for this great Government to step forward boldly and firmly in the direction in which we have achieved

and accomplished such a magnificent history for mankind and the world, and I believe it is our duty to step out now and do it firmly, to put our feet upon the ground in a way that the people of the world will understand that we do not expect to shrink from any of the responsibility of counsel, advice, or assistance to republics on this hemisphere as against monarchies.

The party that I belong to has not any respect for a monarch, and it makes no difference who the monarch may be, how kind and benevolent and sincere a friend of his people he may be. He assumes to rule by "the divine right of kings" against the democratic idea, the fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party, and I am, therefore, prepared to stand against such usurpation of authority, though it may come down sanctified by the history of ages. The world is released from that bondage now, and every step that we take and every ray of light that is shed upon the march of our progress I welcome, sir, with an open bosom and a free hand.

I believe it is our duty now to make this declaration, but, of course, I can understand very well that this resolution is to be referred, and action upon it postponed. I do not choose to take any very great personal responsibility about it. I have taken all that it is necessary for me to take. If any Senator desires to call for the yeas and nays on the reference of the resolution, I have no objection.

Mr. MCPHERSON. Mr. President, it seems to me that the delay of a single hour, let alone the delay which we know is to follow from the expressions heard upon the other side of the Chamber by referring this resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, is disgraceful to this Government, this Senate, and the people of this country. To say that the United States of America, for weeks and months after the last vestige of monarchical government has departed from Brazil, have no word of sympathy or congratulation for that people is, I say, disgraceful in the extreme.

Here a few days ago was an empire called the Empire of Brazil. The Emperor to-day is a fugitive; he is in Europe among the monarchical Governments of Europe; and if we are to believe the statements made in the public press, at this very moment there are active efforts contemplated between the ecclesiastical and monarchical Governments of Europe to undo what the republican people of Brazil have already accomplished by peaceful measures.

Do we intend to allow that movement to take form and substance, and when the attempt is made to preserve the semblance of a republic it will be done through blood and carnage? We were not so slow as a nation a few years ago when France stood up before the nations of the world and declared herself a republic, although surrounded as she was by monarchies; and that very act by France caused the kings and emperors of Europe to tremble upon their thrones.

Now, to-day we are told by Senators in this Chamber that when the people of Brazil proclaim a republic there, the United States of America, the greatest and principal power upon this hemisphere, shall take no part with them, and not even express to them our sympathy. In that great battle for freedom the people of this Republic, as represented here in this Chamber, are to remain non-active and neutral. Brazil to-day is a republic, as are all the other countries of South America. Upon all sides of her and on every hand are republics. She was the only country a few days ago that could be called a monarchy upon the whole continent of America. We have no trade relations with Brazil of any consequence or amount. The people of the despotic countries of Europe have absolute control of that country through their trade and commerce. They can reach that people ten times easier and more effectually than we can. Their influence through all the ramifications of trade and commerce is absolutely potential, while we have no trade with Brazil and no power to reach the masses by any influence beneficial to them.

Now, to wait until we can have some expression from the people of Brazil, controlled, governed, and ground down as they will be by monarchical influence, is to simply court the restoration of an empire there.

I am surprised, to say the least, that any such expression should come from any side of the Chamber, or that a moment should be lost in saying Godspeed to the people of Brazil, who have accomplished this great overturning of the last empire upon this continent, and upon its ruins have built up a republic which, so far as we know, is exercising all its duties and all its powers with acceptability and with profit to the people of that country; that we here should stand aloof and should not declare to them our sympathy and, so far as we can offer it, our protection, seems very strange.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, I must express some feeling of surprise that my friend from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] should have introduced politics into this great international question. He is the first to do it, but he was far exceeded in that respect by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. MCPHERSON].

Now, Mr. President, the Government of the United States, in its executive branch, did everything that any mortal man believed ought to have been done. What was said by the President of the United States in his annual message was received not only without disapprobation, but with cordial approval by every part of the country. He did all that could be done in the then state of affairs. That is, he expressed

his gratification at what had occurred in Brazil, and declared that as soon as a majority of the people in any way whatever approved what had been done, the Government of the Republic of Brazil should be recognized by the United States of America. The language of the declaration, the mode in which it was expressed, received the approval of every part of the country. What then can be charged against the executive department of the Government?

Now, as to the legislative part. The Senator from Alabama took the lead in this matter, and we on this side, as a matter of course, after he introduced the resolution, could not, under the ordinary courtesies of the Senate, introduce any resolution on the subject, except in the way of amendment.

If there were such need for great haste, as is represented by the Senator from New Jersey, why did not the Senator from Alabama call up this resolution before? Here we have agreed to an adjournment for two weeks, to begin to-morrow. It is absolutely impossible, under the rules of either House, to pass this resolution now; and yet my friend from Alabama did not call it up until to-day, although he might have spoken upon it any day.

Mr. MORGAN. The Senator from Ohio will allow me to say that I attempted to call it up, and it was objected that there was a very urgent demand for an executive session, and I spread the facts on the Record.

Mr. SHERMAN. My friend from Alabama was so kind as to yield this enormous question, of vast magnitude, to executive business! I know that when he is dead in earnest to accomplish a thing of this kind, especially a great public act, he does not proceed in that way, but makes his force more effective.

Mr. President, the idea that this subject-matter is in any sense political, that this party or that party takes sides on this question, has never occurred to me for a moment. The universal aspiration of the people of the United States of all parties would be in favor of the establishment upon a firm and enduring basis of the Republic of Brazil. There is not a man, woman, or child whom I represent on this floor who does not pray that this will be the consummation and end devoutly aimed at, without regard to party; and so it is all over the country.

One of the worst things that could happen here would be to make this a party question, because it is a part of a public policy often declared, which, if it become necessary for us to maintain with force, would require and receive the heart and hand of every man, woman, and child in the land. It is not a party question, and I only make these remarks to show my honorable friend from Alabama that if he thought it was so urgent, he has himself been a laggard. He occupied the field and ground so that nobody else could trespass upon him in introducing this resolution. He has allowed it to stand until we have already agreed to an adjournment, and the House of Representatives is probably without a quorum and without a Foreign Affairs Committee.

To pass the resolution now in its present stage, without its having been considered by any committee, under the hurry and whirl of excitement, would be an act of folly and madness without precedent. As the Senator from Alabama says, it does involve grave and serious considerations. When the people of Brazil shall in any way, either by the popular vote or a constituent assembly, establish a republic we can recognize it and welcome it into the great family of republics. All we want is to be convinced that the people there are in heart behind this movement. That moment the President of the United States says they shall be fully recognized, and then Congress may express the gratification of the people of the United States at the entrance of this great republic into the family of nations; but until then I beg that Senators will not speak of sect or party or creed. Because the people of Brazil are Catholics, that will make no difference with me in my action, though a Protestant, nor ought that to enter at all into our consideration. And yet my friend from New Jersey refers to a fanciful combination of ecclesiastics of Europe and America with kings and emperors who are to combine together to restore the empire in Brazil! It is the Catholics as well as the comparatively few Protestants in that country who have produced this revolution. Without the support of those Catholics the Republic of Brazil will fade into air. I hope and believe it was a movement of the people of Brazil, without regard to religious differences, and it should be a movement of the people of America, without regard to party, to participate in consummating the important act of the birth of a great republic.

I hope, therefore, the matter will be referred, and it will no doubt receive the full and careful consideration of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. EUSTIS. Mr. President, I regret that the pending resolution will not receive the unanimous support of this body. I shall not myself misinterpret the vote of any Senator on the other side. Although he may vote to refer the resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations, I will assume that he is as desirous of giving to the Republic of Brazil speedy recognition as any Senator who will vote against the reference.

I think we ought to be thankful that the Senator from Alabama has furnished to Congress an opportunity to express its disposition and fraternal feeling with regard to the republican movement which has

been initiated in Brazil. So far as the political effect is concerned, I do not apprehend that a declaration by Congress of the recognition of the existence of the Republic of Brazil can have very extended effect. The executive department of our Government has already given instructions that our international relations should be maintained and preserved with that *de facto* republic.

But I understand this resolution to go far beyond that scope. It is a declaration to the people of Brazil that the Congress of the United States looks to them with hope and confidence, and therefore extends to them due encouragement in their effort to overthrow an empire and supplant it by a republican form of government.

Mr. President, there have been occasions when such encouragement has been of very material assistance to people engaged in such a struggle. We know that all the monarchical Governments of Europe will endeavor, by all means within their power, not only to discourage, but to destroy, that republic, if possible. We know that they can not bear with patience the extraordinary spectacle of seeing an emperor bidding farewell to his country and to his people, and wishing them Godspeed; that so far as he is concerned, so far as the dynasty of his house is concerned, he will not raise an arm or draw a sword to thwart the popular will of Brazil.

That is not the way in which emperors have behaved heretofore. They have plunged their country and their people in war, and bloodshed has been the result of almost every attempt that has been made to establish republican government on this continent or in Europe. It is that feature which will be more alarming than any other to the monarchical Governments of Europe, that so quietly, so peaceably, can an imperial dynasty be overthrown and be supplanted by a republican form of government.

This having been done, I think it is due to the people of Brazil that the people of the United States, speaking through their Congress, should extend to them every encouragement that they need; should send words of greeting to them; should send words of compliment to them, telling them that we will give them our moral support.

What surprises me is that Senators on the other side have forgotten the traditions of their own party with reference to the recognition of foreign Governments and of republics. In the case that was cited by the Senator from Alabama, the case of France, that recognition was made by our Government on the 6th of February, 1870; and the Government which was then recognized, in the midst of monarchies, in the midst of war, has survived as a republican Government to this day. When, after the battle of Sedan, the French Emperor was held as a prisoner by Germany, a few individuals in Paris proclaimed a republican form of government without consulting the people. They had no opportunity of communicating with the people of France. That government was set up in the city of Paris by a few individuals. It was called the government of the national defense committee. I say that the popular wish was not consulted. No news had reached Paris from any department of France as to what the French people desired or preferred. That republican government was proclaimed out of the windows by a few individuals. They nominated a President, they nominated a cabinet, precisely as has been done in Brazil; and what was the result? General Grant, who was President, without waiting a single day, sent instructions to Mr. Washburne to recognize that government; and this is the dispatch sent by Mr. Washburne to Mr. Favre, who was the French minister of foreign affairs:

It affords me great pleasure to advise you that I have this morning received a telegraphic dispatch from my Government instructing me to recognize the Government of the National Defense as the Government of France.

The minister of foreign affairs, appreciating the source from which came this recognition, and knowing what a great effect it would have upon the popular mind in France that that Government should be so speedily recognized by the great American Republic, replied to Mr. Washburne September 8 in a letter beginning as follows:

I look upon it as a happy augury for the French Republic that it has received as its first diplomatic support the recognition of the Government of the United States.

A Senator on the other side, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, speaks of undue haste. I would remind him that two days after the revolution took place in Brazil it was a subject of legislative debate in the French Assembly, and a resolution was there introduced and passed recognizing the Republic of Brazil.

But in the case of the recognition by President Grant, mark the difference in the circumstances and see how powerfully the case of Brazil appeals to us as compared to the case of France. In the case of France there was an Emperor who had made no concessions to the newly established government. He had surrendered no prerogatives. He had abdicated no functions of government. He was a prisoner held by the military forces of Germany, and at any moment could be released as a prisoner of war and re-enter France claiming that he was still Emperor of the French Empire.

Therefore, Mr. President, I maintain—and I only address the Senate for the reason that I am a member of this committee—that this resolution should be passed without any reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I believe it would be more decorous, more republican, more democratic, more manly for us to assert the real attitude of this Government, reflecting and representing the republican senti-

ments of the American people; to let it go forth to Brazil and to the monarchical Governments of Europe that the Congress of the United States at the first opportunity welcomed this new sister into the family of republics, holding her by the hand and encouraging her as an example, believing that that country will prosper under a republican form of government, having shown that it can, without bloodshed and peaceably, accomplish such a marvelous revolution.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, when this revolution began in Brazil nobody in the world doubted what the American people would do or say about it. There is no doubt about where the sympathies of our people are. There was no doubt as to what the executive department would do; that all its actions, its words, its correspondence, its instructions to the Navy and all would be in the direction of welcoming and encouraging the people there to the formation of a republican government. There is nothing surprising in all that. It is not at all surprising that there should be a little difference of opinion as to whether a resolution, so broad in its statements as the one before the Senate, ought to be adopted without the deliberation that a committee can give it. That is not surprising; but it is surprising that anybody in the United States should attempt to make a party question of this. That is a thing that is not only surprising, but discreditable.

Nobody, I say, doubts what the United States thinks of attempts to build republics. We welcome with all our souls a genuine movement of any people to establish upon true democratic doctrines a new member of the family of republics. But we are not fools about it. We are very radical; but, at the same time, this is the most conservative and safe Government in the world.

When our people began their great struggle their movements were made by constituent assemblies elected by and representing the people, consisting of delegates chosen by the several States.

We sent our petitions and our protests to Great Britain. We, by a Congress undoubtedly representing us, and elected by us, made our famous Declaration of Independence. It was clearly the people of the colonies who were acting.

In what I am saying here to-day I am speaking for the people of Brazil. We have not heard one solitary word from them. There was some sort of a legislative assembly there, I believe. I have forgotten the details of its construction, but it was brushed out of existence, if it was a permanent body, by this mob of revolutionists. There are ten or twenty-five or fifty men there, with some army officers at the head, who have declared themselves the republic. Now, the fundamental doctrine of a republic is that it is based upon the consent of the people. Some time has elapsed since this thing began, but communication between us and the people of Brazil has been substantially cut off. The telegraph is either shut or supervised. An occasional master of a ship has brought us some news, and an occasional commercial cipher has brought us some more. Who are these military gentlemen who say, "We are Brazil?" Have they taken—

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President—

Mr. HAWLEY. Do not interrupt me; let me finish my sentence. Have they taken a single step, so far as we are informed, to have a vote of that people and the election of an assembly which shall speak by authority? Now I will hear the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER. I was going to ask the Senator for information, whether the provinces of Brazil do not give in their adhesion to this Provisional Government?

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is what we do not know.

