

amazoo and State of Michigan, in the place of Andrew J. Shakespeare, whose commission expires March 12, 1890.

Joshua Stephens, to be postmaster at Macon, in the county of Noxubee and State of Mississippi, in the place of T. J. Stokes, whose commission expired January 13, 1890.

Charles F. Ernst, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Buchanan and State of Missouri, in the place of John C. Evans, whose commission expired January 13, 1890.

Charles L. Mayo, to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri, in the place of William D. F. Whitsitt, removed.

Edward D. Miller, to be postmaster at Liberty, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas H. Frame, whose commission expired January 13, 1890, and who has resigned, the nomination sent to the Senate January 27, 1890, of Eli R. Crofton having been withdrawn.

William H. Baldwin, to be postmaster at East Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the place of Mary E. Simonson, whose commission expired January 13, 1890.

William P. Maynard, to be postmaster at White Plains, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in the place of R. Chauncey Fisher, removed.

William A. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Devil's Lake, in the county of Ramsey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Halvor C. Rasmussen, removed.

Andrew D. Braden, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in the place of William Archinal, whose commission expires February 8, 1890.

Charles E. Cooke, to be postmaster at Paulding, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, in the place of Wesley A. Savage, removed.

Schiller Fogleson, to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, in the place of Bartholomew Trisiam, whose commission expired January 20, 1890.

George Hall, to be postmaster at Lima, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in the place of Ringgold W. Meily, whose commission expires February 19, 1890.

Joshua C. Light, to be postmaster at Ottawa, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio, in the place of John J. Zeller, whose commission expires February 19, 1890.

Adam M. Rice, to be postmaster at Kenton, in the county of Hardin and State of Ohio, in the place of John P. Cook, whose commission expired January 20, 1890.

John W. Foust, to be postmaster at Reynoldsville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William C. Schultze, whose commission expires February 10, 1890.

David W. Morgan, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Venango and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John E. Adams, removed.

John W. Hoyt, to be postmaster at Brownsville, in the county of Cameron and State of Texas, in the place of Benjamin Kowalski, removed.

William H. H. Flick, to be postmaster at Martinsburgh, in the county of Berkeley and State of West Virginia, in the place of William B. Colston, whose commission expires February 17, 1890.

Porter M. Burbank, to be postmaster at Dyersburgh, in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee, in the place of Miss Mattie V. Borum, removed.

Charles H. Clements, to be postmaster at Denton, in the county of Denton and State of Texas, in the place of Willis H. Bates, whose commission expired January 13, 1890.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn by the President February 6, 1890.

POSTMASTER.

Eli R. Crofton, to be postmaster at Liberty, in the State of Missouri.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 4, 1890.

POSTMASTERS.

George T. Hammer, to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Sullivan and State of Tennessee.

Samuel A. Vannort, to be postmaster at Port Deposit, in the county of Cecil and State of Maryland.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 6, 1890.

RECORDER OF DEEDS FOR THE DISTRICT.

Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, *vice* James M. Trotter, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR WISCONSIN.

Elihu Colman, of Wisconsin, to be attorney of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin, *vice* William A. Walker, resigned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1890.

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

APPROVAL OF THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday as read will be approved.

Mr. MCKINLEY. I move that the Journal of the proceedings of yesterday be approved.

Mr. DOCKERY. On that I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 153, nays 0, not voting 176; as follows:

YEAS—153.

Adams,	Dalzell,	Laws,	Sherman,
Allen, Mich.	Darlington,	Lehlbach,	Simonds,
Anderson, Kans.	De Haven,	Lind,	Smith, Ill.
Arnold,	De Lano,	Lodge,	Smith, W. Va.
Atkinson,	Dingley,	Mason,	Smyser,
Baker,	Dolliver,	McComas,	Snider,
Banks,	Dorsey,	McCord,	Spooner,
Bartine,	Dunnell,	McCormick,	Stephenson,
Bayne,	Evans,	McKenna,	Stewart, Vt.
Beckwith,	Ewart,	McKinley,	Stivers,
Belden,	Farquhar,	Miles,	Stockbridge,
Belknap,	Flick,	Milliken,	Struble,
Bergen,	Flood,	Moffitt,	Sweeney,
Bingham,	Frank,	Moore, N. H.	Taylor, Ill.
Bliss,	Funston,	Morey,	Taylor, Tenn.
Boothman,	Gear,	Morrill,	Taylor, E. B.
Boutelle,	Gest,	Morse,	Taylor, J. D.
Brewer,	Gifford,	Niedringhaus,	Thomas,
Brosius,	Greenhalge,	Nute,	Thompson,
Brower,	Grosvenor,	O'Donnell,	Townsend, Colo.
Brown, Va.	Groat,	O'Neill, Pa.	Townsend, Pa.
Browne, T. M.	Hall,	Osborne,	Turner, Kans.
Buchanan, N. J.	Hansbrough,	Owen, Ind.	Vandever,
Burrows,	Harmer,	Payne,	Van Schaick,
Burton,	Haugen,	Payson,	Wade,
Butterworth,	Henderson, Ill.	Perkins,	Walker, Mass.
Caldwell,	Henderson, Iowa	Peters,	Wallace, Mass.
Candler, Mass.	Hermann,	Pickler,	Wallace, N. Y.
Cannon,	Hill,	Post,	Watson,
Carter,	Hopkins,	Pugsley,	Wheeler, Mich.
Cheadle,	Houk,	Quackenbush,	Wickham,
Clark, Wis.	Kelley,	Raines,	Williams, Ohio
Cogswell,	Kennedy,	Ray,	Wilson, Ky.
Coleman,	Ketcham,	Reed, Iowa	Wilson, Wash.
Comstock,	Kinsey,	Rife,	Yardley,
Conger,	Lacey,	Rowell,	The Speaker.
Connell,	La Follette,	Russell,	
Craig,	Laidlaw,	Scranton,	
Cutcheon,	Lansing,	Seull,	

NAY—0.

NOT VOTING—176.

Abbott,	Covert,	Lawler,	Robertson,
Alderson,	Cowles,	Lee,	Rockwell,
Allen, Miss.	Crain,	Lester, Ga.	Rogers,
Anderson, Miss.	Crisp,	Lester, Va.	Rowland,
Andrew,	Culbertson, Tex.	Lewis,	Rusk,
Bankhead,	Culbertson, Pa.	Magner,	Sanford,
Barnes,	Cummings,	Maish,	Sawyer,
Barwig,	Dargan,	Mansur,	Sayers,
Biggs,	Davidson,	Martin, Ind.	Seney,
Blanchard,	Dibble,	Martin, Tex.	Shively,
Bland,	Dockery,	McAdoo,	Skinner,
Blount,	Dunphy,	McCarthy,	Spinola,
Boatner,	Edmunds,	McClammy,	Springer,
Bowden,	Elliott,	McClellan,	Stahneck,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Ellis,	McCreary,	Stewart, Ga.
Breckinridge, Ky.	Enloe,	McMillin,	Stewart, Tex.
Brickner,	Finley,	McRae,	Stockdale,
Brookshire,	Fitch,	Mills,	Stone, Ky.
Brown, J. B.	Fithian,	Montgomery,	Stone, Mo.
Brunner,	Flower,	Moore, Tex.	Stump,
Buchanan, Va.	Forman,	Morgan,	Tarsney,
Buckalew,	Forney,	Morrow,	Tillman,
Bullock,	Fowler,	Mutcher,	Tracey,
Bunn,	Geissenhainer,	Norton,	Tucker,
Bynum,	Gibson,	Oates,	Turner, Ga.
Campbell,	Goodnight,	O'Ferrall,	Turner, N. Y.
Candler, Ga.	Grimes,	O'Neill, Ind.	Turpin,
Carlisle,	Hare,	O'Neil, Mass.	Venable,
Carlton,	Hatch,	Outhwaite,	Walker, Mo.
Caruth,	Hayes,	Owens, Ohio	Washington,
Caswell,	Haynes,	Parrett,	Wheeler, Ala.
Catchings,	Heard,	Paynter,	Whiting,
Cate,	Hemphill,	Peel,	Whitthorne,
Cheatham,	Henderson, N. C.	Pendleton,	Wike,
Chipman,	Herbert,	Pennington,	Wilber,
Clancy,	Hitt,	Perry,	Wiley,
Clarke, Ala.	Holman,	Phelan,	Wilkinson,
Clements,	Hooker,	Pierce,	Willcox,
Clunie,	Kerr, Iowa	Price,	Williams, Ill.
Cobb,	Kerr, Pa.	Quinn,	Wilson, Mo.
Compton,	Kilgore,	Randall, Mass.	Wilson, W. Va.
Cooper, Ind.	Knapp,	Randall, Pa.	Wise,
Cooper, Ohio	Lane,	Reilly,	Wright,
Cothran,	Lanham,	Richardson,	Yoder.

The following pairs until further notice were announced:

Mr. WILBER with Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. ROCKWELL with Mr. WHITTHORNE.

Mr. FORNEY with Mr. CASWELL.

Mr. WHITING with Mr. WHEELER, of Michigan.

Mr. EWART with Mr. BUNN.

The Clerk recapitulated the names of those voting.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following members as present and declining to vote, the list of which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. ABBOTT, Mr. BARNES, Mr. BLANCHARD, Mr. BLAND, Mr. BLOUNT, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas, Mr. BYNUM, Mr. CHIPMAN, Mr. CLEMENTS, Mr. COOPER of Indiana, Mr. CRAIN, Mr. CRISP, Mr. CULBERSON of Texas, Mr. DOCKERY, Mr. ELLIS, Mr. FLOWER, Mr. FOWLER, Mr. GEISSENHAINER, Mr. GOODNIGHT, Mr. GRIMES, Mr. HARE, Mr. HAYES, Mr. HEMPHILL, Mr. HENDERSON of North Carolina, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. LANE, Mr. LASHAN, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. LESTER of Virginia, Mr. McCLAMMY, Mr. McMILLIN, Mr. McRAE, Mr. MILLS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORE of Texas, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. O'FERRALL, Mr. O'NEALL of Indiana, Mr. OUTWAITE, Mr. PAYNTER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. REILLY, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SAYERS, Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. TARNSEY, Mr. TILMAN, Mr. WILKINSON, Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois, and Mr. WISE.

The SPEAKER. There being a constitutional quorum present to do business, the Chair announces that the yeas are 153, the noes none; and the Journal is approved.

RULES.

Mr. CANNON. I desire, by direction of the Committee on Rules, to report the following code of rules with a favorable recommendation, and ask that it be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Rules, with leave to the minority to file its views; and also that the proposed code be printed in the RECORD of to-morrow morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois, on behalf of the Committee on Rules, reports a code of rules, and asks that it be printed and recommitted, and that the code and the report be printed in the RECORD of to-morrow, with the views of the minority.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RULE I.

DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

1. The Speaker shall take the chair on every legislative day precisely at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned at the last sitting, immediately call the members to order, and on the appearance of a quorum cause the Journal of the proceedings of the last day's sitting to be read, having previously examined and approved the same.
2. He shall preserve order and decorum, and, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or in the lobby, may cause the same to be cleared.
3. He shall have general control, except as provided by rule or law, of the Hall of the House and of the corridors and passages and of the unappropriated rooms in that part of the Capitol assigned to the use of the House until further order.
4. He shall sign all acts, addresses, joint resolutions, writs, warrants, and subpoenas of, or issued by order of, the House, and decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal by any member, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by permission of the House.
5. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting; and shall put questions in this form, to wit: "As many as are in favor (as the question may be) say ay;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are opposed say no;" if he doubts or a division is called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and then those in the negative; if he still doubts or a count is required by at least one-fifth of a quorum, he shall name one from each side of the question to tell the members in the affirmative and negative; which being reported, he shall rise and state the decision.
6. He shall not be required to vote in ordinary legislative proceedings, except where his vote would be decisive or where the House is engaged in voting by ballot; and in all cases of a tie vote the question shall be lost.
7. He shall have the right to name any member to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment: *Provided, however,* that in case of his illness he may make such appointment for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the same is made; and in his absence and omission to make such appointment the House shall proceed to elect a Speaker *pro tempore*, to act during his absence.

RULE II.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

There shall be elected by a *viva voce* vote at the commencement of each Congress, to continue in office until their successors are chosen and qualified, a Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, Postmaster, and Chaplain, each of whom shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and for the true and faithful discharge of the duties of his office, to the best of his knowledge and ability, and to keep the secrets of the House, and each shall appoint all of the employes of his department provided for by law.

RULE III.

DUTIES OF THE CLERK.

1. The Clerk shall, pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker *pro tempore*, call the House to order, preserve order and decorum, and decide all questions of order, subject to appeal by any member.
2. He shall make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member or mailed to his address, at the commencement of every regular session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or Department to make to Congress, referring to the act or resolution and page of the volume of the laws or Journal in which it may be contained, and placing under the name of each officer the list of reports required of him to be made.
3. He shall note all questions of order, with the decisions thereon, the record of which shall be printed as an appendix to the Journal of each session, and complete, as soon after the close of the session as possible, the printing and distribution to Members and Delegates of the Journal of the House, together with an accurate and complete index; retain in the library at his office for the use of the members and officers of the House, and not to be withdrawn therefrom, two copies of all the books and printed documents deposited there; send, at the end of each session, a printed copy of the Journal thereof to the executive and to each branch of the Legislature of every State and Territory; preserve for and deliver or mail to each Member and Delegate an extra copy, in good binding, of all documents printed by order of either house of the Congress to which he belonged; attest and affix the seal of the House to all writs, warrants, and subpoenas issued by order of the House, certify to the passage of all bills and joint resolutions; make or approve all contracts, bargains, or agreements relative to furnishing any matter or thing or for the performance of any labor for the House of Representatives, in pursuance of law or order of the House;

keep full and accurate accounts of the disbursements out of the contingent fund of the House; keep the stationery account of Members and Delegates, and pay them, as provided by law.

RULE IV.

DUTIES OF THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

1. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to attend the House and the Committees of the Whole during their sittings, to maintain order under the direction of the Speaker or Chairman, and, pending the election of a Speaker or Speaker *pro tempore*, under the direction of the Clerk; execute the commands of the House, and all processes issued by authority thereof, directed to him by the Speaker; keep the accounts for the pay and mileage of Members and Delegates, and pay them as provided by law.
2. The symbol of his office shall be the mace, which shall be borne by him while enforcing order on the floor.
3. He shall give bond to the United States, with sureties to be approved by the Speaker, in the sum of \$50,000, for the faithful disbursement of all moneys intrusted to him by virtue of his office and the proper discharge of the duties thereof, and no member of Congress shall be approved as such surety.

RULE V.

DUTIES OF OTHER OFFICERS.