Mr. BUTLER. I may be misinformed about it, but we are just as well informed upon that subject as we are upon the subject the Senator was discussing, that twenty or thirty men had organized a republic there.

Mr. HAWLEY. I can not hear the Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. I say we are just as well informed of the fact that the provinces have given their adhesion to the Provisional Government as we are that those twenty or thirty or fifty men constituted themselves into a republic, which the Senator is just discussing. At least, if that is not the case, I am very much misinformed.

Mr. HAWLEY. The twenty-five or fifty men have permitted it to be reported that the provinces have sanctioned it, but we do not hear from this same military leader that there has been a popular vote anywhere. In short, I think I can challenge contradiction to the statement that there has been no official or recorded or certain judgment that the people of Brazil have done anything whatever in this matter, and therefore I say that I, for one, am waiting to hear from them, and I am speaking in accordance with the fundamental principles of republican government when I say that this action must be theirs.

There is no doubt about the liberality of conduct of our executive department, about what it has done, or about what it will do, and the world has no doubt about where our sympathy is. Is there a man in the world who needs to be assured that it is the desire of this Republic, through its Army, through its Navy, through all its influences, its words, and its deeds, that there should be hands off until that people can be heard from?

Mr. BUTLER rose.

Mr. HAWLEY. No; do not interrupt me.

Mr. BUTLER. I merely wanted to ask a question. I am not

going to enter into the debate, but I wish to ask the Senator whether President Grant had that information as to the Republic of France before he telegraphed that message to the American minister there?

Mr. HAWLEY. The condition of things in France was certainly very different from that in Brazil. We were certainly more able at once to form a judgment of the significance of the movement for a republic there. We had daily and hourly communication before and during that movement; nobody stopped the telegraph; news did not come through commercial cipher; and the people of France hastened to justify themselves by appealing to their own voters.

Mr. SPOONER. General Grant merely did what President Harrison has done.

Mr. HAWLEY. Precisely; I thank the Senator from Wisconsin. General Grant did precisely what President Harrison has hastened to do, to give the kindest words possible to the new movement for a republic.

If gentlemen here really mean to make a party question of this (which I do sincerely and profoundly regret, for they have no right to do it), it is not necessary; it would be ridiculously superfluous for the Republican party to get up before the world and make an argument to show that it was in favor of the most radical doctrines of personal liberty and governmental liberty. The Republican party need not make a speech. It points to a reconstructed Constitution and a country without a slave to show what it desires.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I intend to vote for the reference of the joint resolution, and therefore I desire to say a word or two on this subject. In the first place, there is not anybody in the Senate or in this country who can say with any degree of confidence that there is a republic in Brazil; and the assumption that there is a republic and the extending of congratulations on our part are rather premature; for so far as history has given us any knowledge on this subject in the brief time since the revolution took place there has been no government except what is common and has been frequently the case in South American countries, a dictatorship absolutely and unqualifiedly, so far as we know.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Depending upon an army for its support.

Mr. TELLER. Depending upon an army for its support. There has not been heard from any portion of Brazil one single utterance of the people. As the Senator who has just sat down said, we as republicans or we as Americans do not need to declare our adhesion to republican principles and republican government. But when some dictator alleges that he has changed a monarchical form of government to a republican government, and simply exercises the power that Dom Pedro did exercise with the greatest of generosity and with the greatest of kindness, it does not make a republic of that country.

There ought not to be any mystifying of the issue here. The question is, is there a republican government in Brazil? and that we do not know to-day. If the Senator from Alabama can give us an assurance that there is, then everybody in this country is with Brazil.

Mr. MORGAN. I rely upon the assurances contained in the message of the President.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator read from the message of the President. The President had not any more information on that subject than we have. What does he say?

The recent revolution in Brazil in favor of the establishment of a republican form of government is an event of great interest to the United States.

A movement in that direction met with our hearty approval and our sympathy everywhere.

Our minister at Rio de Janeiro was at once instructed to maintain friendly diplomatic relations with the Provisional Government, and the Brazilian representatives at this capital were instructed by the Provisional Government to continue their functions.

Mr. MORGAN. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Let me read this further from the President's message:

Our friendly intercourse with Brazil has, therefore, suffered no interruption. Our minister has been further instructed to extend on the part of this Government a formal and cordial recognition of the new republic so soon as the majority of the people of Brazil shall have signified their assent to its establishment and maintenance.

Mr. MORGAN. Now, does the Senator assert that the Government of the United States has opened diplomatic relations and correspondence with a dictator in Brazil supported simply by an army?

Mr. SPOONER. It is nothing but a provisional government.

Mr. TELLER. The President says that we have maintained relations with the Provisional Government, a temporary government, which the people there who have it now in hand, who have clutched the power they have taken from the emperor and are now exercising it, say is but temporary, but they intend to appeal to the people. However, they have not yet appealed to the people. That is the trouble we are met with. Suppose they do not appeal to the people; suppose the people of Brazil are not heard upon this question. Will it be a republic? As is suggested to me, we by our recognition of the Provisional Government as an established and a permanent government may strengthen the hands of the very men who are changing one form

of government, a limited constitutional monarchy or a liberal monarchy, to a dictatorship.

Mr. President, we have had in the past some experience with republics in South America that were republics only in name, unworthy even of the name of republic, and that brought disgrace upon republican government the world over. We do not want to make that mistake. Whenever the people of Brazil say that there is a republican government in that country, then we are for Brazil.

I speak only for myself, when I say that the supposition that the powers of Europe can interfere and prevent the creation of a republic in Brazil, if the people of Brazil are for it, is unfounded. The day has passed when the monarchies of Europe dare to say to the people of any country on the western hemisphere that they shall not exercise the right to select their own rulers and their own government in their own way. Speaking now for myself only, and speaking as a representative on this floor, I want to say (and I would be glad to have it said by every other Senator in this body) that if the people of Brazil are for a republican government and all Europe should be against them, I would put every power, every energy, and every dollar of this Government in the scale to see that the people of Brazil had a republican government. I would thrust every element of the greatness of this people to the front and sacrifice it if it need be, but what I would maintain upon this continent the right of every people to declare for themselves what kind of a government they should have. If you will make that declaration from your side of the Chamber as we will make it from ours, there will be no interference of Germany, or of Austria, or any other country with the attempt on the part of the Brazilian people to maintain for themselves a republican government based upon the consent and the will of the governed; and that alone is a republican government.

Mr. President, there is not any politics in this question; and the attempt on the part of Senators on the other side of the Chamber to say that the President ought to have moved more rapidly, or that we ought here, when it can do no good, express our congratulations, I think is rather unfortunate, to say the least. So far as I am concerned, I am for republics everywhere. I have never in my life had an idea that the best monarchical government in the world was equal to the poorest republic that ever existed when the people were allowed to be heard. I have not myself ever yielded to the notion of conservatism that a monarchical government might be more conservative, and there might be some advantage in it not in a republic. A republic with disorders, a republic with commotion, a republic with *émeutes*, as we have seen all over South America for many years, is better than the limited monarchy of Brazil, with that illustrious and liberal emperor at its head. So I rejoice if there is a movement for a republic in Brazil, but I want it to be a movement of the people of Brazil, and not of a few men who, under the pretense of a republican government, propose to maintain a despotism, such as has been maintained on the South American continent year in and year out in the past under the name of a republic.

I would have welcomed it if there had been a resolution recognizing the Monroe doctrine that would have said "if Brazil wants a republican government we pledge to Brazil our hearty support, we pledge to Brazil men, money, our influence and our strength to see that she shall have it." If the Senators on the other side are afraid of foreign intervention, of priestcraft, or higher priestly interference, let them say now, as I say here, that my vote will be given always for the maintenance of a republican government in Brazil and elsewhere, everywhere on the American continent, both north and south, whenever the people shall signify their desire to have it, against the combined powers of the world.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. President, as bearing upon this political question I ask to have an article in to-day's New York Sun, which, I suppose, is the highest Democratic authority in this country, probably in the world, read for the information of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The article will be read, if there be no objection.

The Chief Clerk read as follows:

THE TRUTH ABOUT BRAZIL.

With every week such information as reaches us from Brazil should strengthen the decision of our Federal authorities to postpone a recognition of the alleged republic until this has received authentic ratification at the ballot-box. It would ill become a government which rests on votes instead of bayonets to acclaim and foster a military dictatorship merely because the authors of a *coup d'état* see fit to call themselves republicans. By their fruits we shall know them, and the longer they delay submitting the new régime to the test of a general election the more suspicious will their motives and designs appear to the true representatives of free institutions.

It is now about five weeks since the disaffected regiments quartered at Rio de Janeiro revolted and established a provisional government. If the conspirators believed that the country stood behind them, as Louis Napoleon had reason to believe on December 2, 1851, they would long ere this have called on the Brazilian people to sanction their acts. They have used the telegraph wires to place their partisans in office throughout the provinces and they might have used the same machinery to invite the voters to the polls. In point of fact, however, not only has no day been definitely fixed for a general election, but the earliest date vaguely talked of is next August.

This unwillingness of the organizers of the revolution to meet the ordeal of the ballot-box, although the returning-board machinery would be wholly in the hands of their adherents, is inexplicable on the theory that they reflect the will of the Brazilian people. In minor respects, also, their acts can not easily be reconciled with honest intentions. Take, for instance, their broken promise to promote decentralization. Under the régime now overthrown the provinces

had local legislatures, but executive authority was exercised by delegates of the central Government at Rio de Janeiro. To improve this state of things in the direction of local self-rule, the provinces only needed the right to elect their own governors. In the manifesto issued immediately after the success of the revolt, Fonseca and his confederates pledged themselves to give the provinces this right, meaning, of course, *ad interim*, for they had no power to dictate the course of a constitutional convention regarding amendments of the nation's organic law. How this pledge has been kept we know from the experience of the province of Pará, from which, luckily, we are able to obtain some ungarbled news by mail. Far from allowing the citizens of this province to choose their own governor, the military usurpers at the capital have appointed one of their creatures to the post. Nor is that the only departure from the pretended decentralizing programme. The Pará local legislature has been dissolved, and no date has been named for the election of its successor. In other words, Pará, whose self-ruling machinery was formerly imperfect, now has no home rule at all. It turns out, however, that the revolutionists have a good deal of method in their inconsistencies. The so-called governor, and real dictator, of Pará has hastened to use his opportunities by imposing an export tax on rubber for the exclusive benefit of a company of which he is the president. That is the kind of patriot he is.

Another detail is hard to account for on the assumption that the Brazilian people have unanimously and cordially acquiesced in the revolution. Why, if that assumption be well founded, should they not be suffered to communicate by cable freely with Europe and the United States? As a matter of fact, dispatches intended to be forwarded by cable are still subjected to as rigorous a censorship at Rio de Janeiro as they ever have been in Russia. What are Fonseca and his coadjutors afraid of? What are they trying to conceal? The inference seems unavoidable that what they dread is a divulgence of the truth. Such a deduction is justified by facts that are beginning to reach us through private letters. We have learned in this way that the banks of the capital have been compelled by threats to keep the rate of exchange with Europe steady. We are also told that in the province of Maranhão the authority of the Provisional Government was only established by a massacre, and that it is repudiated by the rich and populous province of Bahia, whose chief city was formerly the capital of the country. How the news of the *coup d'état* was received in most of the other provinces, we do not know, for the assertions transmitted through official channels are justly viewed with suspicion.

But, it may be said, how could a revolution undertaken by a small regular army and a few vessels of war have succeeded in a great city like Rio de Janeiro, and in large towns like Pernambuco and Pará, unless the masses of the people sympathized with the movement? No such *coup d'état* could now be accomplished in the United States, because the small regular army would be shortly overwhelmed by the disciplined militia belonging to the various States. But on November 15, 1889, Brazil was totally destitute of militia. Steps had, indeed, been taken to create a national guard, and it was the knowledge of this fact that impelled the disaffected officers of the regular army to precipitate their outbreak. They knew that for the moment anything like organized and effective resistance would be impossible, and that its development would require time.

What at present confronts us in Brazil is a military dictatorship, which is of all régimes most hateful to genuine republicans. Not until the Brazilian people signify at the ballot-box their approval of the violent proceedings of Fonseca, ought the United States to look upon his usurpation of authority as legitimate.

Mr. CALL. Mr. President, I think that there are some objections, both of principle and expediency, to the passage of the pending joint resolution. In the first place, this Government is too well established and based upon too sound principles for it to seek every opportunity of expressing its adhesion to the republican principles of government.

I do not think that the people of the United States desire—certainly I myself do not desire—the establishment of republics everywhere. There are people in the world who are not capable of republican government, and it is a poor compliment to the people of the United States to say that they are like everybody else in the world, possessing no more capacity, no more firmness, no more moderation, no greater intelligence than the whole mass of mankind. It is not every people who are capable of republican government, and we have no information that that vast territory, covering much the larger part of South America, contains a people who possess the capacity and the qualities necessary for the establishment and management of republican institutions.

Our Constitution is based upon the theory of the right of a people to determine their own form of government. The Declaration of Independence expressly so declares, and it warns the people, and says to us that governments are not to be lightly changed for transient causes. It is conceded in this argument that the Government of Brazil has been a temperate Government, a Government looking to the welfare of the people of the country; that its administration has been based upon the same principles that control the administration of our own republican Government and its principles, looking to the welfare of the people of that country.

How far a rash and ill-advised recognition of a change of political power, having only the name of republicanism, may promote the ultimate spread of republican institutions based upon the welfare of the people alone—how far this sudden and ill-advised action may promote the future success of republican institutions—to my mind is a doubtful question.

I think no person would advise the establishment of a republic in China or India, or over the vast regions of Asia, or anywhere except over a people who have acquired intelligence, and a majority of whom have been trained to the exercise of the powers of government by years of experience. No people have ever succeeded in maintaining this form of government as a fact without such training and experience. They may have the name of a republic, but not the reality.