1. The Doorkeeper shall enforce strictly the rules relating to the privileges of the Hall and be responsible to the House for the official conduct of his employes.
2. At the commencement and close of each session of Congress he shall take an inventory of all the furniture, books, and other public property in the several committee and other rooms under his charge, and report the same to the House, which report shall be referred to the Committee on Accounts to ascertain and determine the amount for which he shall be held liable for missing articles.
3. He shall allow no person to enter the room over the Hall of the House during its sittings; and fifteen minutes before the hour for the meeting of the House each day he shall see that the floor is cleared of all persons except those privileged to remain, and kept so until ten minutes after adjournment.

RULE VI.

The Postmaster shall superintend the post-office kept in the Capitol for the accommodation of Representatives, Delegates, and officers of the House, and be held responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of their mail.

RULE VII.

The Chaplain shall attend at the commencement of each day's sitting of the House and open the same with prayer.

RULE VIII.

OF THE MEMBERS.

1. Every member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sittings, unless excused or necessarily prevented, and shall vote on each question put, unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.
2. Pairs shall be announced by the Clerk, after the completion of the second roll-call, from a written list furnished him and signed by the member making the statement to the Clerk, which list shall be published in the RECORD as a part of the proceedings, immediately following the names of those not voting: *Provided,* Pairs shall be announced but once during the same legislative day.

RULE IX.

QUESTIONS OF PRIVILEGE.

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of members individually in their representative capacity only; and shall have precedence of all other questions, except motions to adjourn.

RULE X.

OF COMMITTEES.

1. Unless otherwise specially ordered by the House, the Speaker shall appoint, at the commencement of each Congress, the following standing committees, namely:
 - On Elections, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On Ways and Means, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Appropriations, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On the Judiciary, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On Banking and Currency, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Commerce, to consist of seventeen members.
 - On Rivers and Harbors, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On Merchant Marine and Fisheries, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Agriculture, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On Foreign Affairs, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Military Affairs, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Naval Affairs, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On the Public Lands, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Indian Affairs, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the Territories, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Railways and Canals, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Manufactures, to consist of eleven members.
 - On Mines and Mining, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the Pacific Railroads, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Education, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Labor, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the Militia, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Patents, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Invalid Pensions, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On Pensions, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Claims, to consist of fifteen members.
 - On War Claims, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Private Land Claims, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the District of Columbia, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On the Revision of the Laws, to consist of thirteen members.
 - On Expenditures in the State Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Treasury Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the War Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Navy Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Post-Office Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Interior Department, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Department of Justice, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, to consist of seven members.
 - On Expenditures on Public Buildings, to consist of seven members.
 - On Rules, to consist of five members.
 - On Accounts, to consist of nine members.

On Mileage, to consist of five members.
Also the following joint standing committees, namely:
On the Library, to consist of three members.
On Printing, to consist of three members.
On Enrolled Bills, to consist of seven members.
2. He shall also appoint all select and conference committees which shall be ordered by the House from time to time.
3. The first-named member of each committee shall be the chairman; and in his absence, or being excused by the House, the next-named member, and so on, as often as the case shall happen, unless the committee by a majority of its number elect a chairman, and in case of the death of a chairman it shall be the duty of the Speaker to appoint another.
4. The chairman shall appoint the clerk or clerks of his committee, subject to its approval, who shall be paid at the public expense, the House having first provided therefor.

RULE XI.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEES.

All proposed legislation shall be referred to the committees named in the preceding rule, as follows, viz: Subjects relating,
1. to the election of members: to the Committee on Elections;
2. to the revenue and the bonded debt of the United States: to the Committee on Ways and Means;
3. to appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government, as herein provided, namely: for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for the District of Columbia; for pensions; and for all deficiencies: to the Committee on Appropriations;
4. to judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law: to the Committee on the Judiciary;
5. to banking and currency: to the Committee on Banking and Currency;
6. to coinage, weights, and measures: to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures;
7. to commerce, Life-Saving Service, and light-houses, other than appropriations for Life-Saving Service and Light-houses: to the Committee on Commerce;
8. to the improvements of rivers and harbors: to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors;
9. to the merchant marine and fisheries: to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries;
10. to agriculture and forestry: to the Committee on Agriculture, who shall receive the estimates and report the appropriations for the Agricultural Department;
11. to the relations of the United States with foreign nations, including appropriations therefor: to the Committee on Foreign Affairs;
12. to the military establishment and the public defense, including the appropriations for its support and for that of the Military Academy: to the Committee on Military Affairs;
13. to the naval establishment: including the appropriations for its support; to the Committee on Naval Affairs;
14. to the post-office and post-roads, including appropriations for their support: to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads;
15. to the lands of the United States: to the Committee on the Public Lands;
16. to the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes, including appropriations therefor: to the Committee on Indian Affairs;
17. to Territorial legislation, the revision thereof, and affecting Territories or the admission of States: to the Committee on the Territories;
18. to railways and canals, other than Pacific railroads: to the Committee on Railways and Canals;
19. to the manufacturing industries: to the Committee on Manufactures;
20. to the mining interests: to the Committee on Mines and Mining;
21. to the public buildings and occupied or improved grounds of the United States, other than appropriations therefor: to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds;
22. to the railroads and telegraphic lines between the Mississippi River and the Pacific coast: to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads;
23. to the levees of the Mississippi River: to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River;
24. to education: to the Committee on Education;
25. to and affecting labor: to the Committee on Labor;
26. to the militia of the several States: to the Committee on the Militia;
27. to patents, copyrights, and trade-marks: to the Committee on Patents;
28. to the pensions of the civil war: to the Committee on Invalid Pensions;
29. to the pensions of all the wars of the United States other than the civil war: to the Committee on Pensions;
30. to private and domestic claims and demands, other than war claims, against the United States: to the Committee on Claims;
31. to claims arising from any war in which the United States has been engaged: to the Committee on War Claims;
32. to private claims to lands: to the Committee on Private Land Claims;
33. to the District of Columbia, other than appropriations therefor: to the Committee for the District of Columbia;
34. to the revision and codification of the statutes of the United States: to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws;
35. The examination of the accounts and expenditures of the several Departments of the Government and the manner of keeping the same; the economy, justness, and correctness of such expenditures; their conformity with appropriation laws; the proper application of public moneys; the security of the Government against unjust and extravagant demands; retrenchment; the enforcement of the payment of moneys due to the United States; the economy and accountability of public officers; the abolishment of useless offices; the reduction or increase of the pay of officers, shall all be subjects within the jurisdiction of the nine standing committees on the public expenditures in the several Departments, as follows:
36. In the Department of State: to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department;
37. In the Treasury Department: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department;
38. In the War Department: to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department;
39. In the Navy Department: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department;
40. In the Post-Office Department: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department;
41. In the Interior Department: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department;
42. In the Department of Justice: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice;
43. In the Department of Agriculture: to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture;
44. On public buildings: to the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.
45. All proposed action touching the rules, joint rules, and order of business shall be referred to the Committee on Rules;
46. Touching the expenditure of the contingent fund of the House, the audit-

ing and settling of all accounts which may be charged therein by order of the House: to the Committee on Accounts;
46. The ascertainment of the travel of members of the House shall be made by the Committee on Mileage and reported to the Sergeant-at-Arms;
47. Touching the Library of Congress, statutory, and pictures: to the Joint Committee on the Library;
48. All proposed legislation or orders touching printing shall be referred to the Joint Committee on Printing on the part of the House;
49. The enrollment of engrossed bills: to the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills.
50. The following-named committees shall have leave to report at any time on the matters herein stated, namely: The Committee on Rules, on rules, joint rules, and order of business; the Committee on Elections, on the right of a member to his seat; the Committee on Ways and Means, on bills raising revenue; the committees having jurisdiction of appropriations, the general appropriation bills; the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors; the Committee on the Public Lands, bills for the forfeiture of land grants to railroads and other corporations, bills preventing speculation in the public lands, and bills for the reservation of the public lands for the benefit of actual and bona-fide settlers; the Committee on the Territories, bills for the admission of new States; the Committee on Enrolled Bills, enrolled bills; the Committee on Invalid Pensions, general pension bills; the Committee on Printing, on all matters referred to them of printing for the use of the House or two Houses; the Committee on Accounts, on all matters of expenditure of the contingent fund of the House.
51. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House without special leave.

RULE XII.

DELEGATES.

The Speaker shall appoint from among the Delegates one additional member on each of the following committees, namely: Coinage, Weights, and Measures; Agriculture; Military Affairs; Post-Office and Post-Roads; Public Lands; Indian Affairs; Territories; Private Land Claims, and Mines and Mining; and they shall possess in their respective committees the same powers and privileges as in the House, and may make any motion except to reconsider.

RULE XIII.

CALENDARS.

1. There shall be three Calendars of business reported from committees, namely:
First. A calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, to which shall be referred public bills.
Second. A House Calendar, to which shall be referred all bills of a public character not raising revenue nor directly or indirectly appropriating money or property.
Third. A Calendar of the Committee of the Whole House, to which shall be referred all bills of a private character.
2. All reports of committees, together with the views of the minority, shall be delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper Calendar under the direction of the Speaker, in accordance with the foregoing clause.

RULE XIV.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

1. When any member desires to speak or deliver any matter to the House, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. Speaker," and, on being recognized, may address the House from any place on the floor or from the Clerk's desk, and shall confine himself to the question under debate, avoiding personality.
2. When two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall name the member who is first to speak; and no member shall occupy more than one hour in debate on any question in the House or in committee, except as further provided in this rule.
3. The member reporting the measure under consideration from a committee may open and close, where general debate has been had thereon; and if it shall extend beyond one day he shall be entitled to one hour to close, notwithstanding he may have used an hour in opening.
4. If any member, in speaking or otherwise, transgresses the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order; in which case he shall immediately sit down, unless permitted, on motion of another member, to explain, and the House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, without debate; if the decision is in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed, but not otherwise; and, if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure or such punishment as the House may deem proper.
5. If a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the member calling him to order shall indicate the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's desk and read aloud to the House; but he shall not be held to answer, nor be subject to the censure of the House therefor, if further debate or other business has intervened.
6. No member shall speak more than once to the same question without leave of the House, unless he be the mover, proposer, or introducer of the matter pending, in which case he shall be permitted to speak in reply, but not until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken.
7. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House no member shall walk out of or across the Hall, nor, when a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the House no member shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Doorkeeper are charged with the strict enforcement of this clause.

RULE XV.

ON CALLS OF THE ROLL AND HOUSE.

1. Upon every roll-call, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the State shall be added; and if there be two such members from the same State, the whole name shall be called; and after the roll has been once called, the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting; and thereafter the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote or announce a pair.
2. In the absence of a quorum, fifteen members, including the Speaker, if there is one, shall be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, and, in all calls of the House, the doors shall be closed, the names of the members shall be called by the Clerk, and the absentees noted; and those for whom no sufficient excuse is made may, by order of a majority of those present, be sent for and arrested, wherever they may be found, by officers to be appointed by the Sergeant-at-Arms for that purpose, and their attendance secured and retained; and the House shall determine upon what condition they shall be discharged. Members who voluntarily appear shall, unless the House otherwise direct, be immediately admitted to the Hall of the House, and they shall report their names to the Clerk to be entered upon the Journal as present.
3. On the demand of any member or at the suggestion of the Speaker, before the second roll-call is entered upon, the names of members [sufficient to make a

quorum] in the Hall of the House who do not vote shall be noted by the Clerk and recorded in the Journal and reported to the Speaker, with the names of the members voting, and be counted and announced in determining the presence of a quorum to do business.

RULE XVI.

ON MOTIONS, THEIR PRECEDENCE, ETC.

1. Every motion made to the House and entertained by the Speaker shall be reduced to writing on the demand of any member, and shall be entered on the Journal with the name of the member making it, unless it is withdrawn the same day.
2. When a motion has been made, the Speaker shall state it or (if it be in writing) cause it to be read aloud by the Clerk before being debated, and it shall then be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.
3. When any motion or proposition is made, the question Will the House now consider it? shall not be put unless demanded by a member.
4. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, for the previous question (which motions shall be decided without debate), to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to amend, or postpone indefinitely; which several motions shall have precedence in the foregoing order; and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to refer, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day at the same stage of the question.
5. The hour at which the House adjourns shall be entered on the Journal.
6. On the demand of any member, before the question is put, a question shall be divided if it include propositions so distinct in substance that one being taken away a substantive proposition shall remain.
7. A motion to strike out and insert is indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost shall neither preclude amendment nor motion to strike out and insert; and no motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.
8. Pending a motion to suspend the rules, the Speaker may entertain one motion that the House adjourn; but after the result thereon is announced he shall not entertain any other dilatory motion till the vote is taken on suspension.
9. At any time after the reading of the Journal it shall be in order, by direction of the appropriate committees, to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of considering bills raising revenue or general appropriation bills.
10. No dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker.

RULE XVII.

PREVIOUS QUESTION.

1. There shall be a motion for the previous question, which, being ordered by a majority of members present, if a quorum, shall have the effect to cut off all debate and bring the House to a direct vote upon the immediate question or questions on which it has been asked and ordered. The previous question may be asked and ordered upon a single motion, a series of motions allowable under the rules, or an amendment or amendments, or may be made to embrace all authorized motions or amendments and include the bill to its passage or rejection. It shall be in order, pending the motion for or after the previous question shall have been ordered on its passage, for the Speaker to entertain and submit a motion to commit, with or without instructions, to a standing or select committee.
2. A call of the House shall not be in order after the previous question is ordered, unless it shall appear upon an actual count by the Speaker that a quorum is not present.
3. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question and pending such motion shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

RULE XVIII.

RECONSIDERATION.

1. When a motion has been made and carried or lost, it shall be in order for any member of the majority, on the same or succeeding day, to move for the reconsideration thereof, and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except the consideration of a conference report or a motion to adjourn, and shall not be withdrawn after the said succeeding day without the consent of the House, and thereafter any member may call it up for consideration: *Provided*, That such motion, if made during the last six days of a session, shall be disposed of when made.
2. No bill, petition, memorial, or resolution referred to a committee, or reported therefrom for printing and recommitment, shall be brought back into the House on a motion to reconsider; and all bills, petitions, memorials, or resolutions reported from a committee shall be accompanied by reports in writing, which shall be printed.

RULE XIX.

OF AMENDMENTS.

When a motion or proposition is under consideration, a motion to amend and a motion to amend that amendment shall be in order, and it shall also be in order to offer a further amendment by way of substitute, to which one amendment may be offered, but which shall not be voted on until the original matter is perfected, but either may be withdrawn before amendment or decision is had thereon.

RULE XX.

OF AMENDMENTS OF THE SENATE.

Any amendment of the Senate to any House bill shall be subject to the point of order that it shall first be considered in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, if, originating in the House, it would be subject to that point.

RULE XXI.

ON BILLS.

1. Bills and joint resolutions on their passage shall be read the first time by title and the second time in full, when, if the previous question is ordered, the Speaker shall state the question to be: Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time? and, if decided in the affirmative, it shall be read the third time by title, unless the reading in full is demanded by a member, and the question shall then be put upon its passage.
2. No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order in any general appropriation bill or in any amendment thereto.
3. No bill for the payment or adjudication of any private claim against the Government shall be referred, except by unanimous consent, to any other than the following-named committees, namely: To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to the Committee on Pensions, to the Committee on Claims, to the Committee on War Claims, to the Committee on Private Land Claims, to the Committee on Accounts, and to the Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

RULE XXII.

OF PETITIONS, MEMORIALS, AND BILLS.

1. Members having petitions or memorials or bills of a private nature to present may deliver them to the Clerk, indorsing their names and the reference or disposition to be made thereof; and said petitions and memorials and bills of a private nature, except such as, in the judgment of the Speaker, are of an obscene or insulting character, shall be entered on the Journal with the names of the members presenting them, and the Clerk shall furnish a transcript of such entry to the Official Reporters of Debates for publication in the RECORD.
2. Any petition or memorial or private bill excluded under this rule shall be returned to the member from whom it was received; and petitions and private bills which have been inappropriately referred may, by the direction of the committee having possession of the same, be properly referred in the manner originally presented; and an erroneous reference of a petition or private bill under this clause shall not confer jurisdiction upon the committee to consider or report the same.
3. All other bills, memorials, and resolutions may in like manner be delivered indorsed with the names of members introducing them to the Speaker, to be by him referred, and the titles and references thereof shall be entered on the Journal and printed in the RECORD of the next day, and correction in case of error of reference may be made by the House in accordance with Rule XI within three days immediately after the reading of the Journal, but the reading shall be by title only.
4. All resolutions of inquiry addressed to the heads of Executive Departments shall be reported to the House within one week after presentation.

RULE XXIII.

OF COMMITTEES OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

1. In all cases, in forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair after appointing a chairman to preside, who shall, in case of disturbance or disorderly conduct in the galleries or lobby, have power to cause the same to be cleared.
2. Whenever a Committee of the Whole House or of the Whole House on the state of the Union finds itself without a quorum, which shall consist of 100 members, the chairman shall cause the roll to be called, and thereupon the committee shall rise, and the chairman shall report the names of the absentees to the House, which shall be entered on the Journal; but if on such call a quorum shall appear the committee shall thereupon resume its sitting without further order of the House.
3. All motions or propositions originating either in the House or Senate involving a tax or charge upon the people; all proceedings touching appropriations of money or bills making appropriations of money, property, or requiring such appropriation to be made, or authorizing payment out of appropriations already made, or releasing any liability to the United States for money or property, shall be first considered in a Committee of the Whole, and a point of order under this rule shall be good at any time before the consideration of a bill has commenced.
4. In Committees of the Whole House business on their calendars may be taken up in the regular order, or in such order as the committee may determine, unless the question to be considered was determined by the House at the time of going into committee, but bills for raising revenue, general appropriation bills, and bills for the improvement of rivers and harbors shall have precedence.
5. When general debate is closed by order of the House, any member shall be allowed five minutes to explain any amendment he may offer, after which the member who shall first obtain the floor shall be allowed to speak five minutes in opposition to it, and there shall be no further debate thereon; but the same privilege of debate shall be allowed in favor of and against any amendment that may be offered to an amendment; and neither an amendment nor an amendment to an amendment shall be withdrawn by the mover thereof unless by the unanimous consent of the committee.
6. The committee may, by the vote of a majority of the members present, at any time after the five-minute debate has begun upon proposed amendments to any section or paragraph of a bill, close all debate upon such section or paragraph, or at its election, upon the pending amendments only (which motion shall be decided without debate); but this shall not preclude further amendment, to be decided without debate.
7. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend; and, if carried, shall be considered equivalent to its rejection. Whenever a bill is reported from a Committee of the Whole with an adverse recommendation and such recommendation is disagreed to by the House, the bill shall stand recommitted to the said committee without further action by the House. But before the question of concurrence is submitted it is in order to entertain a motion to refer the bill to any committee, with or without instructions, and when the same is again reported to the House it shall be referred to the Committee of the Whole without debate.
8. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed in Committees of the Whole House, so far as they may be applicable.

RULE XXIV.

The daily order of business shall be as follows:

- First. Prayer by the Chaplain.
 - Second. Reading and approval of the Journal.
 - Third. Correction of reference of public bills.
 - Fourth. Disposal of business on the Speaker's table.
 - Fifth. Unfinished business.
 - Sixth. The morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees.
 - Seventh. Motions to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider bills designated.
 - Eighth. Orders of the day.
- Business on the Speaker's table shall be disposed of as follows:
1. Messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the House and bills, resolutions, and messages from the Senate shall be referred to appropriate committees without debate, but House bills with Senate amendments which do not require consideration in a Committee of the Whole may be at once disposed of, as the House may determine, as may also Senate bills substantially the same as House bills already favorably reported on by a committee of the House, on motion directed to be made by such committee.
 2. The consideration of the unfinished business in which the House may be engaged at an adjournment, except business in the morning hour, shall be resumed as soon as the business on the Speaker's table is finished, and at the same time each day thereafter until disposed of, and the consideration of all other unfinished business shall be resumed whenever the class of business to which it belongs shall be in order under the rules.
 3. After the unfinished business has been disposed of, the Speaker shall call each standing committee in regular order and then select committees, and each committee when named may call up for consideration any bill reported by it on a previous day and on the House Calendar, and if the Speaker shall not complete the call of the committees before the House passes to other business he shall resume the next call where he left off, giving preference to the last bill under consideration; provided that, whenever any committee shall have occupied the morning hour on two days, it shall not be in order to call up any other bill until the other committees have been called in their turn.

5. After one hour shall have been devoted to the consideration of bills called up by committees it shall be in order, pending consideration or discussion thereof, to entertain a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, or, when authorized by a committee, to go into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider a particular bill, to which motion one amendment only, designating another bill, may be made; and if either motion be determined in the negative it shall not be in order to make either motion again until the disposal of the matter under consideration or discussion.

6. On Friday of each week, after the unfinished business has been disposed of, it shall be in order to entertain a motion that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House to consider business on the Private Calendar; and if this motion fails, then public business shall be in order as on other days.

RULE XXV.

PRIORITY OF BUSINESS.

All questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided by a majority without debate.

RULE XXVI.

PRIVATE AND DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BUSINESS.

1. Friday in every week shall be set apart for the consideration of private business, unless otherwise determined by the House.

2. The House shall meet every Friday evening at 8 o'clock for the consideration of private pension bills only.

3. The second and fourth Mondays in each month, after the disposal of such business as requires reference only, on the Speaker's table, shall, when claimed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, be set apart for the consideration of such business as may be presented by said committee.

RULE XXVII.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

All business before committees of the House at the end of one session shall be resumed at the commencement of the next session of the same Congress in the same manner as if no adjournment had taken place.

RULE XXVIII.

CHANGE OR SUSPENSION OF RULES.

1. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice of the motion therefor, and no rule shall be suspended except by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, except to fix a day for the consideration of a bill or resolution already favorably reported by a committee on motion directed to be made by such committee, which shall require only a majority vote of the House; nor shall the Speaker entertain a motion to suspend the rules, except on the first and third Mondays of each month, preference being given on the first Monday to individuals and on the third Monday to committees, and during the last six days of a session.

2. All motions to suspend the rules shall, before being submitted to the House, be seconded by a majority by tellers, if demanded.

3. When a motion to suspend the rules has been seconded, it shall be in order, before the final vote is taken thereon, to debate the proposition to be voted upon for forty minutes, one-half of such time to be given to debate in favor of, and one-half to debate in opposition to, such proposition, and the same right of debate shall be allowed whenever the previous question has been ordered on any proposition on which there has been no debate.

RULE XXIX.

CONFERENCE REPORTS.

The presentation of reports of committees of conference shall always be in order, except when the Journal is being read, while the roll is being called, or the House is dividing on any proposition. And there shall accompany every such report a detailed statement sufficiently explicit to inform the House what effect such amendments or propositions will have upon the measures to which they relate.

RULE XXX.

SECRET SESSION.

Whenever confidential communications are received from the President of the United States or whenever the Speaker or any member shall inform the House that he has communications which he believes ought to be kept secret for the present, the House shall be cleared of all persons except the members and officers thereof, and so continue during the reading of such communications, the debates and proceedings thereon, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

RULE XXXI.

READING OF PAPERS.

When the reading of a paper other than one upon which the House is called to give a final vote is demanded, and the same is objected to by any member, it shall be determined without debate by a vote of the House.

RULE XXXII.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

1. At the commencement of each Congress, immediately after the Members and Delegates are sworn in, the Clerk shall place in a box, prepared for that purpose, a number of small balls, of marble or other material, equal to the number of Members and Delegates, which balls shall be consecutively numbered and thoroughly intermingled, and at such hour as shall be fixed by the House for that purpose, by the hands of a page, draw said balls one by one from the box and announce the number as it is drawn, upon which announcement the Member or Delegate whose name on a numbered alphabetical list shall correspond with the number on the ball shall advance and choose his seat for the term for which he is elected.

2. Before said drawing shall commence each seat shall be vacated and so remain until selected under this rule, and any seat having been selected shall be deemed forfeited if left unoccupied before the call of the roll is finished; and whenever the seats of Members and Delegates shall have been drawn, no proposition for a second drawing shall be in order during that Congress.

RULE XXXIII.

HALL OF THE HOUSE.

The Hall of the House shall be used only for the legislative business of the House and for the caucus meetings of its members, except upon occasions where the House by resolution agree to take part in any ceremonies to be observed therein; and the Speaker shall not entertain a motion for the suspension of this rule.

RULE XXXIV.

OF ADMISSION TO THE FLOOR.

The persons hereinafter named, and none other, shall be admitted to the Hall of the House or rooms leading thereto, namely: The President and Vice-President of the United States and their private secretaries, Judges of the Supreme Court, members of Congress and members-elect, contestants in election cases during the pendency of their cases in the House, the Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms

of the Senate, heads of Departments, foreign ministers, governors of States, the Architect of the Capitol, the Librarian of Congress and his assistant in charge of the Law Library, such persons as have, by name, received the thanks of Congress, ex-members of the House of Representatives who are not interested in any claim or directly in any bill pending before Congress, and clerks of committees, when business from their committee is under consideration; and it shall not be in order for the Speaker to entertain a request for the suspension of this rule or to present from the chair the request of any member for unanimous consent.

RULE XXXV.

OF ADMISSION TO THE GALLERIES.

The Speaker shall set aside a portion of the west gallery for the use of the President of the United States, the members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, foreign ministers and suites, and the members of their respective families, and shall also set aside another portion of the same gallery for the accommodation of persons to be admitted on the card of members. The southerly half of the east gallery shall be assigned exclusively for the use of the families of members of Congress, in which the Speaker shall control one bench, and on request of a member the Speaker shall issue a card of admission to his family, which shall include their visitors, and no other person shall be admitted to this section.

RULE XXXVI.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER REPORTERS.

1. The appointment and removal, for cause, of the official reporters of the House, including stenographers of committees, and the manner of the execution of their duties, shall be vested in the Speaker.

2. Stenographers and reporters, other than the official reporters of the House, wishing to take down the debates and proceedings, may be admitted by the Speaker to the reporters' gallery over the Speaker's chair, under such regulations as he may, from time to time, prescribe; and he may assign two seats on the floor to Associated Press reporters, one to the United Press reporter, and one to the Press News Association, and regulate the occupation of the same.

RULE XXXVII.

PAY OF WITNESSES.

The rule for paying witnesses subpoenaed to appear before the House or either of its committees shall be as follows: For each day a witness shall attend, the sum of \$2; for each mile he shall travel in coming to or going from the place of examination, the sum of 5 cents each way; but nothing shall be paid for traveling when the witness has been summoned at the place of trial.

RULE XXXVIII.

PAPERS.

1. The clerks of the several committees of the House shall, within three days after the final adjournment of a Congress, deliver to the Clerk of the House all bills, joint resolutions, petitions, and other papers referred to the committee, together with all evidence taken by such committee under the order of the House during the said Congress and not reported to the House; and in the event of the failure or neglect of any clerk of a committee to comply with this rule the Clerk of the House shall, within three days thereafter, take into his keeping all such papers and testimony.

RULE XXXIX.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

No memorial or other paper presented to the House shall be withdrawn from its files without its leave, and, if withdrawn therefrom, certified copies thereof shall be left in the office of the Clerk; but when an act may pass for the settlement of a claim the Clerk is authorized to transmit to the officer charged with the settlement thereof the papers on file in his office relating to such claim, or may loan temporarily to any officer or bureau of the Executive Departments any papers on file in his office relating to any matter pending before such officer or bureau, taking proper receipt therefor.

RULE XL.

BALLOT.

In all other cases of ballot than for committees, a majority of the votes given shall be necessary to an election, and where there shall not be such a majority on the first ballot the ballots shall be repeated until a majority be obtained; and in all balloting blanks shall be rejected and not taken into the count in enumeration of votes or reported by the tellers.

RULE XLI.

MESSAGES.

Messages received from the Senate and the President of the United States, giving notice of bills passed or approved, shall be entered in the Journal and published in the RECORD of that day's proceedings.

RULE XLII.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Estimates of appropriations, and all other communications from the Executive Departments, intended for the consideration of any committees of the House, shall be addressed to the Speaker and by him submitted to the House for reference.

RULE XLIII.

QUALIFICATIONS OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYÉS.

No person shall be an officer of the House or continue in its employment who shall be an agent for the prosecution of any claim against the Government or be interested in such claim otherwise than as an original claimant; and it shall be the duty of the Committee on Accounts to inquire into and report to the House any violation of this rule.

RULE XLIV.

JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases to which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and joint rules of the Senate and House of Representatives.

RULE XLV.

AS TO PRINTING BILLS.

There shall be printed 500 copies of each bill of a public nature, of which 25 shall be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the House and the remainder shall be deposited in the document-room of the House for the use of members; and there shall be printed 100 copies of each private bill, which shall be deposited in the document-room of the House for the use of members. Motions to print additional numbers of any bill, report, resolution, or other public document, shall be referred to the Committee on Printing; and the report of the committee thereon shall be accompanied by an estimate of the probable cost thereof. Unless ordered by the House, no bill, resolution, or other proposition reported by a committee shall be reprinted unless the same be placed upon the Calendar.

Mr. MILLS. I will ask the gentleman from Illinois if he will not have that printed in document form?

Mr. CANNON. I am going to offer a resolution after the presentation of the report if the Chair will recognize me.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CANNON. Then I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That 1,000 copies of the code of rules reported by the Committee on Rules, together with the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fiftieth Congress, showing by italics or otherwise the difference between the proposed code of rules and the said former rules, be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. MILLS. That is altogether satisfactory.

Mr. ROGERS. They ought to be sent to members.

Mr. SPINOLA. Before the question is put I should like to have it provided they shall have the right of way at the Printing Office.