For one, Mr. President, I am of the opinion that we had better wait until we have some clear and definite information as to the condition of public opinion, the intelligence of the people who comprise the population of those widely separated provinces, until we are capable of forming an intelligent opinion as to the probable future success of republican government and republican institutions in Brazil. In our

action on this subject the only proper consideration to influence us is the welfare of the people of Brazil, and this must depend entirely on their desire for and their capacity for republican government.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, as I have already stated, the pith of the question that is presented in the joint resolution is whether to-day a republic exists in Brazil, or whether an empire exists there. The resolution, no more than the President's message, undertakes to recognize the Provisional Government in Brazil as being a permanent government. There is nothing of that sort in it. The only question that is presented is whether the people have succeeded in banishing the empire and have adopted a republican form of government. One branch of our Government has committed itself absolutely, in every possible way that a committal could be of any value, to the fact that a republic does exist there, a republic entitled to our congratulations, a republic having ministers here and giving them instructions, and a republic to which our ministers are now accredited, and with which they are instructed to hold diplomatic intercourse.

As far as the executive department has been able to go, up to the present time, it has given every form of recognition that is usual and within the compass of its powers, in order to establish it both as a republic and as the representatives of the people of Brazil. Now, it is objected that the United States must wait, before Congress can give expressions to its opinions upon this subject, until further evidence has been brought to our attention from some authentic source; and it appears that we have got to wait a long time. We must wait until those people are allowed to vote upon the question of a republic, we are told, and until after they have established themselves as a permanent republican government; and I suppose also until after they have adopted a constitution that we think would be fitting for a State of the United States.

This period of indefinite delay, during which we are to be inactive and inattentive, will be the opportunity of the aggressors and reactionists. They will have an implied pledge from our delay and inaction that, if they can re-establish the empire, they shall find in us impartial observers of the course of events.

What I object to and what I desire to prevent is the encouragement that will be given to machinations against this new republic, now projected and now to a degree encouraged in that country, through our silence, or through our want of opposition, or through our requirements that delay must occur and authenticity must attend every public act of that country duly communicated to us before we are permitted, as a Congress, to express our views in definitive resolutions upon that question.

Sir, notwithstanding we had a formal organization of a Congress of the United States at the time of the recognition of the United States by France, if France had delayed our recognition and had refused to become a party, a party assisting us with money and with military resources to achieve our independence, the doubt is whether it would have been achieved at all by the generation of men who entered into that struggle. We then thought that delays were dangerous to the infant republic. Brazil may lose the republic because we are not as alert to recognize the Brazilian Republic as France was to assist, as well as recognize, the United States of America.

The idea of the American Congress or any branch of the American Government frowning upon a movement in the direction of a republic, or placing restraints upon that effort which shall check and retard its progress; the idea that our people shall give encouragement to the conspiracies and machinations that have occurred and are occurring continually against the developments of this republican Government in Brazil, is something that I object to. It is something that, I must say, I think is unworthy the attitude of the United States of America. We had in our early struggles too much of assistance, too much of comfort and strength and the moral influence of great Governments that were themselves monarchies, now to turn our backs to people who would be comforted and strengthened by our example and our encouragement, and to say to them, "Go on and formulate your Government and authentically show it to us and establish it in every particular, and then we will consider whether we shall recognize you as a republic."

The Senator from Florida even seems to think that a monarchy of the sort that Dom Pedro presided over is better in Brazil than the republic that will be established there or that has been established; and the New York Sun, which at last shines not for all but more for monarchists than for democrats and those sympathizing with monarchy rather than with democracy, has had the advantage of a full hearing to-day before the Senate of the United States *arguendo* upon the situation in Brazil. Sir, I doubt and mistrust a New York politician when he is considering the affairs of another Government where New York capitalists and New York speculators have got large interests, and I do not want Wall street or Pearl street or any other street in New York to come in and to use its influence in favor of monarchical institutions against a republican government for the sake of boosting the claims or demands of certain speculators who may be preying upon those markets.

It is complained that the rubber market has been affected, and that

seems to be the gravamen of the complaint against the action of the provinces. Accusations are made of a criminal character against the provincial authorities for the purpose of casting odium upon this movement. This so-called Democratic journal is quoted and read here by an honorable Republican Senator as an authentic statement of facts, and a good argument in favor of postponing indefinitely any action upon this question by the Senate of the United States.

A monarch who for conscience' sake bows his acquiescence to the will of the people is followed with adulations, and the hope is expressed that a returning sense of duty will cause the people of Brazil to see that he holds their sovereignty in his imperial veins. If that is the expressed will of the people, then it is more than intimated that we should recognize the new empire.

What I claim is that we shall come up abreast with the President of the United States and his Secretary of State, and that we shall express here and now, as a Congress of the United States and the proper representatives of the people of the United States, that resolution which is exactly in accordance with the ancient doctrines established since 1823, in favor of the expulsion of monarchy from this hemisphere and prohibiting its being introduced here in the form of colonization, or through the Panama Canal enterprises, or in any other way.

I adhere to the doctrine pronounced in the resolution of the Senator from Vermont at the last session of this body, when we warned France, republic though she may be, that her scheme of colonization in Panama, through the agency of the French Assembly, was not to be tolerated and would even lead to bloodshed if it was prosecuted. Here we are, the great leading republic of this hemisphere; here we are, the authors and the promulgators of that beautiful and splendid system of government which is, in fact, the redemption of mankind from the thralldom of monarchy and kingdom, repressing every honest endeavor that is made in favor of the establishment of a republican government. We freely question the motives of those who are concerned in it, and while we find the great emperor, Dom Pedro, against whom there could be no personal accusation made of tyranny or oppression, quietly departing to Portugal and proposing to live hereafter upon the bounty of the Government of Brazil, which had been freely and generously and in large measure tendered to him and his family, we propose to await his return.

While we find that he leaves his own shores without a remonstrance, never having made a question that the people of Brazil spoke through that *émeute* or the men who led it; and Senators of the United States on this floor get up and find criticism to make upon the Brazilian people, upon the army, upon the officers and leaders of this movement, and quote Democratic newspapers for the purpose of trying to show that after all it is not quite so certain that this is a sedate movement of the Brazilian people.

There never was a government better recognized in this world than the Republic of Brazil was recognized when Dom Pedro took his leave of his people and went quietly aboard that ship that sailed under the Brazilian flag and under the protection of that Government to the coast of Portugal. When that ship returned in obedience to the command of the republic, having the whole Atlantic between the coast of Brazil and the coast of Portugal, there was a recognition on the part of Brazil and the officer of the ship and the Government of Portugal and Dom Pedro that that was, if not a voluntary abdication, at least the expulsion of imperial government from Brazil.

Now, the question occurs, is there a republic in Brazil, or is there an empire there? Which is it? The Congress of the United States is not willing yet to decide which it is, but that is the question, and the only question. You postpone the decision until you are better satisfied than Dom Pedro was that a new government existed. You postpone it until you can get authentic evidence, in every form that may be required under certificate and seal, that that government has been established there. You leave your President far out in the front, and by refusing, as you do to-day, to say that there is a republic in Brazil, you not merely criticize, but you condemn him for having been too hasty in the recognition of that military government, that government of a dictator and a few soldiers, as it is styled in this debate. No, sir; he acted wisely. He acted right, and he acted within the limit of his authority. I have no criticism to make upon the President or his Secretary of State for the action he has taken, but what I mean by this resolution, and what I insist upon, is that the Congress of the United States, expressing the unbroken voice of the people of this country, except Mr. Dana, of the Sun, shall come forward, and in the name of the United States, and in the form of law, recognize the existence of a republic in Brazil, provisional though it may be, but above all to recognize the disappearance of that monarchy.

Sir, I do thank God that Senators here have not the power to revoke that decree. Some even on this side have indicated that they would like to do it. Let them do it if they can. They have not got the power. That is a permanent and perpetual decree in favor of republican government upon this hemisphere, and it will stand there. It will stand as a decree irrevocable and irreversible by any action that we may take. Postponing it is simply undue caution, unnecessary hesitation. We play the laggard while the executive department marches to the front. But what are the Governments of the earth to take us

for? What are they to suppose that we are going to do when they find us allowing our executive department to go forward and grasp this Provisional Government by the hands, as Senators on the other side have said, the hand of a military dictator backed by a few soldiers, while we stand back and say, "Give us more repose; a longer time for attention to details; give us better history; free your telegraph system from restrictions; we complain of you because you have locked the telegraph and will not give us information?"

What wise man in the condition of the Brazilian Government would allow the cables to be open to all telegrams to convey to the monarchies of Europe all the information of possible *émeutes* in that country? The Brazilian people, unacquainted with republican institutions and with the value of the power of sovereignty, which, in this country, resides in every man, and every man prizes, are subject, they must be subject to influences to be brought to bear upon them. Are these not at work? Our papers, which give you the same information that I am acting upon in this matter, inform us that they are assiduously at work, and the Senate of the United States delays the expression of its opinion about the matter until these machinators can have their full swing, and shall have controlled the voice of Brazil so that it shall be proclaimed in favor of a monarchy.

Now, let me suppose that in the votes which are to be cast in Brazil, whatever the method may be by which the public will is to be ascertained, those people should declare in favor of a monarchy and for the recall of Dom Pedro. There would be two classes of people at least surprised. I do not know who would be surprised the most, the Senate of the United States or Dom Pedro. Recall him after he had gone across the Atlantic Ocean and taken the reward of the Brazilian Government for the support of his family! Recall Dom Pedro, and shall it be supposed that the American Senate would rise in the face of the Monroe doctrine and say to him, "Welcome, Dom Pedro, monarch of the house of Braganza, come back to your ancient inheritance and amongst your friends? We welcome the empire because machinators and conspirators have been able so to pervert the public sentiment of the people of Brazil as to have a vote cast in favor of the restoration or the maintenance of the empire."

The empire must be restored, I repeat, or else it must remain where it is—banished, driven off, and dead; and if we are waiting now to see whether the empire is to be restored and the republic supplanted, we must avow that that is the attitude, and I do not propose that it shall be escaped from. Delay upon this matter I do not object to where it is cautionary; but when Senators inform us that this delay must continue, as has been proclaimed on this floor to-day, until a vote has been obtained from the people of Brazil through such methods as may be adopted in the expression of their choice between the republic and the empire, I say that, so far as my vote and action are concerned, the flag of that empire will never float again upon the western hemisphere. It has gone down, it has been banished from that country. I care not if the empire has been voluntarily withdrawn or has gone out under an act of cowardly surrender on the part of Dom Pedro; I care not how it was that his imperial flag left our shores, my voice is that it shall never return again.

I plant myself on that ground. There is to be no restoration of the empire in Brazil. Whatever it may cost the sacrifice will not be too great for the object that is to be accomplished and for the grand and glorious fruits and results which we ourselves have exemplified in our own history. We, sir, ought to be firm, considerate, fixed, and irrevocable in our determination that whatever the delay may amount to, or how long the subject may be postponed, as to the empire, it is not to be brought again to Rio de Janeiro and established over the people of Brazil. That is the ground I stand on; that is the ground of this resolution, and that is the object of it; and I wish to interrupt as far as I can, through legitimate action in this Senate, any such consequence as the restoration of monarchy in Brazil. To revive the empire again is to banish the republic.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I wish to ask my honorable friend from Alabama if he is opposed to the reference of this resolution? I understood him this morning to say he was not.

Mr. MORGAN. Until I saw an opposition developed to this resolution which forebodes its indefinite postponement in the committee, I was not disposed to object to the reference. I now gather from the remarks of Senators that the question is to turn upon this proposition, whether the Empire of Brazil is to be voted up or voted down by the people of Brazil. I take ground against the restoration of that imperial flag and power under any circumstances, and, finding that that is the question that is presented, I object to the reference and ask for immediate consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Then, Mr. President, I have simply this to say, that I have no knowledge and no information that there is a republic in Brazil. If there were I should be most heartily glad to maintain it by every means in my power; but all that I know, and all that I think the Senator from Alabama knows, is that the officers of the regular army of a king have expelled that king and called themselves a republic. I hope they will turn out to be a republic, but if I am compelled to choose between the empire of an army and the empire of a constitutional king, then I am for the king. That is all I have to say.

Mr. MORGAN. That is enough.

Mr. EDMUNDS. And it still terms itself a provisional government; but as it is, we do not know anything about it. It is a very suspicious circumstance, which did not happen in this country or any other I ever heard of, that the regular army of a king were the sole movers in expelling that king for the sake of the liberty of the people. There was always, so far as I have ever heard of, a great many other people concerned in it. That is all we know now; and the regular army of Brazil, as against any militia, or any representatives of the people are in possession of the government, it having expelled their master. What the outcome is to be I know not; I hope it will be a good one; but there is no occasion just now to declare to-day that we recognize a republic which stands at the point of the bayonet of the general officer of the king that that general officer has expelled.

Mr. PLUMB. Mr. President, the Senator from Alabama seems to dwell upon the action of Dom Pedro as settling the question that the government which succeeded him was republican, and asks in effect if we desire to appeal from Dom Pedro's decision. No one is better acquainted than he with the fact that there have been revolutions in the palaces of various Governments whereby one monarch is deposed and for the time being some regent, or some person having the confidence or good will of the power which for the time being removed the monarch, has succeeded to the authority of the Government, finally to be succeeded again by another emperor or king, or other despotic ruler, according to such rule of descent or direction as may have been given, and as may have had the sanction of this revolutionary authority.

I noticed at the time we received the first accounts of this revolution that among the prime causes alleged for it was that the slaveholders objected to the immediate emancipation of their slaves which had just been proclaimed by the Emperor of Brazil. In other words, this republic, according to this information, was an association of persons who objected to the freedom of those whose bodies and whose labors they had before that time controlled.

It does not seem to me that that constitutes the proper foundation for a republic, and I hope that is not the reason for the sympathy which the Senator from Alabama so violently expresses in favor of the government which has taken the place for the time being of that of Dom Pedro.

Mr. President, we believe, as all Americans do, I take it, in a republican government, and a republican government means to us a government deriving its just powers from the consent of the governed; a government resting upon intelligent and enlightened public opinion; and if our theory of a republic is correct there is no other republic except such a one as that we believe our Government to be. That is a pearl of great price. It is not to be compared with the result of tumult, of effervescence, of temporary movements of populations based upon any theory or any yearning, whatever it may be, whether it be in the right direction or in the wrong direction.