Mr. CANNON. There is no trouble about that.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if the rules are to be printed in parallel columns.

Mr. CANNON. If the gentleman had noticed the resolution he would see what the provision is.

The resolution was again reported.

Mr. CRISP. Would my friend from Illinois object to adding to the end of the resolution: "The Public Printer be directed to mail one copy to each member"?

Mr. CANNON. That is all right. Let it be so amended.

The SPEAKER. The question, then, is upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. CANNON. I accept the amendment.

Mr. SPRINGER. Before the question is put, I would state that 1,000 copies is not the usual number. The usual number is 1,950 copies; and if you only print 1,000 copies it would not furnish enough to go around. Let it be the usual number.

Mr. STRUBLE. What is the usual number?

Mr. SPRINGER. Nineteen hundred and fifty copies is the usual number.

Mr. CANNON. It would seem to me that 1,000 copies will be sufficient.

Mr. SPRINGER. The Clerk informs me that it is an addition to the usual number.

Mr. FARQUHAR. I should like to say to the gentleman from Illinois if such an amendment is adopted and the resolution is agreed to that the usual numbers shall be printed, they will be distributed to the Departments according to law; so that the House will have less than 1,000 copies.

Mr. CANNON. I think that 1,000 copies would be the proper number.

The SPEAKER. It is already proposed that the code shall also be printed in the RECORD, in addition to the 1,000 copies proposed by the resolution of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. CUMMINGS. I desire to offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That 1,950 copies of the general parliamentary law, under which it is alleged that the House of Representatives is governed, be printed for the use of the members of the House.

[Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. CANNON. I am very glad to see that the gentleman is not entirely unhappy, and I hope he will still improve. I ask for a vote upon my resolution.

Mr. PERKINS. They need education on the other side.

Mr. CANNON'S resolution was agreed to.

EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting reports of the survey and preliminary examination of East River from Broome street to Twenty-third street, New York City; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

LIVINGSTON POINT IMPROVEMENT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the House, a report from the Chief of Engineers relative to the proposed improvement at Livingston Point, near Paducah, Ky.; which was referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

STEAMER GEDNEY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for repairs of the coast and geodetic steamer Gedney; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

PAY OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Adjutant-General, recommending the passage of a bill for the increase of pay of certain non-commissioned officers of the Army; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

L. WALTERS VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter transmitting findings by the Court of Claims in the case of Luther Walters against The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

T. B. MOORE VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter transmitting findings by the Court of Claims in the case of T. B. Moore, administrator of Lydia Miller, against The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

TOLTZ VS. THE UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter transmitting findings by the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel M. Toltz, executor of Jacob Toltz, against The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

EULOGIES ON THE LATE REPRESENTATIVE MOFFATT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Public Printer, in response to a resolution of the House relative to the delay in the publication of eulogies upon the late Hon. Seth C. Moffatt, and stated that it would be referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. BREWER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that that letter from the Public Printer is in reply to a resolution passed by the House, which resolution never was in the hands of the Committee on Printing, and therefore I think the letter of the Public Printer should not go to that committee.

The SPEAKER. It will have to go to the committee, but it will be printed for the use of the House under the general rule.

THE MILITIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting an abstract of the militia force of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the Militia, and ordered to be printed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, ETC., CHICAGO, ILL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, asking an appropriation for repairs and improvement of the custom-house and subtreasury building at Chicago, Ill.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1889; which was referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC PARK, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 4) authorizing the establishing of a public park in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REFUND OF DIRECT TAX.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 172) to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

WILLIAM P. ATWELL.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 209) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be mustered William P. Atwell; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

STATISTICS OF MORTGAGES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 1181) to require the Superintendent of Census to ascertain the number of people who own farms and homes and the amount of mortgage indebtedness thereon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census, and ordered to be printed.

HEIRS OF CHARLES B. SMITH.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 230) for the relief of the heirs of Charles B. Smith, deceased; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLORADO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a bill (S. 1397) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. KENNEDY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled a bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

A bill (H. R. 495) to provide certificates of honorable service to those

who have served in the United States Navy or Marine Corps who have lost their certificates of discharge.

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the petition of officers of certain marine insurance companies, praying for the passage of the bill H. R. 592; which was referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE TENDERS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting increased estimates of appropriation for the construction of the several light-house tenders; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

STEAM TENDER FOR LIGHT-HOUSE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate and asking an additional appropriation to complete the steam-tender for the service of the second light-house district; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. HAYNES, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for six days, on account of important business.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. BAKER. By direction of the Committee on Commerce I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be authorized and empowered to have printed and bound by the Public Printer such papers and documents as may be desired for their use as such committee, having relation to the subjects considered by said committee during this Congress.

The resolution was considered and adopted.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTION OF PRESIDENT, ETC.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution; which was read, considered, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress is hereby authorized to have printed for its use bills, reports, testimony, and other necessary documents.

REVISION OF LAND LAWS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, introduced a bill (H. R. 6417) to provide for a classification of the public lands and for a revision of the laws relating to the public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

PATENTS.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas, also introduced a bill (H. R. 6418) to amend the patent law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Patents, and ordered to be printed.

PRINTING FOR PACIFIC RAILROADS COMMITTEE.

Mr. DALZELL. I offer for immediate consideration the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

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

The resolution was considered and adopted.

LAND ENTRIES IN OKLAHOMA.

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

Whereas it is charged by prominent journals and by Representatives upon the floor of the House, and corroborated by official reports made a part of the records of the House, that many hundreds of individuals entered the district or territory now known as Oklahoma in violation of the act approved March 2, 1889, providing for the opening of the lands therein for settlement, and in violation of the proclamation of the President issued in pursuance of said act; and

Whereas it is also charged that divers officers of the United States sent to said territory to aid in the enforcement of said law and proclamation did, in violation thereof, take possession and make entry of the choicest tracts of land, town sites, and lots in said territory, and did use their official positions to prevent bona-fide and lawful settlers from making entry thereof; and

Whereas the register and receiver of the United States land office at Guthrie, in said territory, are charged with having made unlawful entry of said lands and lots, and with having conspired and confederated with relatives and other persons to cause wrongful and unlawful entries of said lands and lots to be made against the rights and to the great wrong and injury of many good and law-abiding citizens of the United States who were entitled to make entry of said lands; and

Whereas it is further claimed that said register and receiver still hold and occupy their said official positions in said territory, and that it is their official duty to hear and determine the rights of contesting claimants for said lands, and there is danger that they will use their said official positions to uphold such unlawful entries and to defeat the just rights of lawful claimants to said lands; and

Whereas many other wrongful and fraudulent acts and violations of law are charged in connection with the opening and settlement of said lands; and

Whereas said charges and allegations reflect upon the integrity and character of public officials of the United States: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Speaker shall appoint a select committee of five, which

committee is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the subject-matter herein referred to, and particularly to make investigation as follows:

First. If any of the lands, town sites, or lots in said Oklahoma are now held or claimed by persons who entered said territory or took possession of said lands or lots in violation of said law or proclamation, or by persons claiming through or under such persons with knowledge of such unlawful acts.

Second. If any of said lands or lots are held or claimed by any register or receiver of a United States land office, or by any person or persons who, colluding with said receiver or register, made unlawful or fraudulent entry thereof, or by any other person claiming the same with knowledge of the fraud or unlawfulness of such entry.

Third. If any of said lands or lots are held by any United States marshal, deputy marshal, collector of revenue, or other officer or agent of the United States, or by any person claiming by, through, or under any such officer or agent.

Fourth. If any of said lands or lots are held or claimed by any person who, being lawfully within said territory prior to noon of the 23d day of April, 1889, took advantage of the right to be therein, and, prior to noon of said day did select any of said lands or lots, and at or after noon of said day and before any other person might lawfully reach said lands or lots did take possession or make entry thereof.

Fifth. If any officer or agent of the United States being guilty of fraud, violation of law, or malfeasance in office by acts relating to the settlement or entry of said lands or lots, is yet in the official employ of the United States.

Said committee shall report their conclusions thereon to the House at the earliest practicable moment, by bill or otherwise. Such investigation shall be conducted at such times and places as the said committee may deem proper. Said committee is hereby authorized to send for and examine persons, books, and papers, to administer oaths to witnesses, to employ a messenger and a stenographer, and the expenses of said investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to recognize gentlemen for the introduction of bills and will call the States in their alphabetical order.

SERVICE-PENSION.

Mr. MCKINLEY. I present the appeal of Alvin P. Hovey, president of the Service-Pension Association of the United States, and the resolutions of the Grand Army posts of forty States and four Territories, for the passage of a service-pension bill, as recommended by the Grand Army of the Republic at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1888, and Milwaukee, Wis., August, 1889.

These several posts represent more than 350,000 ex-soldiers, sailors, and marines of the United States. I ask that the appeal of the president of the Service-Pension Association, with the list of the names of the posts that have passed said resolutions, be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

The motion was agreed to; and the papers are as follows:

SOLDIERS' RIGHTS—AN APPEAL TO THE LOYAL PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AND THEIR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Elected president of the Service-Pension Association of the United States by the veterans attending the Grand Army of the Republic, at St. Louis, in 1887, I deem it to be my duty to present a few dispassionate facts for the consideration of the loyal people of the United States, who are now enjoying all the blessings of a great, a free, and a united nation.

That the loyal soldiers and sailors of the United States by their patriotism, suffering, and valor secured and established these blessings will not be denied by any honest and candid man, friend or foe.

Such being the admitted fact, what are the just rights of the survivors of that unparalleled conflict?

They now claim no other rights than have been heretofore honestly and patriotically given to their fathers who served our country as soldiers and sailors, and it seems to me that loyal men can not conscientiously deny or refuse their just demand.

At this time I shall only discuss their right to a pension for life, and I shall engraft liberally from my speeches heretofore made in Congress, without quotation. Under this head I do not include pensions for disabilities. They should all remain where the law now places them or be raised to a just or higher amount; but I mean that every man who has served in the late war for sixty days and has an honorable discharge should be pensioned for life, according to the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, as hereinafter more particularly set forth. Pensions should be granted, not for the support of the pensioner alone, but as a badge of distinction for past services. Like the Victoria cross or the French cordon of honor, they should be the evidence of bravery, loyalty, and service for our country, and no man should be compelled to claim it as a pauper. The history of pensions in the United States commenced at the dawn of our Republic, with our Revolutionary fathers.

WASHINGTON ON LIFE PENSIONS.

A committee of our Army in 1778 called upon Washington and made known their demands and sufferings. In his address to them he replied:

"It is not indeed consistent with reason or justice to expect that one set of men should make a sacrifice of property, domestic ease and happiness, encounter the rigors of the field, the perils and vicissitudes of war, to obtain those blessings which every citizen will enjoy in common with them, without some adequate compensation. It must also be a comfortless reflection to any man that after he may have contributed to securing the rights of his country, at the risk of life and the ruin of his fortune, there would be no provision made to prevent himself and family from sinking into indigence and wretchedness."—*Journal of Congress*, volume 4, page 211.

Nearly five years after this, March 18, 1783, Washington again made an effort to have justice done to the officers and soldiers who had fought with him in the Revolution. In his communication to the President of the Continental Congress he said:

"For if besides the simple payment of their wages a further compensation is not due to the sufferings and sacrifices of the officers, then have I been mistaken indeed. If the whole Army have not merited whatever a grateful people can bestow, then I have been beguiled by prejudice and built opinion on the basis of error.

"If this country should not in the event perform everything which has been requested in the late memorial to Congress, then will my belief become vain and the hope that has been excited void of foundation. And if, as has been suggested for the purpose of influencing their passions, 'the officers of the Army are to be the only sufferers in the Revolution?' If retiring from the field they are to grow old in poverty, wretchedness, and contempt; if they are to wade through the vile mire of despondency and owe the miserable remnants of their life to charity, which has hitherto been spent in honor, then shall I have learned what ingratitude is; then shall I have realized a tale which will embitter every moment of my future life. But I am under no such apprehensions. A country rescued by their arms from impending ruin will never leave unpaid the debt of

gratitude."—*Spark's Writings of Washington*, volume 8, page 397; *4 Journal of Congress*, pages 210, 211.

What answer can be made by loyal men to such a noble feeling and patriotic appeal for justice and mercy by the Father of our Country? Does not every word appeal with double force for the soldiers and sailors of the United States who saved our free institutions by their sufferings and valor in the late rebellion? If Washington had said or written nothing else, his noble words should endear him to every man who has offered his life to preserve the liberties of our country. Great, magnificent, noble, and large-souled hero; how some men have dwindled who would follow in thy footsteps! Under these vigorous recommendations Congress passed several acts for the relief of the Army. Officers and privates were pensioned for life at half-pay, although the Treasury was absolutely empty and our credit so low that money could not be borrowed in Europe. Above all other claims, the rights of the soldiers of the Revolution were held most sacred by our fathers.

I need not follow the original States and Congress in their loyal and generous legislation in favor of the soldiers and sailors who had served our country. The soldiers of the Revolution, of the war of 1812-1815, with France, with Tripoli, with Mexico, of all our Indian wars, were generously given lands by millions of acres and pensions for life. For those who fought last, in the rebellion and unnatural conflict of 1861-1865, lands and life pensions have been refused, with billions of acres of public domain and a surplus in our Treasury that the ingenuity of our statesmen has been unable to exhaust.

What is the cause of this niggardly and parsimonious conduct of our Representatives in Congress?

I can attribute it to nothing but envy, hatred, and the greed of gain. The banks of deposit of the United States, which now hold over \$45,000,000 without paying interest, do not want the deposits removed for any purpose. The shipping interests of the Eastern States are clamoring for more ships and "subsidies" to be paid by the Government. The river and harbor log-rollers in Congress are devising schemes (or combining and swallowing up many millions to enrich themselves or their constituents. The people of the rebelling States do not want the men who conquered them on the battle-fields of the late rebellion rewarded for their loyalty, and are striving by every means to lessen our revenues, so that pensions can not be paid, and throwing every obstacle in the way to the granting of the 160 acres bounty, which was freely granted by Congress to every soldier who had served one day in battle or fourteen days in the Army before the rebellion of 1861. These are some of the main causes of obstruction to liberal action by Congress in favor of our veterans.

Petitions by veterans with hundreds of thousands of names have been sent to Congress and have been buried in the cellars of the Capitol unread, although the Constitution declares that "the right to petition shall remain inviolate."

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

At the twenty-second national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Columbus, Ohio, September, 1888, the following resolutions were passed:

"I. Resolved, That it is the sense of this encampment that the time has come when the soldiers and sailors of the war for the preservation of the Union should receive the substantial and merited recognition of the Government by granting them service-pensions in accordance with established usage; and further

"II. Resolved, That this encampment favors the presentation of a bill to Congress which will give to every soldier, sailor, and marine who served in the Army or Navy of the United States between April, 1861, and July, 1865, for the period of sixty days or more, a service-pension of \$3 per month, and to all who served a period exceeding eight hundred days, an additional amount of one cent per day for each day's service exceeding that period.