It may be that the people of Brazil desired, and do still desire, that the monarchy shall not be restored; it may be that they desire that it shall be removed, and that they want something better; but there is no evidence that they want a republican form of government, such as we know it to be. There is no evidence that they want the kind of republican government such as the American Republic justifies. The mere fact that for the time being they are dissatisfied, whether because their slaves have been freed, because taxes are high, or because of some offense at something that has been done by the aristocracy, does not indicate that they are themselves desirous of having a republican government, a government which means what we mean when we speak of a republican form of government.

They may have all sorts of yearnings for something better, but if the American Republic is to be the leader of a succession of republics; if it is to be the true exemplar of the republican idea, it is proper that we should be careful of what recognition we extend in the shape of a statement that we have witnessed at long range, behind closed doors, if I may so speak, and without the opportunity of making use of the usual form of obtaining news and information; it bodes us to be careful of what we recognize as a republican government under circumstances of this kind.

We may very well say, as we often have said, that we extend a helping hand to struggling people everywhere; we may very well say that wherever there is any human being, and especially any aggregation of human beings of considerable number who desire to better their condition, who desire to come up to a higher level, who desire to become the exponent of this idea of popular government, we extend to them our sympathy; but for us to say that a particular outbreak in a distant quarter of the globe, about which we have no definite information whatever, is a republican government, is to drag the true idea of republican government in the dust; is to degrade that idea. It is one thing to say that we express sympathy, and another to say that we recognize what has taken place in Brazil as the twin brother of the great Republic of North America, or as the true idea of republican government.

Let us give to the people of Brazil, as to all struggling peoples everywhere, the right hand of fellowship, and say to them that if they are willing to come up into the sunlight of liberty we are glad of it, and we are ready to stand by them and help them in all efforts to that end, but let us not degrade the idea of republican government the world

over by saying that everything in the shape of a mob, perhaps of a temporary outbreak by the mere deposition of one form of government for the purpose of introducing another, is a republican form of government. As was said by the Senator from Colorado, the effect might be to prevent the very thing we seek to accomplish.

Our people, supposing them to be conscientious, should stand in the door of fate. It is for them to say whether the people of Brazil shall go forward to the forms of a republican government or not. If we hail them now as a republic and say, "You are the people upon whose shoulders a republican form of government is to rest," they may say, "Very well; if we get ourselves into the form of a republic, we will stay where we are. If this is what we know of republican government according to the North American idea, if this is the idea of republican government which is maintained and held by that great Republic of all republics, then we will stop where we are, because we have got to the final end of this revolution we have instituted and there is no necessity of going any farther."

Instead of that we ought to withhold recognition and avoid doing anything which will prevent them from going forward upon the line they have assumed to enter, and submitting the question to the people of Brazil in their primary capacity to determine what kind of a government they will have, and if this resolution is to be adopted as it is, it might come between us and the accomplishment of the very object we all have at heart—that is to say, to give an incentive to the form of a republican government upon this continent as well as elsewhere in the world.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I do not rise to discuss the general question of the adoption of the resolution, but only to call attention to a fact or two, or what I suppose to be such, in connection with this matter.

It has been objected that this resolution should not be passed because of a revolution inaugurated in Brazil by the army and controlled by a military dictator. I should not have said a word, but that this statement has not been corrected on this side of the Chamber that I know of. Where did the information come from that the leader of that movement was an officer of the army or a dictator? If we are to believe all the newspaper accounts from Brazil and the interviews of Brazilians here, the leader of that movement and the most prominent official has never been an officer of the army of Brazil, but is the editor of a newspaper and a life-long republican. So it seems to me that it is going a long way out of the record to assume that this revolution is the action of the army, controlled by a military dictator.

I wish to say one word more on that subject. All that I have seen from Brazil on the subject indicates that the Emperor was well informed as to the advanced republican opinions of the people of Brazil, and thought it to be to the interest of the people of Brazil that he should not contest their right to local self-government and a republican government, he himself being a ruler liberal in his sentiments. Has any one seen from Brazilian sources anything contravening this? It comes in every way that we get proper information from that country that the Emperor himself recognized the strong tendency to liberal opinions and to republican institutions and acquiesced in the result without a struggle, surrendered his empire and sought his quiet in another land, supported and to be supported, he and his family, by appropriations from the Brazilian treasury.

In view of these facts I must confess that I have been amazed by statements made on the other side of the Chamber about this being simply the action of the army of Brazil, controlled by a military dictator.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Now, let us vote on the question, Mr. President.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. SAWYER. I was going to move that we have an executive session, but if we can have a vote I will not interpose.

Mr. TELLER. I desire, if in order, to offer an amendment to this resolution. I am not sufficiently versed in parliamentary rules to know whether I can amend it now before it is referred.

Mr. EDMUNDS. You can not do that.

Mr. TELLER. I suppose, then, I can present the amendment and let it go to the committee for consideration.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Yes.

Mr. TELLER. I offer the following amendment to the joint resolution, and will read it, as it is in my own handwriting:

Resolved, That when the people of Brazil shall signify their determination to establish a republican form of government it will be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish material aid and encouragement to the people of Brazil in the maintenance of such form of government should such government be assailed by foreign Governments because of its republican character.

Mr. President, I only want to say that that looks to me like practical encouragement to the people of Brazil; that appears to me to be in the direction which will, in the first place, encourage the people of Brazil. In the second place, it will say to all the world that, so far as those people are concerned, they must keep their hands off, and if we pass that resolution we can safely leave the people of Brazil to work out their own salvation, and I have no doubt that they will work it out in a way that will be acceptable to the people of Brazil, the people of the United States, and the liberty-loving people of the world.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. EDMUNDS. No, the amendment is not in order; the question is on the motion to refer. Nothing but instructions can be added.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the Senator from Colorado simply desires that that amendment shall go along with the original resolution to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TELLER. That is all, Mr. President.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is all right. The question is on the motion to refer.

Mr. MORGAN. On that question I ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. EDMUNDS. So do I, Mr. President.

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

Mr. CULLOM (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]. I suppose I ought to observe it on this vote, so I do not vote.

Mr. DOLPH (when his name was called). I have a general pair with the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BROWN]. I think, perhaps, judging by the discussion this afternoon, that I ought to withhold my vote for the present. I do not see his colleague [Mr. COLQUITT] in the Chamber, or I would confer with him in relation to the matter.

Mr. HALE (when his name was called). The senior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK], who has just left the Chamber, asked me to announce a pair with him. Otherwise I should vote "yea," and he would vote "nay."

Mr. HAMPTON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. DIXON].

Mr. McPHERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Delaware [Mr. HIGGINS]. I do not see him present or voting, and therefore I withhold my vote. I should vote "nay" if he were present.

Mr. MANDERSON (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN]. If he were present I should vote "yea."

Mr. PLUMB (when his name was called). I am paired on this question with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. BERRY]. If he were present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. QUAY (when his name was called). I am paired with the junior Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER]. Were he present, I should vote "yea."

Mr. SPOONER (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES]. If he were here, as I understand it, he would vote "nay." If I were at liberty to vote, I should vote "yea."

Mr. DANIEL (when Mr. SQUIRE's name was called). I voted in the negative, supposing the Senator from Washington [Mr. SQUIRE] was present. I observe that he is not present, and withdraw my vote, as I am paired with him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote will be withdrawn.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa (when his name was called). I am paired with the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WILSON]. If he were present, I would vote "yea."

My colleague [Mr. ALLISON] is paired with the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL]. If my colleague were present, he would vote "yea."

Mr. TELLER (when Mr. WOLCOTT's name was called). My colleague [Mr. WOLCOTT] is paired with the senior Senator from North Carolina [Mr. RANSOM]. My colleague would vote "yea" if present. The Senator from North Carolina is not present, and I do not know how he would vote.

The roll-call was concluded.

Mr. CULLOM. My colleague [Mr. FARWELL] is paired generally with the Senator from Florida [Mr. PASCO]. If my colleague were here, he would vote "yea." When I announced my pair I failed to announce that I would myself vote "yea" but for that pair. I now make the announcement.

Mr. McMILLAN (after having voted in the affirmative). I ask to withdraw my vote, as the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. VANCE], with whom I am paired, is not present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The vote will be withdrawn.

Mr. HALE. Has my colleague [Mr. FRYE] voted, or has any pair been announced with him?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. He has not voted.

Mr. HALE. Then I will transfer my pair to my colleague, leaving him paired with the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BECK], and I vote "yea."

Mr. ALDRICH. My colleague [Mr. DIXON] is absent from the city, and is paired with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HAMPTON].

Mr. SHERMAN (after having voted in the affirmative). If any Senator on the opposite side can say how my colleague [Mr. PAYNE] would vote if present, I will pair with him. I do not know myself. Under the circumstances, however, as Senators on the other side seem to be voting "nay," I shall withdraw my vote.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio withdraws his vote.

The result was announced—yeas 26, nays 15; as follows:

YEAS—26.

Aldrich, Allen, Blair, Call, Cameron, Casey, Chandler,	Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, Evaris, Hale, Howley, Hoar,	Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt,	Sawyer, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Washburn.
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NAYS—15.

Barbour, Bate, Blodgett, Butler,	Coke, Colquitt, Eustis, Harris,	Hearst, Morgan, Pugh, Reagan,	Turpie, Vest, Walthall.
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ABSENT—41.

Allison, Beck, Berry, Blackburn, Brown, Cockrell, Cullom, Daniel, Dixon, Dolph, Farwell,	Faulkner, Frye, George, Gibson, Gorman, Gray, Hampton, Higgins, Hiscock, Ingalls, Jones of Arkansas, Sherman,	Kenna, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Moody, Pasco, Payne, Plumb, Quay, Ransom, Sherman,	Spooner, Squire, Stockbridge, Vance, Voorhees, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Md. Wolcott.
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The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. EDMUNDS. That is in accordance with the vote of the Senate to adjourn over.

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aldrich, Allen, Bate, Blair, Blodgett, Butler, Call, Cameron, Casey, Chandler, Cockrell, Coke, Colquitt, Cullom,	Daniel, Davis, Dawes, Dolph, Edmunds, Evaris, Frye, George, Hampton, Harris, Hawley, Hearst, Hoar,	Jones of Nevada, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrill, Paddock, Pettigrew, Pierce, Platt, Plumb, Pugh, Quay,	Reagan, Sawyer, Sherman, Spoooner, Stanford, Stewart, Teller, Turpie, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Washburn, Wilson of Iowa.
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The VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-five Senators have responded to their names. A quorum is present.

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

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the passage of the joint resolution (S. R. 32) to authorize the expenditure for rent of a portion of the appropriation for the irrigation survey for the present fiscal year. It is necessary to have the rooms rented during the vacation. The Secretary of the Interior asks that it be done.

Mr. EDMUNDS. We can not do that now.

Mr. STEWART. If not passed to-day it will be useless. I ask to have the joint resolution read for information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the consideration of the resolution of the Senator from Nevada.

Mr. SHERMAN. I will waive the motion temporarily for formal business.

ADDITIONAL BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 1580) for the construction of a dry-dock at the United States naval station, Port Royal, S. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 1581) providing an additional circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1582) granting an increase of pension to William H. Webster; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COKE introduced a bill (S. 1583) for the improvement of the bar and harbor at Galveston, Tex.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOAR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 33) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. CULLOM. I submit the following order:

Ordered, That leave be granted Mrs. Lottie R. Hunter to withdraw her papers from the files of the Senate, there being no adverse report.

Mr. EDMUNDS. Subject to the rules,
The order was agreed to.

LAND PATENTS.

Mr. PLUMB. I submit the following resolution, which I ask may be printed and lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be directed to report the cause of withholding patents for lands within the limits of the grant to the Union Pacific Railway Company, which are free from all claims, and were not reserved at the date of the definite location of the company's road.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. PLUMB. I submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be directed to report to the Senate at the next session, so far as such claims have already been computed upon applications presented under the act of March 3, 1883, the amounts due all postmasters, their heirs or legal representatives, in the several States and Territories for services rendered the United States between July 1, 1864, and July 1, 1874, the gross amount of earnings for each biennial term of service to be stated on the basis of the act of 1854, and the amount of compensation paid for the same term of service to be deducted therefrom, showing the actual difference in each case between the salary paid and the compensation computed on the basis of the act of 1854 for each biennial term of service; such report to be limited to cases in which the compensation paid is 10 per cent. or more less than the compensation already computed on the basis of the act of 1854, and to be made to the Senate from time to time as the statement covering the claims from each State shall be completed. And also to report any other facts in possession of the Department bearing upon these cases.

Mr. COCKRELL. That has a very familiar ring which has been heard before. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, the proper committee for its consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That reference will be made.

PRINTING OF PRIVATE BILLS.

Mr. HARRIS submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved, That hereafter, when bills for the payment of private claims or granting private pensions are introduced in the Senate, only 100 copies shall be printed unless the Senate shall otherwise order, and that such bills shall not be laid upon the desks of Senators when printed.

COAST SURVEY REPORT.

Mr. MANDERSON submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed, and bound in cloth, 5,000 extra copies of the report of the Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, together with the usual necessary progress sketches and illustrations; 1,000 copies of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for the use of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

ELECTIONS OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask permission to offer a proposed amendment to the bill (S. 2) to make and alter regulations as to times, places, and manner of holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and ask that it be printed and lie on the table. I will state in this connection that the amendment has been prepared with great care by a gentleman very familiar with the subject, and embraces the essential features of the Australian system of voting. I ask that it be printed and lie on the table for the present, as I have another amendment that I desire to offer to the same bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will lie on the table, and be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. Res. 19) donating fixtures, furniture, etc., to the States of Washington and Montana; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. EDMUNDS. I call for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is called for. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. SHERMAN] 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 one hour and fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF HON. NEWTON W. NUTTING.

Mr. EVARTS. I ask that the message received from the House of Representatives be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, December 18, 1889.

Resolved, That the House has heard with deep regret and profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. Newton W. Nutting, late a Representative from the State of New York.

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.

Mr. EVARTS. I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, which I ask may be read and considered at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.
The Secretary read as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. Newton W. Nutting, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of New York.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions which have just been read.

The resolutions were agreed to unanimously; and (at 5 o'clock and 4 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, December 21, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate the 20th day of December, 1889.

SPECIAL EXAMINER OF DRUGS.

Edward G. Frothingham, of Massachusetts, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Andrew H. Ward, removed.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

James S. Burdsall, of Ohio, to be appraiser of merchandise for the port of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, in place of Fred. Klimper, removed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles Y. Osborn, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan, in place of Charles H. Call, removed.

John Price, of New Jersey, to be collector of customs for the district of Great Egg Harbor, in the State of New Jersey, in place of James Tilton, removed.

Thomas B. Johnston, of South Carolina, to be collector of customs for the district of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina, in place of Theodore D. Jervey, removed.

Henry W. Daingerfield, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia, in place of P. Stephen Hunter, removed.

INDIAN AGENTS.

James Blythe, of Cherokee, N. C., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Eastern Cherokee agency, in North Carolina, *vice* Robert L. Leatherwood, removed. Appointed May 18, 1889.

T. Jay Buford, of Yaquina, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Siletz agency, in Oregon, *vice* Beal Gaither, removed. Appointed July 18, 1889.

John B. Catlin, of Stevensville, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Black-foot agency, in Montana, *vice* Mark D. Baldwin, removed. Appointed May 10, 1889.

Hal J. Cole, of Spokane Falls, Wash., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colville agency, in Washington, *vice* Richard D. Gwydir, removed. Appointed May 27, 1889.

Thomas N. Faulconer, of Sheridan, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Grande Ronde agency, in Oregon, *vice* John B. McClane, resigned. Appointed July 8, 1889.

Stanton G. Fisher, of Ross Fork, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Hall agency, in Idaho, *vice* Peter Gallagher, resigned. Appointed June 17, 1889.

James C. Luckey, of Prineville, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Warm Springs agency, in Oregon, *vice* Daniel W. Butler, resigned. Appointed May 20, 1889.

William P. McClure, of Silver City, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Pueblo agency, in New Mexico, *vice* Melmoth C. Williams, removed. Appointed July 1, 1889.

William McKusick, of Wilmot, S. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Sisseton agency, in South Dakota, *vice* James D. Jenkins, removed. Appointed June 17, 1889.

Laban J. Miles, of West Branch, Iowa, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Osage agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* Thomas P. Smith, removed. Appointed April 18, 1889.

John S. Murphy, of Lisbon, N. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold agency, in North Dakota, *vice* Thomas H. B. Jones, removed. Appointed October 7, 1889.

Samuel L. Patrick, of Ottawa, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Sac and Fox agency, in the Indian Territory, *vice* Moses Neal, resigned. Appointed June 17, 1889.

Horatio N. Rust, of South Pasadena, Cal., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Mission Tule River (consolidated) agency, in California, embracing Hoopa Valley, *vice* Joseph W. Preston, removed. Appointed June 17, 1889.

Archer O. Simons, of Helena, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Belknap agency, in Montana, *vice* Edwin C. Fields, removed. Appointed July 1, 1889.

J. George Wright, of South Dakota, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Rosebud agency, in South Dakota, *vice* L. Foster Spencer, resigned. Appointed June 28, 1889.

Moses P. Wyman, of Miles City, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Crow agency, in Montana, *vice* Edward P. Briscoe, removed. Appointed April 13, 1889.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Charles R. Drake, of Tucson, Ariz., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Tucson, Ariz., *vice* Frederick W. Smith, removed. Appointed October 7, 1889.

Alfred A. Tufts, of Camden, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., *vice* John R. Thornton, removed. Appointed September 30, 1889.

Clarence E. Hagar, of Denver, Colo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Denver, Colo., *vice* James McC. Ellis, resigned. Appointed November 18, 1889.

Joseph Perrault, of Bois  City, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Bois  City, Idaho, *vice* Henry C. Branstetter, removed. Appointed September 30, 1889.

Charles W. Banks, of Salina, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Salina, Kans., *vice* Oscar F. Searl, removed. Appointed September 30, 1889.

James B. McGonigal, of Colby, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oberlin, Kans., *vice* Tully Scott, resigned. Appointed April 26, 1889.

Jesse Taylor, of Richfield, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Garden City, Kans., *vice* Samuel Thanouser, resigned.

William B. Newman, of Ironton, Mo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Ironton, Mo., *vice* William R. Edgar, removed. Appointed October 14, 1889.

William A. Smiley, of Boonville, Mo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Boonville, Mo., *vice* John J. Hoge, removed. Appointed October 21, 1889.

Harrison Kelley, of Jacksonville, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Oregon, a newly established office.

George W. Ayres, of Deadwood, S. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., *vice* John Lafabre, removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Herbert Brown, of Tucson, Ariz., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Tucson, Ariz., *vice* Andrew D. Duff, resigned.

Patrick Raleigh, of Little Rock, Ark., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Little Rock, Ark., *vice* Robert V. Yeakle, removed.

Frank E. Baldwin, of Pueblo, Colo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Pueblo, Colo., *vice* William Bayard, removed.

Alexander Lynch, of Dade City, Fla., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Gainesville, Fla., *vice* Samuel C. Tucker, removed.

Charles S. Kingsley of Bois  City, Idaho, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Bois  City, Idaho, *vice* Harlan Peley, removed.

Dorus M. Fox, of Des Moines, Iowa, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Des Moines, Iowa, *vice* Robert L. Tidrick, removed.

Lee Monroe, of Wa Keeney, Kans., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Wa Keeney, Kans., *vice* William C. L. Beard, resigned.

Eddy F. Ferris, of Bozeman, Mont., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Bozeman, Mont., *vice* George W. Monroe, removed.

Bennett S. Gillespie, of O'Neill, Nebr., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr., *vice* John R. Markley, removed.

Samuel P. McCrea, of Silver City, N. Mex., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Las Cruces, N. Mex., *vice* Edmund G. Shields, resigned.

James Elton, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Grand Forks, N. Dak., *vice* James M. Corbet, resigned.

John T. Apperson, of Oregon City, Oregon, who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Oregon City, Oregon, *vice* William T. Burney, removed.

Horace R. Mann, of Buffalo, Wyo., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., *vice* Richard Y. Hardin, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

Hartley C. Eaton, to be postmaster at Glenwood Springs, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, July 31, 1889, in the place of James L. Clark, resigned.

E. Theodore Lee, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, October 29, 1889, in the place of James C. Outhouse, removed.

Charles W. Ramer, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 29, 1889, in the place of Ansel Watrous, whose commission expired April 1, 1889.

John F. Rice, to be postmaster at Ouray, in the county of Ouray and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, July 11, 1889, in the place of David Frakes, resigned.

James H. Scott, to be postmaster at Sterling, in the county of Logan and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 29, 1889; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1888.

James H. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Idaho Springs, in the county of Clear Creek and State of Colorado, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, June 6, 1889, in the place of Wilbur F. Horne, whose commission expired April 1, 1889.

David L. Clinton, to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, June 13, 1889, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1888. O. Sherwood Todd was appointed and commissioned by the President, and subsequently nominated to the Senate, but the nomination was not confirmed.

Julius W. Knowlton, to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, April 24, 1889, in the place of Edward F. Meeker, removed.

Louis S. Moulthrop, to be postmaster at Naugatuck, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 9, 1889, in the place of George D. Bissell, removed.

S. D. Byram, to be postmaster at Liberty, in the county of Union and State of Indiana, in the place of Dennis Eagan, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Edward A. Jernegan, to be postmaster at Mishawaka, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in the place of E. Volney Bingham, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

David H. Swaim, to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Wells and State of Indiana, in the place of William H. Bennett, whose commission expires January 21, 1890.

Rinaldo J. Tilton, to be postmaster at Ottumwa, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, in the place of Samuel B. Evans, removed.

George G. Cook, to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, June 27, 1889, in the place of John H. Stratton, removed.

William F. Darby, to be postmaster at North Adams, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, July 31, 1889, in the place of George L. Rice, resigned.

George W. Hallett, to be postmaster at Hyannis, in the county of Barnstable and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 9, 1889, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1888. Charles H. Perry was appointed and commissioned by the President, but was not confirmed by the Senate. His term has expired by limitation of the law.

Clinton H. Lambson, to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Hampden and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, June 20, 1889, in the place of Lewis R. Morton, resigned.

Edgar N. Nash, to be postmaster at Newton Highlands, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, September 26, 1889; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the Presi-

dent on and after January 1, 1889. Edgar N. Nash was nominated to the Senate January 11, 1889, but the nomination was not confirmed.

Frank E. Nichols, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, June 6, 1889, in the place of Frank E. Nichols, whose commission expired December 11, 1888.

Edward F. Potter, to be postmaster at West Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, November 12, 1889, in the place of Albert A. Upton, removed.

James P. Richardson, to be postmaster at West Medford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, May 9, 1889; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1888; John Duane, nominated July 9, 1888, having been rejected by the Senate, and J. P. Richardson, who was appointed and commissioned by the President, not having been confirmed.

Charles H. Stacy, to be postmaster at West Newton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, July 31, 1889, in the place of Charles H. Stacy, whose commission expired January 11, 1889. January 11, 1889, Charles N. Stacy was nominated to the Senate, but the nomination was not confirmed.

Adoniram E. Vining, to be postmaster at South Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, who was commissioned, during the recess of the Senate, July 3, 1889, in the place of Charles H. Laird, removed.

Peter C. Van Matre, to be postmaster at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry H. Renick, resigned.

Charles H. Gere, to be postmaster at Lincoln, in the county of Lancaster and State of Nebraska, in the place of Albert Watkins, whose commission expires January 13, 1890.

Washington G. Koogler, to be postmaster at Las Vegas, in the county of San Miguel and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Tranquilino Labadie, resigned. The nomination of John H. Koogler to the above-named office is hereby withdrawn.

George A. Steel, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Multnomah and State of Oregon, in the place of Charles W. Roby, whose commission expires January 20, 1890.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, December 19, 1889.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION.

William T. Harris, of Concord, Mass., to be Commissioner of Education.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Alexander C. McClelland, of Island City, Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oregon.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Joseph A. Leonard, of Rochester, Minn., to be consul-general of the United States at Shanghai.

Zachary T. Sweeney, of Columbus, Ind., to be consul-general of the United States at Constantinople.

Henry W. Severance, of San Francisco, Cal., to be consul-general of the United States at Honolulu.

William Hayden Edwards, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Berlin.

Oliver H. Dockery, of North Carolina, to be consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro.

John Martin Crawford, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg.

Frank H. Mason, of Ohio, formerly consul at Marseilles, to be consul-general of the United States at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Hiram J. Dunlap, of Champaign, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Breslau.

William Harrison Bradley, of Chicago, Ill., to be consul of the United States at Nice.

Enoch J. Smithers, of Delaware, formerly consul at Tien-Tsin, to be consul of the United States at Osaka and Hiogo.

Oliver H. Simons, of Leadville, Colo., to be consul of the United States at Hong-Kong.

Mason D. Sampson, of Salina, Kans., to be consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick.

Samuel G. Ruby, of Winterset, Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Belfast.

Irving J. Manatt, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at Athens.

Horace G. Knowles, of Wilmington, Del., to be consul of the United States at Bordeaux.

Charles F. Johnson, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Hamburg.

William Bowman, of Tolesborough, Ky., to be consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin.

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

Jasper P. Bradley, of New Cumberland, W. Va., to be consul of the United States at Southampton.

Beckford Mackey, of South Carolina, formerly consul at Paso del Norte, to be consul of the United States at San José, Costa Rica.

Hugo M. Starkloff, of St. Louis, Mo., to be consul of the United States at Bremen.

Charles B. Trail, of Frederick, Md., to be consul of the United States at Marseilles.

Rowland J. Hemmick, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be consul of the United States at Geneva.

Silas C. Halsey, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Sonneberg.

Edward C. Goodnow, of Calais, Me., to be consul of the United States at St. Stephen, New Brunswick.

Henry C. Fisk, of Morrisville, Vt., to be consul of the United States at St. John's, Quebec.

Edmund B. Fairfield, of Manistee, Mich., to be consul of the United States at Lyons.

Wallace Bruce, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Leith.

Lyell T. Adams, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Horgen.

Oscar F. Williams, of Rochester, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Havre.

Nicholas Smith, of New York City, N. Y., to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Canada.

Roger C. Spooner, of Madison, Wis., to be consul of the United States at Prague.

Alexander J. Reid, of Appleton, Wis., to be consul of the United States at Dublin.

William F. Grinnell, of New York, formerly consul at Bradford, to be consul of the United States at Manchester.

Walter E. Gardner, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be consul of the United States at Rotterdam.

Charles L. Knapp, of Lowville, N. Y., to be consul-general of the United States at Montreal.

MINISTER RESIDENT AND CONSUL-GENERAL.

A. Loudon Snowden, of Philadelphia, Pa., to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Roumania, Servia, and Greece.

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Marville W. Cooper, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Eben E. Rand, of Maine, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine.

NAVAL OFFICER OF CUSTOMS.

Thomas J. Powers, of Pennsylvania, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

DEPUTY AUDITOR OF TREASURY.

John I. Rankin, of Pennsylvania, to be Deputy Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

SECOND DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

Charles P. Lincoln, of Coldwater, Michigan, to be Second Deputy Commissioner of Pensions.

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.

ASSAYER OF MINT.

Michael E. Smith, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, in the State of Colorado.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT.

William H. Dimond, of California, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, in the State of California.

PRINCIPAL CLERK OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Calvin G. Townsend, of Kalamazoo, Mich., to be principal clerk of the public lands in the General Land Office.

PRINCIPAL CLERK ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

Isaac R. Conwell, of Anderson, Ind., to be principal clerk on private land claims in the General Land Office.

AUDITORS OF THE TRASURY.

Joab N. Patterson, of New Hampshire, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury.

John R. Lynch, of Mississippi, to be Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

Oliver C. Bosbyshell, of Pennsylvania, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Edward O. Leech, of the District of Columbia, to be Director of the Mint.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICE.

Frank D. Hobbs, of North Hampton, N. H., to be register of the land office at Salt Lake City, Utah.

Richard C. Kerr, of Jackson, Miss., to be register of the land office at Jackson, Miss.

Warren Truitt, of Dallas, Oregon, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oregon.