"III. Your committee also earnestly advocate the passage of a bill placing the widows of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines on the pension-list without regard to the time of the service or the cause of the soldier's death.

"IV. And your committee further report that we do not withdraw our repeated approval of the bill now before Congress, which was proposed and indorsed by the national pension committee of the Grand Army, known as the disability pension bill.

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| "SAMUEL M. WEALE. | A. L. CONGER. |
| "WARNER MILLER. | FRANK SEAMAN. |
| "R. W. BLUE. | ORRIN A. REYNOLDS. |
| "D. N. FOSTER. | JAMES H. PURDY. |
| "JACOB GRAY. | SAMUEL W. K. ALLEN." |
| "JNO. S. WOOLSON. | |

At the next meeting the number of the Grand Army of the Republic had increased to 425,000, and their delegates at Milwaukee on the 30th of August, 1889, unanimously passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the action of the Twenty-second National Encampment upon pension matters is reaffirmed, and that the pension committee of the Grand Army of the Republic be instructed to pursue all possible means to secure legislation in accordance therewith."

Many objections have been urged why the United States should not comply with these resolutions.

What can pay our veterans for their sacrifices? Many of them have stood nearly one hundred days in battle, in the rattle of musketry and the roar of cannon. What amount of money could induce you or even one of them to pass again under such a fiery ordeal?

PITIFUL PENSIONS.

We are flippantly told that our pension laws are ample and the most beneficent in the world, and that no ex-soldier has the right to find the least fault with the generosity and paternal care of our Government.

Yes, we have pension laws where the red-tape appendages, employés, and machinery alone, not including any pensions, cost our Government \$1,325,000 to dole out a pittance that would starve a dog to thousands of helpless men, widows, and orphans. Besides this, last year the pensioners paid attorneys' fees of \$1,363,583.47!

We ought to be ashamed of our niggardly legislation, for our nation is too great for such pitiful parsimony. The one hundred and fifty-one rounds in the Jacob's ladder which leads the veterans to the Pension Department are simply ridiculous.

I have read where the noble Brutus proposed to "coin his heart and drop his blood for drachmas," but it was reserved for our Solons, who framed our pension laws, to measure the value of our veterans' blood by the fraction of one copper cent!

Only think of the blood and wounds of our soldiers being valued at \$2.12½ per month; at \$2.66½ per month; \$4.66½ per month! The fraction of one copper cent by halves and thirds being set apart in fifteen of the one hundred and fifty-one grades to our maimed, broken-down, and wounded soldiers! These wise men must have had Shylock's famous "balance" to weigh their brother's blood, and after they had weighed the blood they must have examined every wound with a strong political microscope before they could figure pensions down to the fraction of one copper cent!

General Black, Commissioner of Pensions, by his last report, in June, 1887, shows that there were then on the pension-rolls 1,121 persons who received \$1 per month, 33,323 who received \$2 per month, and 65,946 who received \$3 per month, and on the pension-rolls there are over 100,000 persons who are now receiving 3½ to 13 cents a day, and over 220,000 of the broken-down, maimed, wounded, and invalid pensioners receiving an amount that will not average

18 cents a day for each of said pensioners; not enough to feed them on "hardtack and sow belly!" What magnificent generosity from a Government that has been saved and preserved by their valor, their sufferings, and their blood! These are some of the pensions about which we hear such loud and bombastic boasts.

We are tauntingly told that our ex-soldiers should be more than thankful, and that no nation in the world can show such a grand total of pensioners. No, and why? What wars in history can compare with our terrible rebellion? Many of the dark-haired boys of to-day can not realize, like their gray-haired fathers, that our war lasted four years with an army of 2,859,132 men in the field. They have never learned that in that war more battles were fought and more men slain and wounded than in any war recorded in the pages of reliable history. These verdant orators and scribblers only need a little more loyalty to the stars and stripes and a little more humanity and intelligence to bring them to their senses.

ABILITY OF THE UNITED STATES TO PAY LIFE PENSIONS.

Again, it is dogmatically alleged that our Government is not able to pay the large sums of money that a service-pension, either per diem or \$8 a month, would require. There are about 1,000,000 surviving soldiers, and no doubt the amount would seem large to the great mass of our people, when compared with the ordinary transactions of private life, but it is by no means alarming when we consider the vast resources and income of our Government.

Our income now exceeds \$379,266,074.66 per annum, or more than \$1,000,000 for every day in the year. For the purpose of more fully understanding the resources and ability of our Government to pay large sums of money, I will refer to our expenditures during the war period, from 1861 to 1865, both inclusive:

1861	\$85,387,313.05
1862	565,667,563.74
1863	899,815,911.25
1864	1,295,541,114.86
1865	1,906,433,331.37
Total	4,752,845,234.27

Being not far from one billion or one thousand millions a year. Of the foregoing amount the War and Navy were as follows:

	War.	Navy.
1861	\$23,001,530.67	\$12,387,156.52
1862	389,173,562.29	42,640,353.09
1863	603,314,411.82	63,261,293.31
1864	690,391,048.66	88,704,963.74
1865	1,030,690,400.06	122,617,434.07
Total	2,736,570,953.50	326,611,142.73

RECAPITULATION.

War	\$2,736,570,953.50
Navy	326,611,142.73
Total	3,063,182,096.23

Our expenditures, including 1861 and 1865, for 1,825 days, amounted to \$2,604,298.75 daily.

At the close of the war, in September, 1865, our national debt amounted to nearly \$3,000,000,000, or, more accurately speaking, \$2,757,689,751, and we are now informed by the Secretary of the Treasury that that vast sum has been reduced within twenty-four years to \$1,825,521,576.63, still leaving in the Treasury, cash, \$708,650,497.42 by the last October report. I am one who can not clearly understand that "a national debt is a national blessing," but I am fully convinced that an overflowing surplus in our Treasury is a national curse. It begets wanton extravagance, corruption, and frauds, and stagnates the very life-blood of commerce. It is the stimulating cause of the wildest kind of legislation.

All kinds of bills are presented to Congress. One wants the rivers in his district straightened and deepened; another wants the mud dredged out of the shallow bays in the lakes or ocean bordering on the lands of his constituency. Others would levee or embank the Mississippi River 50 feet high from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico. Others would swell the ocean with iron and steel clad ships of war, and some would pay large subsidies to merchant vessels to carry and peddle our wares and merchandise among the nations of the earth, and then again there are others who would cut great ship-canals to connect the lakes, the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence Rivers, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic Ocean.

There are other claims that should be preferred to any of these schemes, however wise or visionary they may be, and in my opinion our ex-soldiers' and sailors' rights rise far above them all. If we had to even duplicate our national debt, the soldiers, like the bondholders, should be fully paid, and they should, for the short remnant of their shattered lives, be placed far above the confines of the poor-house. We were told by a United States Senator a few months ago that there are now in the poor-houses of this country and receiving charity more than 28,000 of our ex-soldiers! A full army corps! Within ten short years the most of all that gallant host who marched to victory will have passed away, and our great and prosperous nation "will know them no more forever." Even the names of all our officers except a few may straggle a little way down the narrow and barren lane of history, but the great mass, like the dreams of bygone years, will be no longer remembered.

What great relief the vast surplus would have given to many of our veterans had it been appropriated for life pensions! It would have fallen for them like the manna in the wilderness in ancient days! It would not only have given food but raiment to thousands of heroes who have passed away in want and penury, and coming through their hands, it would have stimulated and encouraged every branch of labor and commerce.

But one of our distinguished christian generals, in a recent speech, has said: "Wait until the year 1915, and then the Government can grant life pensions!" Wait, only wait twenty-six years more, gray-haired veterans, and then you may have your long-delayed rights! Have patience, suffer, struggle; some of you may possibly survive until that glorious day arrives, and then be a little under one hundred years old! I have no patience with such inhumanity and injustice.

OUR DEBT OF HONOR.

There is another view which I wish to present. What do we honestly owe the ex-soldier? Not in gratitude alone, for payments in that coin are very uncertain in quantity and quality, but what does our nation honestly and honorably owe him on the basis of man dealing with his fellow-man?

PROMISES TO VOLUNTEERS.

The promises that were held out to our volunteers will not be denied or forgotten. As an inducement to join the Army promises were made by the press, by proclamation, by the orators of the day, and the people, pledging them all that their fathers had enjoyed before them. When they returned home they were to have land-warrants for 160 acres. Every volunteer was to be pensioned

for life, like his Revolutionary fathers and the soldiers of the war of 1812, and he was assured from the country cross-road bar-room to the sacred pulpit that if he fell in battle his family should become the wards of the nation and that no soldier's wife or child should suffer. All this and more was promised.

To assure him of his pay, in September, 1861, General Scott, then Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United States, addressed his soldiers by his famous Order No. 16:

"GENERAL ORDER NO. 16.

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
"Washington, September 3, 1861.

"The General-in-Chief is happy to announce that the Treasury Department, to meet the payment of the troops, is about to supply, besides coin, as heretofore, Treasury notes, in fives, tens, and twenties, as good as gold, to all banks and Government offices throughout the United States, and most convenient for transmission, by mail, from officers and men to their families at home. Good husbands, fathers, sons, and brothers, serving under the Stars and Stripes, will thus soon have a ready and safe means of relieving an immense amount of suffering, which could not be relieved in coin. In making up such packages, every officer may be relied upon, no doubt, for such assistance as may be needed by his men.

"By command of Lieutenant-General Scott.

"E. D. TOWNSEND,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

Non-combatants may have forgotten all these promises and inducements, but the soldier and the soldier's widow and orphans have not. I need not stop to ask honest men how these promises have been fulfilled. No land-warrant of 160 acres for the soldier, no pension like his father's, and, instead of General Scott's paper that was to be "good as gold," he was paid in depreciated "greenbacks," which were not worth, on an average, 60 cents on the dollar. This he was compelled to accept or receive nothing. He could not leave the Army and return home, for desertion in time of war meant dishonor and death. After he was mustered into the service he was compelled to serve or die, payment or no payment, although his depreciated greenbacks would not buy the bread for his wife at home or clothe his cold and ill-clad children.

What a great change has taken place as to the rights of our soldiers!

RIGHTS OF SOLDIERS BEFORE THE REBELLION.

For one day in battle or fourteen days' service in the Army our soldiers, by acts of Congress passed before 1861, were each allowed a land warrant of 160 acres; but the soldier now of four years' service and a hundred days in battle, by the grace of Congress, remains landless. And why? Not for the lack of public domain, for it is well known, as it was sung at the meetings to rally our volunteers, that "Uncle Sam is rich enough to give us all a farm."

The unsold public domain to-day is larger in area than the thirteen original States, and amounts to more than 1,000,000,000 acres. Do not excuse yourselves by saying that the lands are worthless. If they are, the Government will lose nothing, and the soldiers will fully understand your motives if you give or refuse their just demands. The patent to them alone will be a patent of nobility, whether spread upon a prairie of flowers or a barren mountain peak, for it will be an acknowledgment to them and their children of loyalty and honorable service; and if they can not find lands that suit them they can frame their warrants and hang them in their houses as heirlooms for their posterity. They will be highly prized at no distant day and pointed to with pride. Do not deceive yourselves, gentlemen, nor imagine that your motives are not fully understood. Do not let greed, politics, and a "solid South" make you forget the promises that have been made to our ex-soldiers. Remember the money or greenbacks you paid them is not the money with which you paid the bondholders. Do not forget the rewards paid their fathers for one day in battle or fourteen days' service in the Army.

Can our now proud and prosperous nation trample on her soldiers and sailors of the late rebellion and forget or refuse the fulfillment of these pledges and promises? Can our omnipotent committees close the doors of legislation and refuse to report their bills for justice and relief, or by delay cut off all argument and debate?

COMPARISON WITH EUROPEAN ARMIES.

We are constantly referred to Europe for comparison of our pension and military departments. We are told that ours is far more expensive than theirs. That depends upon the manner in which the estimates are made. The standing armies of Europe in times of peace are now larger than they have ever been before. By the Encyclopedia Britannica (and you know encyclopedias have lately become very useful and of high authority) the standing armies in Europe in times of peace are estimated as follows: Great Britain, 190,000 officers and men; France, 450,000 officers and men; German Empire, 400,000 officers and men; Russia, 750,000 officers and men; Austria and Hungary, 275,000 officers and men; Italy, 200,000 officers and men.

But we know that since the publication of that encyclopedia the standing armies of France, Germany, and Russia all exceed more than 700,000 men each in what they call their "standing armies in times of peace." Now, basing the costs of those armies on the value of human labor and the necessary appliances and munitions for their use and establishment, and estimating such labor at \$1 per day, such standing armies would cost annually more than the income of our Government. I admit that no such figures are found in their estimates and accounts; but when we compare them with our expenditures we forget the relative cost of labor and the munitions of war in Europe and in this country. We know such armies here, valuing the services of soldiers and all necessary expenses, would far exceed our revenue.

But we are relieved of all these heavy European burdens by a wise provision of our Constitution. By the eighth section, Article I, Congress is shorn of the power to make provision or appropriations for such an army. Our standing army is composed of our citizen soldiers, and may be found in the fields of agriculture, in our manufactories, in our mines, in the shops of our mechanics, embracing all our laborers, merchants, business and professional men. They cost our Government nothing as soldiers in times of peace and are only paid when called into active service. We thus avoid the vast expenditures which are borne by the governments of Europe. Can we not be more than liberal to the men who voluntarily left their homes to serve their country under such a system?

It can no longer be denied that the United States stands first among the nations of the world. Compared with Great Britain, Germany, Russia, and France, our Republic is far in advance of either, and has more wealth and productive power than can be found in any other nation in the world.

When the war commenced our population was about 31,000,000; at this time it is over 63,000,000! The actual wealth of the nation has more than quadrupled, and our credit is unsurpassed by any nation on the face of the globe. At the commencement of the rebellion the revenue of the United States was \$41,476,299.49; in 1888 it amounted to \$379,266,074.76, being over nine times as great as when the war commenced.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

Our revenue on distilled spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacco for the year ending June 30, 1889, was \$129,903,901, an amount greater than would be necessary to pay 1,000,000 pensioners \$3 a month, under the Grand Army resolutions, and defray all other expenses of the Pension Department. These taxes are pre-eminently war taxes, against which all Southern Congressmen are arrayed. Strike these taxes out and all pensions must fall.

It can not be said that the revenue derived from whisky and tobacco is an unjust tax upon the people of the United States. The use of both is vicious, and whether they can be called a luxury or a vice they will, in all probability, be used to the same extent whether a revenue shall be derived from them or not.

The present revenue laws are ample to provide for all expenses of the Government and meet the full payment of all pensions embraced in the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic without further taxation.

THE BOYS.

Of the 2,859,132 men who gallantly filled the ranks of our loyal Army from 1861 to 1865 at least one-third were boys, or men under twenty-one years of age. They had not fully matured, nor had they learned professions, trades, or callings to prepare them for the realities of life. They were rushed forward in the whirl of a rapid, continuous march and into the rattle of musketry and the roar of battle. Those who were fortunate enough to return alive were greeted as heroes for a few short days, but they soon found that their habits acquired in the Army had unfitted them to compete with their brothers at home in the industries and arts of trades and commerce. Their kindred had become wealthy; whilst many of the poor boys found themselves outrun in the race of life and that their army education had unfitted them to struggle for a living amongst their less warlike neighbors.

Men born after 1850 know little or nothing of the real services and sufferings of our soldiers, and yet they are now controlling the elections of our country. This fact alone will compel the ex-soldiers to unite or abandon all their rights to which they are so justly entitled.

There can be no doubt that the great majority of the survivors of the Army are now suffering from impaired and ruined constitutions. Many who were never touched by a ball are more seriously injured than some who have lost their limbs. Such proof is difficult to be made, and the Pension Department long since established that infamous rule, unknown to the laws of any other civilized nation, "that the soldier must prove his injuries or disabilities by two privates who were his comrades or by a commissioned officer!"

The man who carried a musket is only half of a witness, and must be corroborated by another private comrade, or the applicant can not obtain his pension, unless some officer who wore shoulder-straps can testify in his favor! This rule is an insult to every private soldier who served in our Army and a disgrace to the men who devised it. The evidence of one private soldier can not be believed where a one-dollar disability pension is concerned, but his evidence alone in the courts of the world, if believed, is sufficient to convict for any crime in the calendar. On his testimony a criminal may be hung, but it is not strong enough to enable his comrade to procure even a one-dollar pension! Verily the evidence of a private soldier in the estimation of the Pension Department weighs but little in the scale of justice now! The day was when he was a hero, ranking, in public estimation, higher for his loyal and disinterested services than the "commissioned officer." The day was when he stood in the front of battle offering his life as a guarantor for the payment of a vast amount of money due the bondholders, for the world knew that our bonds would be worthless unless the United States could conquer and suppress that unholy rebellion.

"How are the mighty fallen!"

From the facts presented, every fair and loyal man must be satisfied that pensions for life, according to the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic, could be given to every surviving soldier and sailor without the least injury to our Government or people. The burden would be felt by none.

ADVICE TO COMRADES.

Comrades, all your petitions have remained unread in Congress, and have been and will be buried in the cellars of the Capitol! The resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic have been unheeded and ignored, and as one who was with you, I know your services, your sufferings, and your rights, and claim the privilege of offering a few words of advice.

Send no Representative to Congress who will not honestly and earnestly support your just claims and demands; send no one who is so stupid, blind, or prejudiced that he can not see or understand them, and be sure you send no one who will not contend for your honor and your rights with as much loyalty and zeal as you fought for the preservation of the Union; and you should send neither laggards nor cowards for your Representatives, for they do not belong to your ranks.

The disloyal will howl for every dollar the Government will pay you, and a large part of a subsidized and partisan press will team with articles of abuse against you, your advocates, and your rights. Stand firm, close your ranks, and meet the charge of your enemies again, and though you may have only a few short years left on your furlough of life you will once more be victorious and conquer.

ALVIN P. HOVEY,
President S. P. A.

INDIANAPOLIS, November 25, 1889.

Resolutions of various posts of the Grand Army of the Republic approving and indorsing "An appeal to the loyal people of the United States and their Representatives in Congress, by Alvin P. Hovey, president of the Service-Pension Association of the United States of America," and praying the Fifty-first Congress of the United States to pass an act "giving to every soldier, sailor, and marine who served in the Army or Navy of the United States between April, 1861, and July, 1865, for the period of sixty days or more, a service-pension of \$8 per month and to all who served a period of exceeding eight hundred days an additional amount of 1 cent per day for each day's service exceeding that period," in accordance with the resolutions of the Grand Army of the Republic passed at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1888, and Milwaukee, Wis., August, 1889.

INDIANA.

First Congressional district.—Harrow Post, 491; Highman Post, 215; Lynnville Post, 178; Decker Post, 331; Mount Olive Post, 428; Masters Post, 120; Armer Reed Post, 339; Buffalo Post; Otwell Service-Pension Club; Archer Post, 28; Thomas Burch Post, 259; Oakland City Post; Cochran Post, 520; Charles Hawes Post, 174; Frederick Post, 551; Dela Hunt Post, 152; Warrick Post, 262; soldiers and sailors of Gibson County; Se Sayford Post, 529; old soldiers of the First Congressional district at Cynthiana; Service-Pension Association of Posey County; veterans and citizens of Pike County; William Jones Post, 100; Union soldiers of Evansville; 280 soldiers.

Second Congressional district.—Patton Post, 552; James B. McPherson Post, 371; Montgomery Post, Daviess County; M. B. Cutler Post; Frank White Post, 490; Wildman Post, 448; G. P. Buell Post, 528; Marion Hindmann Post, 544; Jeremiah Crook Post, 481; Straber Harris Post, 96; F. G. Welman Post, 274; J. B. Hager Post, 419; Thomas J. Brooks Post, 322; Jasonville Post; Charles Craft Post, 286; Hathaway Post, 110; William Z. Smith Post, 385; Linel H. Rousseau Post, 32; Joe Lane Post, 540; Thornburgh Post, 407; Burnside Post, 43; Union soldiers of Green County; McCarty Post, 251; John Coons Post, 99; veterans of Allen County; soldiers of Dalton; Morgan Post.

Third Congressional district.—William Johnson Post, 430; Freetown Post, 153; Veterans' Association; Spencer Post, 319; Newton Rea Post, 193; J. D. McPheeters Post; Gordon Post, 201; W. J. Flinn Post, 503; Henry Clay Post, 450; Laocnia Post, 470; E. R. Mitchell Post; William J. Jones Post, 517; Hendrick Post, 441; Marengo Post; Scott Post, 306; Henryville Post, 461; Marling Post, 224; John H. Wilson Post; Union soldiers of Scott County; Benson Post; U. S. Grant Post.

Fourth Congressional district.—David R. Stopper Post, 75; William Speer Post, 189; Fred Small Post, 531; G. H. Thomas Post, 523; Hackleman Post, 64; Brookville Post, Mt. Etna Post; Owen Post, 184; Adams Post, 254; Ben. North Post, 94; Burnham Post, 276; Aurora Post; Floyd Post, 10; Meyz Post; Hogan Post, 538; Huckleberry Post, 391; Thomas Post, 515; Backman Post, 526; soldiers of East Enterprise.

Fifth Congressional district.—Alexander Post, 265; R. M. Kelly Post, 217; Union soldiers of Ellettsville; Guy Post, 376; Milton Carter Post, 457; Lind Post; Wild Cat Post, 432; German Veterans' Association; John A. Hollett Post, 242; S. K. Harryman Post, 278; La Fountain Post; Bloomington Post; Frank Beltzel Post, 210; Putnamville Post, 240; Morton Post, 431; Hazlett Post, 550; John Layton Post, 237; James W. Waggner Post, 177; Alexander Post, 248; soldiers of Columbus; soldiers of Johnson County; Van Buren Post, 135.

Sixth Congressional district.—John Stuart Post; Samuel D. Webb Post, 200; McCormick Post, 403; George W. Leonard Post, 148; Wetherby Post, 128; Lookout Mountain Post, 140; H. C. Coulter Post, 131; Joe Cook Post, 286; soldiers of Ridgeville; Williams Post; Elwood Hill Post; Rob. Callaway Post, 504; Leeson Post, 453; John Brandt Post, 156; Harom Earl Post, 320; Michael Campbell Post, 444; J. B. Mason Post, 168; Abraham B. Sholtz Post, 73; Nelson C. Truesler Post, 60; Moses Heron Post, 261; B. A. James Post, 494; Robert Wilson Post; veterans of Union City; veterans of Union County; T. M. Jones Post, 535; Glendale Post, 560; Sol. Meredith Post, 55; Idelman Post, 357; Jack Jackson Post, 536; Frank Jones Post, 249; James V. Cartwright Post, 358; Bowman Post, 250; Joel Wolfe Post, 81; Cambridge City Post, 179.

Seventh Congressional district.—Martin R. Delaney Post, 70; George H. Thomas Post, 17; John F. Ruckle Post, 165; Maj. Robert Anderson Post, 369; Perryville Post, 212; Jos. R. Gordon Post, 281; Union soldiers of Perkinsville; Union soldiers of Madison County; Milliner Post, 447; Circleville Post; Acton Post; Elwood Post, 61; Cumberland Post, 497; Kirchoff Post, 534; William B. Fleming Post, 316; J. W. Landis Post; Maj. Henry Post, 23; Dunbar Post, 92; Lorenzo Post, 438.

Eighth Congressional district.—John C. Jenks Post, 263; soldiers of Parke County; J. W. Rutledge Post, 468; Burnside Post, 54; Blinn Post, 394; Union soldiers of Vermillion County; Freeman Post, 459; John Cashon Post; R. C. Kise Post, 437; Thomas Cox Post, 23; Gen. Cruft Post, 284; Union soldiers of Montgomery County; Erwin Post, 269; Garland Post, 428; Wm. Boyd Post, 29; Union soldiers of Vigo County; Topping Post, 158; Henry Howard Post, 449; Silvis Post, 435; Hamilton Post, 352; Harter Post; McClung Post, 476; Newport Post; Kirkpatrick Post; Samuel T. Jones Post; of Honey Creek Township, Vigo County; soldiers of Clay County; Kerns Post, 237; Richard Burton Post; P. R. Owen Post, 329; Howard Post, 526; Shilo Post, 49; Bowling Green Post, 373; 200 soldiers in Vermillion County.

Ninth Congressional district.—General Reynolds Post, 172; Kenesaw Post, 47; Stillwell Post, 375; Evans Post, 146; Lookout Post, 133; Hambricht Post, 270; Robert J. Templeton Post; John A. Logan Post, 3; Garfield Post, 32; Lookout Valley Post, 184; Rich Mountain Post, 42; George D. Wagner Post, 365; Cicero Post; Wm. B. Smith Post, 103; soldiers of Tipton County; Service Pension Association of Tipton.

Tenth Congressional district.—Hardy Post, 553; Silas Davis Post, 144; Remington Post, 74; Monon Post; soldiers of Carroll County; Rensselaer Post, 81; Guild Post, 121; Fahler Post, 397; Goodland Post, 57; McHolland Post, 182; Post 50; Soldiers of Yeddo; O. B. Wade Post, 208; Union soldiers of Porter County.

Eleventh Congressional district.—Andrews Post, 116; Miles H. Tibbets Post, 260; Bunker Hill Post; soldiers of Grant County; Union soldiers of Salinomia; Fairmount Post; John Reeves Post, 406; John Porter Post, 83; Monroe Layman Post, 211; Hackleman Post, 238; Alexander Trimble Post, 213; Joseph Beaver Post, 546; Benjamin Shields Post, 289; Brown Post, 66; J. W. Robinson Post, 330; Roane Post, 257; Lew Davy Post, 33; Paul Gimstead Post, 542; Jonesboro Post; Emmett Post, 6; C. F. Nelson Post; Union soldiers of Indiana; Stephen Bally Post, 154; soldiers of Majenica and vicinity; Jacob Stohl Post, 227; George Miller Post; Ellsworth Post.

Twelfth Congressional district.—Post 138; Leman-Griffith Post, 386; Menton Post; Nelson Post, 69; German Veteran Association; De Long Post; James C. Jay Post, 483; Deacon Post, 115; Waterloo Post, 52; Jesse Adams Post, 493; McLean Post, 342; Rose Lawn Post, 233; Simonson Post, 151; Union soldiers of La Grange County.

Thirteenth Congressional district.—Martin Post; John E. Simpson Post, 46; Miller Post, 401; J. W. Scott Post, 396; Hardzof Post 400; Burnett Post, 183; Shiloh Field Post, 198; Houghton Post, 123; Charles Swindell Post, 379; Napanee Post; Randall Post, 320; Patton Post, 147; Albia Williams Post, 197; Henry Chipman Post, 442; John Murray Post, 124; Howell Post, 90; Steven Hamlin Post, 176; Sumner Post, 59; Post 114; Post 429; Hebron Post; B. R. Dunn Post, 440.

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23; Decatur Post; Herron Post, 152; Tecumseh Post; Ellsworth Post, 29; W. H. Irvin Post, 70; Hunter Post, 122; Service-Pension Club of Broken Bow; Union soldiers of Beaver Crossing; Putnam Post, 225; Still Post, 99; Drewes Post, 278; Capt. J. H. Freas Post, 163; W. F. Cody Post, 258; Gering Post, 265; Coleman Post, 115; Mulligan Post, 209; Seward Post, 3; Cambridge Post, 187; Thornburg Post, 37; W. A. Brittain Post, 98; Lombard Post, 57; soldiers of Callaway; E. D. Fancher Post, 259; E. M. Stanton, No. 29; Atlanta Post, 275; Stanton Camp, 77; Kendall Post, 190; Henthman Post, 250.

NEW YORK.