J. Burnham Huntington, of Baker City, Oregon, to be register of the land office at Burns, Oregon.

William A. F. May, of Dardanelle, Ark., to be register of the land office at Dardanelle, Ark.

Charles M. Greene, of Fayetteville, Ark., to be register of the land office at Harrison, Ark.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

George W. Lyon, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

John J. Ridgway, of Pennsylvania, to be surveyor of customs in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Charles F. Wenneker, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Missouri.

Julius S. Starr, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Illinois.

James H. Stone, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Michigan.

Cyrus Leland, jr., of Kansas, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Kansas.

Daniel Hogan, of Illinois, to be collector of internal revenue for the thirteenth district of Illinois.

John Feland, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the second district of Kentucky.

John O. Cravens, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Indiana.

David W. McClung, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio.

George P. Waldorf, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio.

Marcus Boggs, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the eleventh district of Ohio.

Ernst Nathan, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York.

F. Snowden Hill, of Maryland, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland.

James E. French, of New Hampshire, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire.

James W. Hearne, of Texas, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of Texas.

POSTMASTERS.

Frank P. Gillespie, to be postmaster at Olney, in the county of Richland and State of Illinois.

Alexander Gable, to be postmaster at Hartford City, in the county of Blackford and State of Indiana.

David R. Gordon, to be postmaster at Abilene, in the county of Dickinson and State of Kansas.

Edwin P. Greer, to be postmaster at Winfield, in the county of Cowley and State of Kansas.

Samuel H. Greene, to be postmaster at New Market, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Edward M. Gates, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

Walter N. Gill, to be postmaster at Rondout, in the county of Ulster and State of New York.

Fayette L. Gilbert, to be postmaster at Cooperstown, in the county of Otsego and State of New York.

Henry C. Grafflin, to be postmaster at Piqua, in the county of Miami and State of Ohio.

Flora H. Hawes, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas.

Thomas J. Hunt, to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Washington and State of Arkansas.

Frederick C. Humphreys, to be postmaster at Pensacola, in the county of Escambia and State of Florida.

Zachariah B. Hargrove, to be postmaster at Rome, in the county of Floyd and State of Georgia.

James G. Hughes, to be postmaster at Marietta, in the county of Cobb and State of Georgia.

John H. Hodder, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois.

De Witt C. Harr, to be postmaster at La Salle, in the county of La Salle and State of Illinois.

William A. Hunter, to be postmaster at Belle Plaine, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa.

Isaac N. Holloway, to be postmaster at Yates Center, in the county of Woodson and State of Kansas.

William E. Hogan, to be postmaster at Bath, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine.

William D. Hart, to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Kearney and State of Nebraska.

William W. Haskell, to be postmaster at Ord, in the county of Valley and State of Nebraska.

Augustus E. Hassler, to be postmaster at Pawnee City, in the county of Pawnee and State of Nebraska.

Edwin Hershiser, to be postmaster at O'Neill, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska.

Seth G. Heacock, to be postmaster at Ilion, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

John W. Yeast, to be postmaster at Valentine, in the county of Cherry and State of Nebraska.

Charles L. H. Zellinsky, to be postmaster at Flatbush, in the county of Kings and State of New York.

Charlie S. Triplet, to be postmaster at Leoti, in the county of Wichita and State of Kansas.

William Richensteen, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Edmund E. Robinson, to be postmaster at Ithaca, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York.

James H. Merrill, to be postmaster at Maywood, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Elias J. Marsh, to be postmaster at Portland, in the county of Jay and State of Indiana.

Silas C. McFarland, to be postmaster at Marshalltown, in the county of Marshall and State of Iowa.

Joseph N. McDonald, to be postmaster at Burlingame, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas.

Oscar E. McElfresh, to be postmaster at Osage City, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas.

Joseph H. Manley, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Franklin Maxim, to be postmaster at South Paris, in the county of Oxford and State of Maine.

George W. Martin, to be postmaster at Harvard, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska.

Walter E. Marble, to be postmaster at Kingston, in the county of Sierra and Territory of New Mexico.

John W. McKee, to be postmaster at Celina, in the county of Mercer and State of Ohio.

Samuel C. Moore, to be postmaster at Findlay, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio.

Edwin D. Olmstead, to be postmaster at New Decatur, in the county of Morgan and State of Alabama.

James S. Ogden, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky.

Eri Oakes, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

George E. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Ness City, in the county of Ness and State of Kansas.

Samuel O. Nicholls, to be postmaster at Sanford, in the county of York and State of Maine.

James P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas.

Thomas Jefferson, jr., to be postmaster at Smyrna, in the county of Kent and State of Delaware.

Mrs. Anne W. Jenks, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Campbell and State of Kentucky.

Denny K. Jewell, to be postmaster at Hallowell, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

Frank Jones, to be postmaster at Ballston, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

Lewis J. Judson, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio.

Edwin R. Kirk, to be postmaster at Sioux City, in the county of Woodbury and State of Iowa.

Edwin F. Korns, to be postmaster at Phillipsburgh, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas.

Felix G. Lambeth, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Alabama.

Thomas G. Lawler, to be postmaster at Rockford, in the county of Winnebago and State of Illinois.

Bernard F. Ludwig, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Madison and State of Alabama.

Andrew M. Luke, to be postmaster at Jeffersonville, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana.

Elijah Lewis, to be postmaster at Chariton, in the county of Lucas and State of Iowa.

Henry Loranz, to be postmaster at Clarinda, in the county of Page and State of Iowa.

Squire M. Lane, to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Coffey and State of Kansas.

John C. Lammerts, to be postmaster at Suspension Bridge, in the county of Niagara and State of New York.

Harry E. Lutz, to be postmaster at Circleville, in the county of Pickaway and State of Ohio.

Thomas Honohan, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

George W. Hofman, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio.

Rollin A. Edgerton, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas.

Melvin W. Everleth, to be postmaster at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado.

John B. Earle, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky.

Rice H. Eaton, to be postmaster at Kearney, in the county of Buffalo and State of Nebraska.

John Fable, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana.

Albert H. Fortune, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Davis and State of Iowa.

Edward U. Fordyce, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Warren and State of Kentucky.

Frank Foggin, to be postmaster at Port Richmond, in the county of Richmond and State of New York.

Miss Genevieve French, to be postmaster at Sag Harbor, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

Nelson A. Fulton, to be postmaster at Xenia, in the county of Greene and State of Ohio.

Earle E. Doud, to be postmaster at Sheffield, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama.

George W. Dobler, to be postmaster at Yuma, in the county of Washington and State of Colorado.

Isaac Davis, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Hancock and State of Indiana.

Henry H. Downing, to be postmaster at Goodland, in the county of Newton and State of Indiana.

Willard M. Dunn, to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

John J. Dewey, to be postmaster at Clifton Springs, in the county of Ontario and State of New York.

William V. Burhaus, to be postmaster at Saugerties, in the county of Ulster and State of New York.

Emma Clayton, to be postmaster at Pine Bluff, in the county of Jefferson and State of Arkansas.

John Corcoran, to be postmaster at Denver, in the county of Arapahoe and State of Colorado.

William Caruthers, to be postmaster at Norwich, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut.

Walter B. Cheney, to be postmaster at South Manchester, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Joseph Craft, to be postmaster at Chetopa, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas.

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine.

William A. Campbell, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Johnson and State of Nebraska.

Furman B. Carly, to be postmaster at Chadron, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska.

Edward F. Chinn, to be postmaster at St. Paul, in the county of Howard and State of Nebraska.

George W. Clark, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Box Butte and State of Nebraska.

Henry W. Crow, to be postmaster at Rushville, in the county of Sheridan and State of Nebraska.

Edward L. Conklin, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

Azariah C. Cooper, to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Noble and State of Ohio.

John W. True, to be postmaster at Eureka Springs, in the county of Carroll and State of Arkansas.

Lucian H. Smyth, to be postmaster at Horton, in the county of Brown and State of Kansas.

Jason M. Johnson, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of Columbia and State of New York.

Samuel A. Abbey, to be postmaster at Pueblo, in the county of Pueblo and State of Colorado.

George W. Anthony, to be postmaster at New Milford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut.

Wallace G. Agnew, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Clarke and State of Iowa.

James F. Ashley, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York.

Thomas J. Bayly, to be postmaster at Bessemer, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama.

Samuel P. Burns, to be postmaster at Talladega, in the county of Talladega and State of Alabama.

James K. Barnes, to be postmaster at Fort Smith, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas.

Ambrose Bray, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado.

John W. Bridges, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado.

Lincoln H. Beyerle, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana.

Thad Butler, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana.

David G. Bliss, to be postmaster at Argentine, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas.

Thomas F. Beadles, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky.

John A. Burns, to be postmaster at Catlettsburgh, in the county of Boyd and State of Kentucky.

Samuel C. Beebe, to be postmaster at Broken Bow, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska.

Lyman J. Blowers, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of Polk and State of Nebraska.

Elliot W. Baker, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire.

William J. Browning, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Charles Burrows, to be postmaster at Rutherford, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

Frederick Bennett, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Oswego and State of New York.

Robert P. Brown, to be postmaster at West New Brighton, in the county of Richmond and State of New York.

Charles C. Brooks, to be postmaster at Waverly, in the county of Tioga and State of New York.

Mrs. Maggie Tartar, to be postmaster at Somerset, in the county of Pulaski and State of Kentucky.

William D. Ray, to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Logan and State of Kentucky.

Charles M. Riggs, to be postmaster at Beatrice, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska.

Benjamin F. Thomas, to be postmaster at Wymore, in the county of Gage and State of Nebraska.

John Tweedy, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Hamilton and State of Nebraska.

Jesse Tuttle, to be postmaster at Berlin Falls, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

James F. Taylor, to be postmaster at Whitestone, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Springs and State of Arkansas.

Edwin H. Van Arsdale, to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey.

Cornelius Van Cott, to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York.

Morgan E. White, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Miss Marcia G. Whiton, to be postmaster at Stafford Springs, in the county of Tolland and State of Connecticut.

William A. Wood, to be postmaster at Gainesville, in the county of Hall and State of Georgia.

Charles W. Warner, to be postmaster at Hoopston, in the county of Vermillion and State of Illinois.

Howard Wells, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois.

Philipp Wilhelm, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of Jackson and State of Indiana.

William Wilson, jr., to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Washington and State of Iowa.

William C. Whitney, to be postmaster at Cawker City, in the county of Mitchell and State of Kansas.

John C. Wood, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky.

Eben Woodbury, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine.

Clay M. Wheeler, to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Nance and State of Nebraska.

William H. Widaman, to be postmaster at Norfolk, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska.

Henry G. Wolcott, to be postmaster at Fremont, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska.

Henry C. Wright, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska.

James M. Warner, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Albany and State of New York.

William L. Wood, to be postmaster at Queens, in the county of Queens and State of New York.

J. Newton Marshall, to be postmaster at Bryn Mawr, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Dallas B. Smith, to be postmaster at Opelika, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama.

Walter W. Shaw, to be postmaster at Texarkana, in the county of Miller and State of Arkansas.

Alvis Smith, to be postmaster at Van Buren, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas.

William W. Stout, to be postmaster at Morrilton, in the county of Conway and State of Arkansas.

John C. Sullivan, to be postmaster at Durango, in the county of La Plata and State of Colorado.

Henry E. Smith, to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut.

Joseph P. Smith, to be postmaster at Thomasville, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia.

John W. Siders, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana.

John T. Stevens, to be postmaster at Peru, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana.

William M. Snell, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa.

James T. Stephens, to be postmaster at Hickman, in the county of Fulton and State of Kentucky.

Francis A. D. Singhi, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Knox and State of Maine.

William A. Shreck, to be postmaster at Holdrege, in the county of Phelps and State of Nebraska.

Mrs. Angelia A. Signor, to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Dawson and State of Nebraska.

Mortimer L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Madison and State of Nebraska.

William H. Stewart, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Henry J. Streight, to be postmaster at Plattsmouth, in the county of Cass and State of Nebraska.

William O. Sides, to be postmaster at Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

William Smyth, to be postmaster at Owego, in the county of Tioga and State of New York.

Carroll E. Smith, to be postmaster at Syracuse, in the county of Onondaga and State of New York.

Samuel W. Stimson, to be postmaster at Herkimer, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

Edward B. Scott, to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Clermont and State of Ohio.

Emanuel Shultz, to be postmaster at Miamisburgh, in the county of Montgomery and State of Ohio.

De Witt C. Newman, to be postmaster at Hillsborough Bridge, in the county of Hillsborough and State of New Hampshire.

Samuel B. Steece, to be postmaster at Ironton, in the county of Lawrence and State of Ohio.

Miss Mary Pittillo, to be postmaster at Uniontown, in the county of Perry and State of Alabama.

Andrew J. Prince, to be postmaster at Pratt Mines, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama.

John S. Parker, to be postmaster at Paragould, in the county of Greene and State of Arkansas.

Mary E. Pettes, to be postmaster at Lehigh, in the Choctaw Nation, Indian Territory.

Elias Peterman, to be postmaster at Indianola, in the county of Red Willow and State of Nebraska.

Edwin A. Polley, to be postmaster at Seward, in the county of Seward and State of Nebraska.

Forrest W. Peavey, to be postmaster at Wolfborough, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire.

Philip Pearsall, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

Frank B. Peck, to be postmaster at Waterford, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

George B. Randolph, to be postmaster at Anniston, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama.

Abe Roberts, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Montrose and State of Colorado.

Henry C. Robinson, to be postmaster at Grand Crossing, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Henry T. Rockwell, to be postmaster at St. Charles, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois.

Francis H. Robbins, to be postmaster at Waukon, in the county of Alamakee and State of Iowa.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 20, 1889.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Joseph R. Harrah, of Pennsylvania, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John B. Cotton, of Maine, to be Assistant Attorney-General.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles M. Leavy, of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Horace W. Byington, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of California.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland, Vt., who was commissioned during the recess of the Senate, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term ending December 31, 1889, *vice* Aldace F. Walker, resigned.

Wheelock G. Veazey, of Rutland, Vt., to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of six years ending December 31, 1895.

UNITED STATES CONSULS.

Delos H. Smith, of Wilcox, Ariz., to be consul of the United States at Nogales.