Randall Post, 460; John Stevenson Post, 609; Abraham Vosburgh Post, 95; Alfred I. Hooker Post, 415; Gen. Phil. H. Sheridan Post, 630; Stanton Post; D. B. Lewis Post, 419; John E. Sherman Post, 491; Post 290; Post 563; Post 291; G. B. Meags Post, 537; Joseph K. Barnes Post, 360; Judd Post, 364; Col. Joseph Howland Post, 631; George D. Robinson Post, 462; B. F. Roberts Post, 562; J. C. Shinn Post, 6; J. W. Watson Post, 514; Union soldiers of Charleston; Rust Post, 357; S. C. Noyes Post, 232; Union soldiers of Auburn; Evans Post, 571; Fletcher Post, 221; Wilson Dean Post, 416; Lodel Post, 445; O. H. Millham Post, 610; Henry Walker Post, 151; James Post, 202; Hatch Post, 241; Williams Post, 245; John R. Stewart Post, 174; Alfred Leroy Post, 629; Bailey Post, 351; Waterbury Post, 418; J. C. Hatch Post, 540; Sawyer Post; C. Greest Post, 337; Linnon Post, 490; Rodney E. Harris Post, 240; M. H. Barckley Post, 198; Thomas Farr Post, 275; Flandren Post, 509; Searle Post, 53; Ogdensburgh Post, 354; Union soldiers of Troy; Hollister Post, 27; Post 297; Post 129; Post 294; Knapp Post, 380; Union soldiers of Maddington; Post 185; Le Roy Post; Gilbert Post, 382; Ben Butler Post, 316; Franklin Post; J. B. Butler Post, 111; Maxwell Post, 454; Vanderburgh Post, 12; Thomas Post, 480; Mt. Morris Post; Willomoe Post; Noyes Post, 226; Service-Pension Association of New York; Slocum Post, 211; James W. Brown Post, 285; Chester Judson Post, 536; Ratcliff Post, 205; Van Deer Post, 36; Reno Post, 84; Oleott Post, 522; Wadsworth Post, 417; S. W. Fullerton Post, 589; D. W. C. Erwin Post, 611; Revere Post, 195; Ellis Grant Post, 464; soldiers of Wayland; Ira Thurber Post, 594; Union soldiers of Union; Moses Dennis Post, 581; Birch Post, 345; Skillen Post, 47; Sempronius Post, 479; Bolton Post, 471; Peissner Post, 105; James R. Rice Post, 29; Snekaker Post, 173; Jacob Branker Post, 547; John F. Smith Post; Seth H. Hedges Post, 214; Bradford Post, 177; Dexter Post, 338; Hannibal Post, 447; W. W. Jackson Post; Edward Hunting Post, 353; C. L. Willard Post, 31; C. G. Marshal Post, 397; General H. Balster; John McCornish Post, 185.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Ackley Post, 469; Post 232; Maj. C. B. Cox Post, 147; Middleburgh Post; Stevens Post, 69; Princeton Post, 420; Post 473; Ellis Post, 341; Col. Samuel Crowdsale Post, 256; A. J. Ropen Post, 452; Dintze Post, 29; David Martin Post, 528; Post 36; Stair Post, 563; Host Post, 430; Kearney Post, 55; J. W. Stephens Post, 11; King Brothers Post, 43; Zentmire Post, 396; Charles E. Patton Post, 532; Col. D. S. Porter Post, 434; Hughes Post, 285; Lieutenant Leche Post, 524; Col. Dick White Post, 513; Kilpatrick Post, 212; Harmonsburgh Post; Maj. J. W. Post Post, 246; John A. Logan Post, 115; John Fish Post, 337; Maj. Henry Willer Post, 391; Brockwayville Post, 269; T. J. Hamilton Post; John M. Phipps Post, 427; Oseola Mills Post; Post 511; Col. James Cameron Post, 185; Watson Brothers Post, 432; Post 419; Post 66; Post 490; Post 5 6; Mount Carmel Post; Capt. R. M. Foster Post, 197; Major Jenkins Post, 99; Sharp Post, 267; Post 119; Post 405; Union soldiers of Newport; Elizabethtown Post; Dodd Post, 525; Torlut Post, 506; Fraley Post, 208; Southworth Post, 222; McLean Post, 16; George H. Hess Post, 771; Gustin Post, 154; E. B. Morrison Post, 387; Theodore Tenner Post, 592; James Howland Post, 508; Thomas Huston Post, 51; General McClellan Post, 515; Spalding Post, 33; Silas W. Smith Post, 411; Captain Snow Post, 461; George F. Smith Post, 130; Stevens Post, 517; E. F. Edden Post, 507; S. V. Burrows Post, 385; Strong Vincent Post, 67; James Kinner Post, 570; Captain E. H. Little Post, 237; Jacob Maynard Post, 377; Punxsutawney Union soldiers; Elias Rice Post, 529; Anna M. Ross Post, 94; Fort Ligonier Post, 324; Easton Post, 229; Post 327; Lieut. Gilbert Beaver Post, 296; H. I. Zinn Post, 415; Secern Post, 110; A. Welton Post, 450; Marion Craig Post, 325; Post 465; Jerry Jones Post, 541; Capt. Thomas Espy Post, 153; W. S. Bradley Post, 286; King Post, 365; E. P. Rice Post, 511; George H. Thomas Post, 84; William H. Davis Post, 180; Levi Moss Post; Captain Lyons Post, 85; Oriental Service Pension Association; Major Gaston Post, 544; Gilmore Post, 227; Bowen Post, 338; Weaugh Post, 390; W. I. May Post, 65; Josiah Post, 199; Albert Jones Post, 383; Bryson Post, 225; Heiling Post, 176; C. T. Dan Post, 148; Ensign Post, 60; Jesse Taylor Post, 400; I. C. Inham Post, 245; Gowan Post, 250; Rochester Post, 75; A. I. Boler Post, 533.

MINNESOTA.

Levi Whitney Post, 29; James A. Garfield Post; John H. Marsh Post, 85; Logan Post, 62; Post 139; Post 105; soldiers of Blue Earth City; John A. Myers Post, 169; A. C. Collins Post, 112; M. L. Devereaux Post, 43; E. L. King Post, 84; Francis C. Chost Post, 67; Wallace T. Rines Post, 142; Post 108; Canby Post, 47; Post 141; Cochrane Post, 164; Becht Post, 160; St. Peter Post, 151; Freeman Post, 129; Joseph Garrison Post, 131; Ellsworth Post, 58; John A. Logan Post, 54; Goodsell Post, 86; J. L. Heywood Post, 83; Stammard Post, 161; Kilpatrick Post, 106; Peller Post, 89; Wesley Green Post, 71; Colonel Cobham Post, 90.

IOWA.

Union soldiers of Silver City; General Bell Post, 332; J. W. Holbrook Post, 343; John A. Adams Post, 195; Cottrell Post, 76; Joe Ross Post, 209; Union soldiers of Ames; John Baden Post, 272; J. V. Carpenter Post, 104; W. S. Winnett Post, 454; soldiers and sailors of Lohndville; Russell Barnes Post, 443; Ellis C. Miller Post, 96; Isaac Matters Post, 365; Greene Post, 209; McKenzie Post, 72; James H. Ewing Post, 305; J. Doder Post, 446; Messenger Post, 288; McDowell Post, 391; Union soldiers of Marble Rock; William McDonald Post, 435; J. C. Brown Post, 395; Grizzly Foster Post, 320; Union soldiers of Hamburg; Post 314; J. Fulmer Post, 347; Ed. Hamlin Post, 112; M. A. Clark Post, 431; Iowa State soldiers' home; Cranby Post, 329; Milligan Post, 102; Cantwell Post, 448; Cascade Post, 369; Andersonville Post; J. Q. Wilder Post; Post 362; Perry Wright Post, 188; Post 9; Post 422; Thompson Post, 187; White Post, 108; Houston Post, 344; I. B. Sexton Post, 425; Service Pension Association of Montrose; J. P. Milliken Post, 257; Annett Post, 124; Fonda Post, 383; Talbot Post, 286; McFarland Post, 20; Mile King Post, 254; Union soldiers of Prescott; John T. Drake Post, 321; soldiers of New London; Albert Winchell Post, 327; New Sharon Union soldiers; Col. Goodrich Post, 117; Union soldiers of Orient; Charles J. Pixley Post, 377; Union soldiers of Glidden; L. G. Balding Post, 279; Ben Kearsey Post, 338; Dick Yates Post, 364; Union soldiers of Lausing; George A. Bunday Post, 183; Shelby Norman Post, 231; Union soldiers of Fayette County; Post 172; W. A. Buckner Post, 352; Hall Allison Post, 34; General W. B. Baker Post, 88; T. J. Potter Post, 79; N. L. McKurrie Post, 213; Joseph D. Ferguson Post, 31; Dayton, 375; Volga City; G. W. Nelson Post, 74.

WISCONSIN.

Erastus Hoyt Post, 69; Wilson Colwell Post, 33; Henry Morton Post, 87; William Pitts Post, 144; Union soldiers of Waterloo; George B. Lincoln Post, 215; Hiram M. Gibbs Post, 222; National Home, Milwaukee; John B. Fallansbee Post; P. C. Judkins Post, 87; H. P. Davidson Post, 212; Ennis Reed Post, 209; H. S. Swift Post, 137; Sidney A. Bean Post, 182; Shield Post, 145; Colonel Ellsworth Post, 86; Newton Wilson Post, 28; Post 168; Downer Post, 234; Union soldiers of Viroqua; George Hall Post, 117; L. H. D. Crane Post, 156; W. W. Olds Post, 157; Chester A. Arthur Post, 239; Nathan Hoyt Post, 89; Meak Post, 47; Post 56; Enos

B. Cornwall Post, 63; Post 141; Kilpatrick Post; Fuller Post, 83; U. S. Grant Post, 204; George H. Thomas Post, 6; Samuel F. Curtis Post, 57; National Home; Post 39; Moon Post, 71; Plover Post; John Ross Post, 113; O. D. Chapman Post, 80; George H. Legate Post, 125; Union soldiers of Pardeeville; Post 83; soldiers of Alexander; Echterhan Post, 159; L. T. Park Post, 184; soldiers of De Soto; Dixon Post, 91; Post 76; Brown Post, 130; Post 224; Union soldiers of Prescott; Arthur D. Hamilton, No. 37; McKenzie Post, 111.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

George Washington Post, 114; C. C. Washburn Post, 15; Post 107; Farragut Post, 15; Sully Post, 13; Colonel Hughes Post, 73; L. McCook Post, 74; General Steele Post, 91; Sedgwick Post, 26; Thomas Elson Post, 54; Kilpatrick Post, 4; Colonel Ellsworth Post, 21; Canby Post, 12; Union soldiers of Rockham; Dumont Post, 53; Levett Post, 103; General Weitzel Post, 96; E. H. Kennedy Post, 119; Union soldiers.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Burnside Post, 142; George B. Foster Post, 130; Sumner Post, 105.

DAKOTA.

Stephen H. Hurlbut Post, 9; Upton Post, 62; Abercrombie Post, 79.

CALIFORNIA.

Antietam Post, 63; Colton Post, 130; Post 127; Union soldiers of Dixon, So; Ino County; E. W. Eddy Post, 63; Farragut Post, 4; T. B. Stearns Post, 103; T. W. Sherman Post, 159.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Azra Batcheller Post, 51; Boutwell Post, 48; Peabody Post, 108; John H. Chipman Post, 89; Allen Post, 167; Union soldiers of Boston; Hudson Post, 9; Myron Nichols Post, 178; Thomas A. Parker Post, 193; William Logan Rodman Post, 1; D. A. Russell Post, 78; Post 33; Union soldiers of Whitingville; E. P. Wallace Post, 122; Union soldiers of Conway; Preston Post, 183; Union soldiers of East Douglass; Hiram G. Barry Post, 40; Union soldiers of Rockport; Gilman C. Parker Post, 66.

MAINE.

Davis Post, 20; Union soldiers of Fryeburg; Thompson Post, 85; Union soldiers of Washburn; Dana B. Carter Post, 128; Frank Hunter Post, 65; Meade Post, 40; Asbury Caldwell Post, 51; General Ord Post, 91; Post 104; Post 40; Safford Post, 8; Dunbar Post, 59; Erskine Post, 24; Union soldiers of Lincoln; J. Renuels Post, 52; Joseph W. Lincoln Post, 113; Vering Post, 107; Walter L. Parker Post, 156; James E. Cushman Post, 84; J. S. Sampson Post, 31.

VERMONT.

Union soldiers of Stowe; Johnson Post, 23; Henry Dow Post, 75; Garfield Post, 62; Wm. B. Reynolds Post, 59; Ransom Post, 7; Fairfield Post, 7; Henry Post, 27; R. B. Crandall Post, 56.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Herrman Shedd Post, 27; Merrill Post, 65; Post 6; Witting Post, 53; Cobb Post, 29; Washington Post; Clermont Post; Robert Campbell Post, 58; Upton Post, 45.

NEW JERSEY.

Garfield Post, 4; Post 99; William J. Steadhans Post, 90; Union soldiers of Beverly; James S. Stratton Post, 82; Maj. C. A. Angel Post, 20; Bayard Post, 8; Chaplain Butler Post, 35; John Hill Post, 86; Cedarville Post, 129; Post 43; A. E. Shires Post, 26; Phil. H. Sheridan Post, 110; G. W. Taylor Post, 9; Union soldiers; E. A. Stephenson Naval, 104.

RHODE ISLAND.

Smith Post, 9; Charles E. Sweetser Post, 5.

NEW MEXICO.

G. K. Warren Post, 5; Custer Post, 8.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

George G. Meade Post, 5.

DELAWARE.

Col. Jacob Moore Post, 21; Capt. Wm. Cannon Post, 17; Gen. Daniel Woodall Post, 11; Georgetown Post; P. C. Carter Post, 19.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Perin Post, 85; J. A. Mulligan Post, 31; Pier Post, 9; Belington Post, 84; Glenville Post, 83; J. B. Martin Post, 79; Sniely Post, 43; Post 68; Post 89; Encampment 21; Union Veterans' Legion; Post 35; Kendall Post, 36; Elmer Evans Post, 77; George Smith Post, 37; Silas Nichols Post, 58; Mason Post, 46; Kimble Post, 59; soldiers of Martinsburgh; Giles Post; C. B. See Post, 54; Hany Post, 43; Coplin Post, 56; Dick Blazer Post, 50.

MARYLAND.

Lincoln Post; Hicks Post, 24; Hall Post, 42; Kilpatrick Post, 34; Guy Post, 16; Hardee Post.

TEXAS.

Dicks Post, 11; Bell County Post; George W. Wright Post, 26; Hurst Post, 13; Samuel B. Curtis Post, 150.

KENTUCKY.

Henry Palmer Post, 41; Union soldiers of Post 69; Union soldiers of Butler County; Joseph Dudley Post, 71; Albery G. Bacon Post, 28; Joseph S. Miller Post, 72; Hamrick Post, 22; Crittenden Post, 341; U. S. Grant Post, 58; Joe Hooker Post, 16; G. W. Berry Post, 98; soldiers of Junction City; C. H. Martin Post, 7; Maxwell Post, 74; Post 94; Hancock Post, 87; George A. Custer Post, 25; Bitter Service-Pension Club; Cornelius McCleod Post, 65; Captain Hany Post, 78; N. F. Tyman Post, 83; Sergt. Remus T. Whittinghill Post, 11; Union soldiers of Johnsville; Andrew Wiley Post, 86; Hutchinson Post, 150; Calvin Childs Post, 30.

ARKANSAS.

Drake Creek Post, 31; soldiers of West Fork; Bregant Post; Hugh McDaniel Post, 60; soldiers of Benton County; Hancock Post, 33; Rice Post, 16; Prairie Grove Post, 45; U. S. Grant Post, 31; Jackson Post, 63; Tusseville Post; Wharton Post, 24; Phil. Sheridan Post, 61; Kennis Post, 65; William Cowan Post, 26; Fred. Steele Post, 3; soldiers of Crawfordville.

VIRGINIA.

Tracy Post, 27; Deep Creek Post; W. M. Turner Post, 34; Post 30; Post 19; Ord Post, 16; T. F. Meagher Post, 3; Garfield Post, 7; Farragut Post, 1.

CONNECTICUT.

Post 76; Warner Post, 54; Fowler Post, 58; Palmer Post, 33; Chapman Post, 72; Trowbridge Post, 69; M. A. Taintor Post, 9; Nathan Hale Post, 28; F. S. Long Post, 30; Wadham Post, 250.

ALABAMA.

Phil. Sheridan Post, 9; Union soldiers of Anniston; R. W. Thompson Post, 10.

GEORGIA.