Henry W. Diederich, of Fort Wayne, Ind., to be consul of the United States at Leipsic.

Horace C. Pugh, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Newcastle, England.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Edwin Dun, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Japan.

William R. Gardiner, jr., of Washington, Ind., to be second secretary of the legation of the United States to Japan.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James R. Hayden, of Olympia, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Seattle, Wash.

Scott Swetland, of Vancouver, Wash., to be receiver of public moneys at Vancouver, Wash.

PENSION AGENTS.

William Rule, of Knoxville, Tenn., to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn.

Bernard Kelly, of Emporia, Kans., to be pension agent at Topeka, Kans.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Mahood, of Illinois, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Galena, in the State of Illinois.

DELEGATES TO INTERNATIONAL MARINE CONFERENCE.

Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, to be a delegate to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889.

Charles R. Flint, of New York, to be a delegate to the conference between the United States of America and the Republics of Mexico, Central and South America, Hayti, San Domingo, and the Empire of Brazil, to be held in Washington in 1889.

COMMISSIONER FOR ADJUSTMENT OF VENEZUELAN CLAIMS.

John Little, of Ohio, to be a commissioner on the part of the United States for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States upon the Government of Venezuela, pursuant to the convention between the United States of America and the United States of Venezuela, of the 5th of December, 1885.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Joseph S. Skerrett, to be a commodore in the Navy.

Commander Henry F. Pickens, to be a captain in the Navy.

Lieut. Commander Timothy A. Lyons, to be a commander in the Navy.

Lieut. Edwin C. Pendleton, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy.

Lieut. Frederick W. Coffin, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign Richard M. Hughes, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieut. Commander John S. Newell, to be commander in the Navy.

Lieut. W. Swift, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy.

Lieut. William B. Caperton, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign John H. L. Holcombe, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Lieut. John A. Shearman, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign William L. Rodgers, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieut. Robert M. Doyle, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign Roy Campbell Smith, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieut. Edward D. Bostick, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign Albert N. Wood, to be a lieutenant, junior grade.

Ensign Edward Lloyd, jr., to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieut. George M. Stoney, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.

Ensign Harry McL. P. Huse, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Lieut. Harry M. Hodges, junior grade, to be a lieutenant in the Navy.
Ensign Charles N. Atwater, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer Edward A. Magee, to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer John F. Bingham, to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer William A. Windsor, to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Roche, to be a chief engineer in the Navy.

Assistant Engineer Franklin J. Schell, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy.

Assistant Engineer Henry W. Spangler, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy.

Assistant Engineer Robert S. Griffin, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy.

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.

Maj. Henry C. Corbin, assistant adjutant-general, to be assistant adjutant-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Quartermaster's Department.

Capt. Asa P. Blunt (since deceased), assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major.

Capt. James H. Lord, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major.

Subsistence Department.

Lieut. Col. Beekman Du Barry, assistant commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel.

Lieut. Col. George Bell, assistant commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel.

Maj. John P. Hawkins, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Michael P. Small, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. William A. Elderkin, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major.

Capt. Charles B. Penrose, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Edward P. Vollum, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel.

Lieut. Col. Andrew K. Smith, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of colonel.

Maj. Joseph P. Wright, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Maj. Francis L. Town, surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Clarence Ewen, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major.

Capt. Ezra Woodruff, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major.

Capt. Washington Matthews, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major.

Capt. John D. Hall, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. David C. Houston, to be colonel.

Maj. William H. H. Benyard, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Capt. Ernest H. Ruffner, to be major.

First Lieut. Theodore A. Bingham, to be captain.

First Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Mason M. Patrick, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Charles S. Riché, to be first lieutenant.

First Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. James F. Brisbin, of the Ninth Cavalry, to be colonel.

Second Regiment of Cavalry.

Maj. David S. Gordon, to be lieutenant-colonel.

First Lieut. Daniel C. Pearson, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Henry T. Allen, to be first lieutenant.

Third Regiment of Cavalry.

Capt. Louis T. Morris, of the Eighth Cavalry, to be major.

First Lieut. George A. Dodd, to be captain.

Second Lieut. John W. Heard, to be first lieutenant.

Sixth Regiment of Cavalry.

Second Lieut. William W. Forsyth, to be first lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment of Cavalry.

Maj. Caleb H. Carlton, of the Third Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.

First Lieut. Samuel W. Fountain, to be captain.

First Lieut. Frederick E. Phelps, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Andrew G. Hammond, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Stephen L'H. Slocum, to be first lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.

Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Tilford, of the Seventh Cavalry, to be colonel.

Maj. George B. Sanford, of the First Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Second Lieut. Eugene F. Ladd, to be first lieutenant.

First Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry W. Hubbell, to be captain.

Second Lieut. George W. Van Deusen, to be first lieutenant.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Henry H. C. Dunwoody, to be captain.

First Lieut. William F. Stewart, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles L. Corthell, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Stephen M. Foote, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John C. W. Brooks, to be first lieutenant.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

First Lieut. Anthony W. Vogdes, regimental quartermaster, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles G. Treat, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. William F. Hancock, to be first lieutenant.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Thomas Connolly, to be first lieutenant.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Augustus R. Egbert, regimental quartermaster, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Benham, to be first lieutenant.

Third Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Philip Reade, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Chase W. Kennedy, to be first lieutenant.

Sixth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Stephen W. Groesbeck, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Lyman W. V. Kennon, to be first lieutenant.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, to be captain.

First Lieut. Frederick M. H. Kendrick, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Daniel L. Howell, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. J. Espy McCoy [since deceased], to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. John L. Barbour, to be first lieutenant.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. P. Henry Ray, to be captain.

Second Lieut. John Stafford, to be first lieutenant.

Ninth Regiment of Infantry.

Capt. Richard Comba, of the Seventh Infantry, to be major.

First Lieut. Charles M. Rockefeller, to be captain.

First Lieut. Hayden De Lany, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson, to be first lieutenant.

Second Lieut. Robert H. Anderson, to be first lieutenant.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Francis W. Mansfield, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Charles W. Penrose, to be first lieutenant.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Patrick Hasson, to be captain.

Second Lieut. William P. Goodwin, to be first lieutenant.

Seventeenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. James M. Burns, to be captain.

Second Lieut. John A. Lockwood, to be first lieutenant.

Eighteenth Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Charles B. Hinton, regimental quartermaster, to be captain.

Second Lieut. Thomas W. Griffith, to be first lieutenant.

Twentieth Regiment of Infantry.

Maj. Daingerfield Parker, of the Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel.

Twenty-first Regiment of Infantry.

Second Lieut. Francis J. Kernan, to be first lieutenant.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Benjamin C. Lockwood, to be captain.
Second Lieut. Edward O. C. Ord, to be first lieutenant.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.

First Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, regimental quartermaster, to be captain.

Second Lieut. John A. Dapray, to be first lieutenant.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Eighth Regiment of Cavalry.

Cadet Alvin H. Sydenham.

First Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet William G. Haan.

Fourth Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet John T. Martin.

Cadet Francis W. Wilcox.

Cadet William L. Kenly, jr.

Fifth Regiment of Artillery.

Cadet Edmund M. Blake.

Cadet Wilmot E. Ellis.

First Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet George W. Kirkman.

Cadet Sydney A. Cloman.

Second Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Edwin V. Bookmiller.

Seventh Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet John R. M. Taylor.

Cadet William S. Graves.

Eighth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Alexander R. Piper.

Cadet Edwin T. Cole.

Tenth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Matt R. Peterson.

Cadet Francis E. Lacey.

Cadet Charles Crawford.

Eleventh Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Harry R. Lee.

Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Edward T. Winston.

Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet William A. Phillips.

Twenty-third Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Charles B. Hagadorn.

Twenty-fourth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Joseph D. Leitch.

Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

Cadet Frank D. Webster.

Cadet Samuel Burkhardt, jr.

TO BE ADDITIONAL SECOND LIEUTENANTS.

Attached to the Corps of Engineers.

Cadet E. Eveleth Winslow.

Cadet Albert M. D'Armit.

Cadet Clement A. F. Flagler.

Cadet Chester Harding.

Cadet William W. Harts.

Cadet Robert McGregor.

Attached to the Cavalry Arm.

Cadet Ralph Harrison, to the Second Cavalry.

Cadet Charles D. Rhodes, to the Seventh Cavalry.

Cadet Winthrop S. Wood, to the Second Cavalry.

Cadet George T. Langhorne, to the Fifth Cavalry.

Cadet Ulysses G. Kemp, to the Fourth Cavalry.

Attached to the Artillery Arm.

Cadet Sidney S. Jordan, to the Fifth Artillery.

Cadet Walter A. Bethel, to the Fourth Artillery.

Cadet Ben Johnson, to the Fourth Artillery.

Cadet Morris K. Barroll, to the First Artillery.

Cadet Delamere Skerrett, to the Second Artillery.

Cadet Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., to the Third Artillery.

Cadet Archibald Campbell, to the Fifth Artillery.

Cadet John P. Hains, to the First Artillery.

Cadet William Lassiter, to the Fourth Artillery.

Cadet George Le R. Irwin, to the Fifth Artillery.

Attached to the Infantry Arm.

Cadet James E. Normoyle, to the Twenty-third Infantry.

Cadet Edward V. Stockham, to the Seventeenth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Frank D. Webster, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, Sixth Infantry.

Second Lieut. Charles Young, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry.

Additional Second Lieut. Charles Young, of the Tenth Cavalry, to be additional second lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

Tenth Regiment of Cavalry.

Cadet Charles Young, to be additional second lieutenant.

DEPUTY SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Edward N. Hartshorn, of Ohio, to be Deputy Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

DEPUTY AUDITORS.

Augustus D. Shaw, of Indiana, to be Deputy Third Auditor of the Treasury.

Andrew J. Whitaker, of Illinois, to be Deputy Fourth Auditor of the Treasury.

John H. Franklin, of Kansas, to be Deputy Second Auditor of the Treasury.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Thomas V. Cooper, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Albert H. Kellam, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

August Kickbusch, of Wausau, Wis., to be register of the land office at Wausau, Wis.

Edward C. Gottry, of Pine City, Minn., to be register of the land office at Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Alphonso Barto, of Sauk Centre, Minn., to be register of the land office at St. Cloud, Minn.

James McDowell, of Highmore, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Huron, S. Dak.

James P. Luse, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Edward L. Chapman, of Great Bend, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Larned, Kans.

Robert E. Carpenter, of Watertown, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Watertown, S. Dak.

James I. Stokes, of Grand Forks, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Grand Forks, N. Dak.

Everett P. Freeman, of Mankato, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at Marshall, Minn.

William Westerman, of St. Cloud, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

Andrew W. Smyth, of Louisiana, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana.

COINER OF MINT AT CARSON CITY.

Charles H. Colburn, of Nevada, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at Carson City, in the State of Nevada.

ASSAYERS OF MINTS.

Pearis B. Ellis, of Nevada, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at Carson City, in the State of Nevada.

Henry H. Lawrence, of California, to be assayer of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, in the State of California.

ASSAYER AND MELTER AT CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Stuart W. Cramer, of North Carolina, to be assayer and melter in the United States assay office at Charlotte, in the State of North Carolina.

SIXTH AUDITOR.

Thomas B. Coulter, of Ohio, to be Auditor of the Treasury for the Post-Office Department.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COAST SURVEY.

Thomas C. Mendenhall, of Indiana, to be Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

FIRST COMPTROLLER.

Asa C. Matthews, of Illinois, to be First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SECOND COMPTROLLER.

Benjamin F. Gilkeson, of Pennsylvania, to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

THIRD AUDITOR.

William H. Hart, of Indiana, to be Third Auditor of the Treasury.

POSTMASTERS.

Henry B. Rollinson, to be postmaster at Rahway, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Furman L. Richardson, to be postmaster at Cape May, in the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey.

Benjamin E. McGrew, to be postmaster at Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey.

Julius O. Becraft, to be postmaster at Dowagiac, in the county of Cass and State of Michigan.

Lawson A. Duncan, to be postmaster at Niles, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan.

Albert W. Earle, to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

Lyman A. Roberts, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

William B. R. Mason, to be postmaster at Boundbrook, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Cornelius Kiel, jr., to be postmaster at Hoboken, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey.

Josiah M. Hewitt, to be postmaster at Woodstown, in the county of Salem and State of New Jersey.

Thomas E. Hayes, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

John Gourley, to be postmaster at Gloucester City, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Levi B. Gibbs, to be postmaster at Hackettstown, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey.

Arthur T. Parsons, to be postmaster at Vineland, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

Samuel D. Dickinson, to be postmaster at Jersey City, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey.

Thomas W. Florer, to be postmaster at Waxahachie, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas.

Thomas W. Gaines, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Red River and State of Texas.

Benjamin F. Hickey, to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and State of Texas.

Sam M. Johnson, to be postmaster at San Antonio, in the county of Bexar and State of Texas.

Julius Laux, to be postmaster at Flatonia, in the county of Fayette and State of Texas.

Jacob D. Leonard, to be postmaster at Luling, in the county of Caldwell and State of Texas.

William L. Kelsey, to be postmaster at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas.

William N. Merritt, to be postmaster at Farmersville, in the county of Collin and State of Texas.

Henry A. Morgan, to be postmaster at Vernon, in the county of Wilbarger and State of Texas.

James R. Neece, to be postmaster at Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas.

John P. Osterhout, to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas.

George F. Poole, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Texas.

George A. Race, to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Harris and State of Texas.

William H. Sinclair, to be postmaster at Galveston, in the county of Galveston and State of Texas.

Samuel L. S. Smith, to be postmaster at San Angelo, in the county of Tom Green and State of Texas.

John S. Witwer, to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas.

Albert G. Barton, to be postmaster at San Pedro, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Thaddeus J. Barnes, to be postmaster at Monrovia, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Alonzo Bradford, to be postmaster at Haywards, in the county of Alameda and State of California.

William T. Brush, to be postmaster at Cloverdale, in the county of Sonoma and State of California.

Chauncey C. Bush, to be postmaster at Redding, in the county of Shasta and State of California.

Frank L. Dodge, to be postmaster at Hanford, in the county of Tulare and State of California.

James L. Dryden, to be postmaster at Coronado, in the county of San Diego and State of California.

Benjamin Fish, to be postmaster at Santa Clara, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

George C. Folger, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Amador and State of California.

Abner L. Hunt, to be postmaster at Elsinore, in the county of San Diego and State of California.

James A. Miller, to be postmaster at Santa Maria, in the county of Santa Barbara and State of California.

Ellis Pattee, to be postmaster at National City, in the county of San Diego and State of California.

George N. Platt, to be postmaster at Vacaville, in the county of Solano and State of California.

John Poole, to be postmaster at Redwood City, in the county of San Mateo and State of California.

Alonzo E. Raynes, to be postmaster at Yreka, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California.

Nathan H. Shaw, to be postmaster at Ventura, in the county of Ventura and State of California.

Orville S. Basford, to be postmaster at Redfield, in the county of Spink and State of South Dakota.

Alexander Cameron, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota.

Emmett F. Conklin, to be postmaster at Clark, in the county of Clark and State of South Dakota.

William H. Donaldson, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Codington and State of South Dakota.

John G. Barney, to be postmaster at Crestline, in the county of Crawford and State of Ohio.

George W. Gaghan, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio.

James A. Gibbs, to be postmaster at Carey, in the county of Wyandot and State of Ohio.

William Halverstadt, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

Isaac G. Hiller, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio.

Edward H. Hosmer, to be postmaster at Youngstown, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio.

James Israel, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

Alfred C. Naragon, to be postmaster at Canal Dover, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio.

John W. Steele, to be postmaster at Oberlin, in the county of Lorraine and State of Ohio.

Owen A. Luckenbach, to be postmaster at Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania.

Florentine H. Barker, to be postmaster at Ebensburg, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry F. Beardsley, to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of Susquehanna and State of Pennsylvania.

Harry C. Boyer, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Robert Chadwick, to be postmaster at Chester, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

John Field, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania.

William H. H. Fine, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania.

Ellwood Grisst, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster and State of Pennsylvania.

William P. Harpster, to be postmaster at Houtzdale, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania.

John C. Hilton, to be postmaster at Erie, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania.

Henry C. Housberger, to be postmaster at Tamaqua, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Ervin M. Kerns, to be postmaster at Smethport, in the county of McKean and State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph L. McKinney, to be postmaster at Lewistown, in the county of Mifflin and State of Pennsylvania.

Morris R. Peterman, to be postmaster at Royer's Ford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Julius A. Rempel, to be postmaster at Mauch Chunk, in the county of Carbon and State of Pennsylvania.

George W. Schoch, to be postmaster at Mifflinburg, in the county of Union and State of Pennsylvania.

John J. Spalding, to be postmaster at Towanda, in the county of Bradford and State of Pennsylvania.

George A. Stecker, to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania.

Isaac F. Tillinghast, to be postmaster at La Plume, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

William A. Winsboro, to be postmaster at Bangor, in the county of Northampton and State of Pennsylvania.

William J. W. Cowden, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia.

Thomas G. Hammond, to be postmaster at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia.

James M. Jones, to be postmaster at Wellsburgh, in the county of Brooke and State of West Virginia.

John Miller, to be postmaster at Keyser, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia.

James S. McKean, to be postmaster at Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Frederick W. Burt, to be postmaster at Grand Rapids, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin.

Jesse G. Bunell, to be postmaster at Richland Centre, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin.

Henry A. Chase, to be postmaster at Viroqua, in the county of Vernon and State of Wisconsin.

J. Lute Christie, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin.

Evan Coolidge, to be postmaster at Waupaca, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin.

Henry F. Dinsmore, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin.

Charles K. Erwin, to be postmaster at Tomah, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin.

S. S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin.

Herman J. Finstad, to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of Bayfield and State of Wisconsin.

Charles H. Griffin, to be postmaster at Brookfield, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Charles H. Gifford, to be postmaster at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

Martin Hickey, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Carrie L. Bourne, to be postmaster at Auburndale, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Frank Hart, to be postmaster at Long Beach, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Edward M. Hoyt, to be postmaster at Santa Barbara, in the county of Santa Barbara and State of California.

Jacob R. Leese, to be postmaster at Monterey, in the county of Monterey and State of California.

Charles A. Post, to be postmaster at Lodi, in the county of Stanislaus and State of California.

Augustus S. Smith, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Yuba and State of California.

Edward Angel, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of Alturas and Territory of Idaho.

Arthur B. Bean, to be postmaster at Pocatello, in the county of Bingham and Territory of Idaho.

Luther B. Boice, to be postmaster at Lewiston, in the county of Nez Perces and Territory of Idaho.

Daniel Bynum Williams, to be postmaster at Tuscarora, in the county of Elko and State of Nevada.

William E. Mansfield, to be postmaster at Minot, in the county of Ward and State of North Dakota.

John C. Ardrey, to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Gilliam and State of Oregon.

Benjamin S. Burroughs, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and State of Oregon.

Jacob C. Cooper, to be postmaster at McMinnville, in the county of Yam Hill and State of Oregon.

Andrew N. Gilbert, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Marion and State of Oregon.

Daniel Locke, to be postmaster at Bellevue, in the county of Logan and Territory of Idaho.

Silas W. Kidder, to be postmaster at Vermillion, in the county of Clay and State of South Dakota.

J. D. Reeves, to be postmaster at Groton, in the county of Brown and State of South Dakota.

William B. Robinson, to be postmaster at Scotland, in the county of Bon Homme and State of South Dakota.

Frederick W. Bier, to be postmaster at Vancouver, in the county of Clark and State of Washington.

Albert M. Brookes, to be postmaster at Seattle, in the county of King and State of Washington.

Robert Dunn, to be postmaster at North Yakima, in the county of Yakima and State of Washington.

William H. H. Fouts, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Columbia and State of Washington.

Val A. Milroy, to be postmaster at Olympia, in the county of Thurston and State of Washington.

Frank C. Morse, to be postmaster at Colfax, in the county of Whitman and State of Washington.

Thomas B. Warren, to be postmaster at Spokane Falls, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington.

William W. Barber, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Wise and State of Texas.

Thomas Breen, to be postmaster at Mineola, in the county of Wood and State of Texas.

George W. Dawson, to be postmaster at Tyler, in the county of Smith and State of Texas.

Jacob C. De Gress, to be postmaster at Austin, in the county of Travis and State of Texas.

William E. Dwyer, to be postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas.

Jesse H. Gant, to be postmaster at Cleveland, in the county of Bradley and State of Tennessee.

John B. Gill, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin.

Julius B. Fortune, to be postmaster at Shelby, in the county of Cleveland and State of North Carolina.

Archibald Brady, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburgh and State of North Carolina.

Alexander C. Yard, to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Mercer and State of New Jersey.

James H. Wynne, to be postmaster at Edgewater, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

James E. Stanton, to be postmaster at Deckertown, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey.

William M. Smith, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey.

A. Lincoln Smith, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey.

Charles A. Slack, to be postmaster at Lambertville, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey.

George W. Critchfield, to be postmaster at Ukiah, in the county of Mendocino and State of California.

Henry W. Dean, to be postmaster at Visalia, in the county of Tulare and State of California.

Nelson G. Gil, to be postmaster at San Bernardino, in the county of San Bernardino and State of California.

Mrs. Laura G. Bates, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Major Hiram T. Batchelder, to be postmaster at Chico, in the county of Butte and State of California.

Simon F. Barstow, to be postmaster at San Rafael, in the county of Marin and State of California.

Jonathan D. White, to be postmaster at Greensborough, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina.

William H. Wheeler, to be postmaster at Winston, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina.

Henry L. Shore, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Forsyth and State of North Carolina.

James H. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Rowan and State of North Carolina.

Joseph J. Martin, to be postmaster at Tarborough, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina.

John S. Hasty, to be postmaster at Monroe, in the county of Union and State of North Carolina.

George Z. French, to be postmaster at Wilmington, in the county of New Hanover and State of North Carolina.

Nathan Kimball, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Weber and Territory of Utah.

Jesse B. McCauslin, to be postmaster at Provo City, in the county of Utah and Territory of Utah.

Phillip H. Bruce, to be postmaster at Carbon, in the county of Carbon and Territory of Wyoming.

William H. Fenn, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Johnson and Territory of Wyoming.

William M. Masi, to be postmaster at Cheyenne, in the county of Laramie and Territory of Wyoming.

Herman E. Menaugh, to be postmaster at Rock Springs, in the county of Sweet Water and Territory of Wyoming.

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and Territory of Wyoming.

Samuel M. Billings, to be postmaster at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan.

William H. Denman, to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

George P. Humphrey, to be postmaster at Cheboygan, in the county of Cheboygan and State of Michigan.

Leopold Jackman, to be postmaster at Menominee, in the county of Menominee and State of Michigan.

Joseph M. Jones, to be postmaster at Grayling, in the county of Crawford and State of Michigan.

Cyrus B. Lewis, to be postmaster at Manistee, in the county of Manistee and State of Michigan.

David J. Easton, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan.

Ervin H. Ewell, to be postmaster at St. Louis, in the county of Gratiot and State of Michigan.

Samuel Foster, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Michigan.

Elwood T. Hance, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

Frederick F. Hoaglin, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Calhoun and State of Michigan.

Jonathan S. Holmes, to be postmaster at Grand Ledge, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan.

Samuel F. Murphy, to be postmaster at Allegan, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan.

Charles S. Osborn, to be postmaster at Sault de Ste. Marie, in the county of Chippewa and State of Michigan.

Thomas A. Parish, to be postmaster at Grand Haven, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

George W. Raff, to be postmaster at Traverse City, in the county of Grand Traverse and State of Michigan.

William L. Seaton, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Michigan.

Charles E. Wells, to be postmaster at St. Ignace, in the county of Mackinac and State of Michigan.

Albert S. Hearn, to be postmaster at Dodgeville, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin.

Henry C. Hetzel, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin.

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Frederick Jacobus, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin.

Frank P. Kispert, to be postmaster at Jefferson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin.

Simon L. Lord, to be postmaster at Edgerton, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

Justus T. Moak, to be postmaster at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin.

George W. Morrison, to be postmaster at Portage, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin.

Winslow A. Nowell, to be postmaster at Milwaukee, in the county of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin.

George S. Read, to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin.

Reuben D. Smart, to be postmaster at Manitowoc, in the county of Manitowoc and State of Wisconsin.

Oscar F. Temple, to be postmaster at Mauston, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin.

Iver Torkelson, to be postmaster at Black River Falls, in the county of Jackson and State of Wisconsin.

William P. Nutting, to be postmaster at West Quincy, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Horace K. Parsons, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Charles L. Scranton, to be postmaster at Cottage City, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts.

Miss Julia E. Seeley, to be postmaster at Great Barrington, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Andrew T. Servin, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts.

Henry B. Story, to be postmaster at Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

George G. Tarbell, to be postmaster at East Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

James F. Whitcomb, to be postmaster at Athol Centre, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

John Whitehead, to be postmaster at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

Byron H. Williams, to be postmaster at Amherst, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Fred A. Field, to be postmaster at Rutland, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

John W. Norton, to be postmaster at Vergennes, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont.

John H. Stewart, to be postmaster at Middlebury, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont.

William Armstrong, to be postmaster at De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin.

William H. Blinn, to be postmaster at Antigo, in the county of Langsdale and State of Wisconsin.

Charles E. Bowles, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin.

James A. Goddard, to be postmaster at Morristown, in the county of Hamblen and State of Tennessee.

John L. Hudiburg, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Knox and State of Tennessee.

Ervin H. Mathews, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of McMinn and State of Tennessee.

James M. Martin, to be postmaster at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee.

William T. McDaniel, to be postmaster at South Pittsburgh, in the county of Marion and State of Tennessee.

John D. Morgan, to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Rhea and State of Tennessee.

Jesse F. Owen, to be postmaster at Sweet Water, in the county of Monroe and State of Tennessee.

Robert F. Patterson, to be postmaster at Memphis, in the county of Shelby and State of Tennessee.

George W. Patten, to be postmaster at St. Elmo, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee.

Carlos B. Rowland, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee.

John W. Stone, to be postmaster at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee.

George G. Alexander, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Kershaw and State of South Carolina.

George W. Reardon, to be postmaster at Sumter C. H., in the county of Sumter and State of South Carolina.

Jesse M. Robertson, to be postmaster at Laurens C. H., in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina.

Mrs. Mary A. White, to be postmaster at East Tawas, in the county of Iosco and State of Michigan.

Charles H. Gere, to be postmaster at Lincoln, Lancaster County, Nebraska.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, December 20, 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 Wednesday was read and approved.

APPROVAL OF A BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries; who also announced the approval of a bill and joint resolutions of the following titles:

An act (H. R. 5) making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, and for other purposes;

Joint resolution (H. Res. 1) to print the Agricultural Report for 1889; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 2) to pay the officers and employes of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1889, on the 20th day of said month.

ROUND VALLEY INDIAN RESERVATION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith a communication of the 16th instant from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draught of a bill "to provide for the reduction of the Round Valley Indian reservation in the State of California, and for other purposes." I invite your attention to the papers herein referred to, showing the necessity for the proposed legislation, and ask that the bill herewith receive careful and early consideration.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 20, 1889.

KLASKUINE RIVER, OREGON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report upon the survey and preliminary examination of Young's River and its tributary, Klaskuine River, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

SISLAW RIVER, OREGON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report upon the survey and preliminary examination of Sislaw River and Bar, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

NEHALEM BAY, OREGON.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report upon the survey and preliminary examination of Nehalem Bay and Bar, Oregon; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

INSTRUMENTS FOR ARTILLERY PRACTICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report submitted by the major-general commanding the Army, recommending legislation authorizing the purchase abroad of certain instruments necessary for heavy-artillery practice; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

COCHECO RIVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports on the survey and preliminary examination of Cocheco River, from Dover to its mouth, New Hampshire; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

OCOQUAN CREEK, VIRGINIA.

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

COMMERCE THROUGH STE. MARIE FALLS CANAL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a report from the Chief of Engineers in reference to the commerce passing Ste. Marie Falls Canal, Michigan, during the season of 1889; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.