Augusta Post, 2.

MISSOURI.

Duburn Ward Post, 405; Union soldiers of New Florence; George Long Post, 403; Hutton Post, 178; Brookline Post, 397; Custer Post, 7; Joseph Martin Post,

351; Post 249; O. P. Morton Post, 14; Forbes Post, 38; Greenfield Post, 75; Staunton Post, 16; James A. Mulligan Post, 11; Union soldiers of Pitts Post, 324; McCook Post, 34; John A. Dix Post, 75; George H. Meade Post, 48; Colonel Shaw Post, 343; Benton Post, 376; R. P. Carnes Camp, Division of Missouri, Sons of Veterans; Roscoe Post, 367; Splitlog Post, 359; Union soldiers of Dade County; John Kennel Post, 410; David Hewitt Post, 414; Hannibal Post, 43; soldiers of Barton County; Sue City Post; Blanchard Post, 250.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

David Hunter Post, 9.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Harney Post, 2.

STATE OF WASHINGTON.

McDowell Post; Philo Backman Post; Union soldiers of Colfax; McPherson Post.

TENNESSEE.

Daniel Meader Post, 18; Patrick McGuire Post, 46; A. B. McGeer Post, 39; McPherson Post, 69; John A. Logan Post, 59; Chattanooga Post; Garfield Post, 25; Sanders Post, 9.

OREGON.

J. W. Geary Post, 7; Eugene Veterans' Union; Sumner Post, 12; S. H. Hunter Post, 37; Kilpatrick Post, 38; John F. Miller Post, 42.

COLORADO.

Joe Hooker Post, 16; Spanish Peak Post, 60; Burnside Post; Williams Post, 267; J. E. Stephens Post; Pitkin County soldiers; Proctor Post; Kit Carson Post; Abraham Lincoln Post, 4; E. V. Sumner Post, 24.

FLORIDA.

Union soldiers of Jacksonville and vicinity.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Fletcher Post, 33.

ARIZONA TERRITORY.

Alexander Post, 6.

IDAHO.

James A. Garfield Post, 1.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Service-Pension Club of Seward.

WYOMING TERRITORY.

Farnsworth Post, 53.

MONTANA.

John A. Logan Post.

ADDITIONAL.

Union soldiers, Shelby County, Indiana; G. A. Hoppole Post, 67, Auburn, Ind.; Bob McCook Post, 31, Nebraska and Nineveh, Ind.; L. W. Frazier Post, 271, Ohio; W. A. Ross, 473, Ohio; 175 Union soldiers, Paulding, Ohio; Elliott Post, 420, Ohio; Boggs Post, 518, Ohio; H. Marshall Post, 684, Ohio; Orr Post, 501, Ohio; 38 Union soldiers, New Holland, Ohio; Sell Post, 57, Maryland; Sena Post Association, Reading, Pa.; Sheridan Post, 28, Minnesota; Service-Pension Club, Rockland, Mo.; East Post Club, Rockland, N. Y.; H. C. Hopman Post, 606, New York; O. A. Bliss Post, 305, New York; McMillan Post, 430, Iowa; Frank M. Thomas Post, 94, Iowa; Cloutman Post, 175, Iowa; John B. Thomas Post, 314, Iowa; John C. Arnold Post, 407, Pennsylvania; H. L. Brown Post, 171, Pennsylvania; Charley D. Waitz Post, 575, Pennsylvania; B. B. Shaw Post, West Virginia; Zeegler Post, 512, Ohio; Union soldiers, Sauk County, Wisconsin; Fredericksburgh Post, 97, California; Hartford Veteran Association, Connecticut; Commerce Post, 342, Missouri; Murrel Post, 77, Kentucky; Dennison Post, 8, Maryland; I. E. Bean Post, 92, New Jersey; Harking Post, 40, Dakota; Union soldier, Sulphur Rock, Ark.; L. B. Richardson Post, 13, Michigan; Phil. Sheridan Post, 15, Florida; Eubank Post, 150, Wisconsin; W. D. Walker Post, 64, Wisconsin; Brush Creek Union soldier, Wisconsin; Union soldier, Stewartstown, Pa.; Union soldier, Bedford County, Pennsylvania; John S. Meredith Post, 485, Pennsylvania; Lockwood Post, 118, New York; G. W. Holloway Post, 175, Wisconsin; Ellsworth Post, 32, Tennessee; Mullen Post, New York; Tyler Post, 5, Maryland; Serbert Post, 250, Iowa; Phil. Sheridan Post, 4, Michigan; Ed. F. Cox Post, 122, Michigan; R. M. Johnson Post, 138, Michigan; Wilson Post, 268, Missouri; Fairchild Post, 152, Minnesota; Post 356, Missouri; 225 Union soldiers, Indiana; S. P. Blair Post, 634, Illinois; Redman Post, 505, Illinois; J. B. Manzor Post, 97, Illinois; Bryner Post, 67, Illinois; Parks Post, 518, Illinois; Tutley Post, 394, Illinois; Putney Post, 300 members, Illinois; Elmuth Post, 172, Illinois; Steel Post, 300, Ohio; Driskill Post, 309, Illinois; Merrel Post, 167, Ohio; Union soldiers, Castalia, Ohio; Campbell Post, 204, Ohio; Allen Post, Ohio; Burnside Post, 137, Ohio; Union soldiers, Flushing, Ohio; Climer Post, 692, Ohio; Stanford Post, 647, Ohio; Lewis Baker Post, 172, Ohio; Goldrell's Post, 439, Ohio; Seth H. Wied Post, 238, New York; Sheridan Post, 628, New York; Union soldiers, Waynesville, Ill.; Longnecker Post, 171, Illinois; Phillip Post, 229, Illinois; Simeon Mallison Post, 298, Michigan; Wheeler Post, 196, Michigan; G. W. Ash Post, 179, Kansas; Samuel Post, 370, Missouri; Union soldiers, Britton, Mich.; Beaver Valley Post, 164, Pennsylvania; H. B. Hill Post, 269, Nebraska; Benton Reed Post, 292, Indiana; Soldier Prayer for Peace, Indiana; Union soldier, Van Wert, Ohio; Lewis Post, No. 500, Ohio; George Simpson Post, 44, Pennsylvania; Fargut Post, No. 25, Nebraska; Dahlgren Post, 58, Nebraska; Rosenberg Post, 538, Pennsylvania; Wm. McKeen Post, 576, Pennsylvania; Hogland Post, 170, Pennsylvania; Whiting Post, 188 Michigan; Erwig Post, 203, Michigan; 150 Union soldiers, Whigville, Ohio; W. T. Browne Post, 191, Ohio; Johnson Post, 604, Ohio; citizens Eleventh Congressional district, Ohio; James Price Post, 50, Ohio; Bell Post, 536, Ohio; Union soldiers, Convoy, Ohio; Garrett Post, 311, New York; Union soldiers, Brockport, N. Y.; Bedford Post, 243, Illinois; John A. Parrot Post, 543, Illinois; Frost Post, 177, Illinois; L. D. Martin Post, 596, Illinois; Union soldiers, Johnson County, Nebraska; Stewards Post, 457, Missouri; Sedgwick Post, 120, Iowa; Anxier Post, 73, Kentucky; Post 475, Kansas; Grathorne, 10, South Dakota; Richmond Post, Gardner Green, Iowa; William Lundy Post, 271, Iowa; Shira Post, 177, Iowa; Hobbart Post, Iowa; Dillman Post, 343, Iowa; Crocker Post, 12, Iowa; U. S. Grant Post, 110, Nebraska; Joe Hooker Post, 14, Virginia; G. A. Custer Post, 23, North Dakota; McDowell Post, 91, South Dakota; Ellis Post, Dakota; John J. Polsley Post, 11, West Virginia; Robinson Post, 5, Minnesota; James R. Slack Post, 137, Indiana; W. A. Otis Post, 238, Wisconsin; Bogardus Post, 474, Illinois; Henry H. Vaughan Post, 79, Vermont; Knox County, Nebraska; Jo. Davies Post, 376, Michigan; soldiers of Moorhead, Kans.; Geo. W. Robertson Post, 487, Ohio; Newton Falls Post, 310, Ohio; Union soldiers of Weiston, Ohio; A. Hochran Post, 159, Ohio; Band Post, 653, Ohio; Lill Post, 57, Ohio; McRitchie, 524, Ohio; Reserve Post, 119, Pennsylvania; Rankin Post, 127, Pennsylvania; William Conner Post, 40, Pennsylvania; Stephens Post, 76, Pennsylvania; Rieksecker Post, 152, Pennsylvania; Prouditt Post, 416, Pennsylvania; James Johnson Post, 359, Missouri; Florence Post, 142, New York; Stephen B. Little, 605, New York; Babcock Post, 76, New York; John R. Stewart, 174, New York; John F. Reynolds Post, 66, New Jersey; H. H. Legz Post, 25, Massachusetts; Middleborough, Mass.; Richmond Post, Iowa; Garden Green Walton Post, 312, Iowa; Union soldiers, Bayard, Iowa; Kelley Post, 432, Iowa; E. C. Buekner Post, 154, Iowa; Emmerson Post, 224, Iowa; Henry Jacques Post, 225, Iowa; Shaw Post, Illinois; Barnes Post, 305, Illinois; E. D. Kettow Post, 502, Illinois; Thompson Blair Post, 421,

Ohio; Wilson Post, Harmony Township, Ohio; Franklin County Association, Ohio; Union soldiers, Ashland, Oregon; General Lyon Post, 26, Oregon; Ross Post, 31, New York; McKeel Post, 120, New York; Hull Post, 345, New York; General James Shields Post, 175, New York; Burnside Post, 237, New York; James B. Jones Post, 579, New York; Gower Post, 98, New York; J. W. Burch Post, 493, Pennsylvania; General George A. McCall Post, 31, Pennsylvania; John E. Walker Post, 116, Pennsylvania; H. Clay Beatty Post, 73, Pennsylvania; John W. Geary Post, 90, Pennsylvania; Jeff C. Davis Post, 30, Minnesota; Richland Post, 413, Missouri; Harrison Post, 91, Wisconsin; McPherson Post, 3, Idaho; J. B. Hawkes Post, 61, Colorado; Union soldiers, Eathan, S. Dak.; William H. Browne Post, 133, Maine; Stanton Post, Kansas.

SECTION 2294, REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. McRAE introduced a bill (H. R. 6419) to amend section 2294 of the Revised Statutes, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ELEVENTH AND SUBSEQUENT CENSUSES.

Mr. MORROW introduced a bill (H. R. 6420) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for taking the eleventh and subsequent censuses," approved March 1, 1889; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census, and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOR.

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

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed, in cloth binding, wrapped for mailing, 4,000 additional copies each of the first and second annual reports of the Commissioner of Labor, for the use of the Department of Labor.

TRANSPORTATION OF UNAPPRAISED MERCHANDISE.

Mr. DAVIDSON (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 6421) to extend to Tampa, Fla., the privilege of immediate transportation of unappraised merchandise; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SILVER BULLION.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 89) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase from time to time at the market price four million dollars' worth of silver bullion per month and cause the same to be coined as fast as so purchased into standard silver dollars, under and in accordance with an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal-tender character," approved February 28, 1878; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

STATE DEBTS.

Mr. OWEN, of Indiana, introduced a bill (H. R. 6422) to reimburse the several States the interest paid by them on money borrowed and applied to the objects specified in an act entitled "An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defense of the United States," approved July 27, 1861; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

SUBSIDIARY COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. CONGER introduced a bill (H. R. 6423) authorizing the recoinage of the subsidiary coins of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

Mr. CONGER also introduced a bill (H. R. 6424) amending an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, and for other purposes," approved January 29, 1887; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. FLICK introduced a bill (H. R. 6425) providing a minimum sum for invalid pensions; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT.

Mr. STRUBLE introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 90) authorizing the editing and printing of the decisions of the United States court and the judge thereof in the Territory of Alaska; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, MUSCATINE, IOWA.

Mr. HAYES introduced a bill (H. R. 6426) to provide for the construction of a public building at Muscatine, Iowa; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. MORRILL (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 6427) granting arrears of pensions in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

USE OF TOBACCO IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. MORRILL (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 6428) concerning the sale and use of tobacco in the District of Columbia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

REIMBURSING KANSAS FOR MONEYS EXPENDED, ETC.

Mr. FUNSTON introduced a bill (H. R. 6429) to reimburse the State of Kansas for moneys expended in the adjustment and settlement of the claims of citizens of said State for property captured or destroyed by the Confederate forces during the late war, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

FEES IN CONTEST CASES BEFORE DISTRICT LAND OFFICES.

Mr. PETERS introduced a bill (H. R. 6430) relating to fees in contest cases before district land offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

TAX ON UNMANUFACTURED TOBACCO.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, introduced a bill (H. R. 6431) to allow producers of tobacco to sell the same in the leaf, hank, or twist without internal-revenue restriction or tax; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

REPEAL OF TAX ON BINDERS' TWINE.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 6432) to place binders' twine made from sisal grass or manila upon the free-list; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

VIRGINIA, MISSOURI AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky, also introduced a bill (H. R. 6433) granting the right to build its bridges to the Virginia, Missouri and Western Railroad Company; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PREVENTION OF CRUELTY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GREENHALGE introduced a bill (H. R. 6434) to prevent cruelty in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS TO DISABLED VETERANS.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (H. R. 6435) providing artificial limbs for the use of certain disabled veterans of the late war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

RAILROAD BRIDGES OVER CERTAIN NAVIGABLE STREAMS.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a bill (H. R. 6436) to amend chapter 229 of the acts of 1884, and chapter 860 of the acts of 1888, in relation to railroad bridges over certain navigable streams; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PREHISTORIC NORTH AMERICAN INDIANS.

Mr. LODGE also introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 91) to provide for the printing of an illustrated catalogue of skulls and skeletons of prehistoric North American Indians; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

SHIP-CANAL, LAKES MICHIGAN AND SUPERIOR.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced a bill (H. R. 6437) providing for the survey of a ship-canal connecting Lakes Michigan and Superior; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. HALL introduced a bill (H. R. 6438) to authorize the Duluth, Red Wing and Southern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Red Wing, Minn., and to establish it as a post-road; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PENSIONS TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

Mr. HALL also introduced a bill (H. R. 6439) granting a pension to certain soldiers who were held as prisoners of war; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ISSUE OF UNITED STATES BONDS.

Mr. DORSEY introduced a bill (H. R. 6440) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue three hundred millions of United States bonds, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

FOG SIGNAL, BIG OYSTER BED SHOALS, NEW JERSEY.

Mr. BERGEN introduced a bill (H. R. 6441) for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at or near Big Oyster Bed Shoals,

New Jersey; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING, ONEONTA, N. Y.

Mr. MOFFITT (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 6442) for the erection of a public building at Oneonta, N. Y.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

SERVICE PENSIONS.

Mr. PAYNE (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 6443) granting pensions for service in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States during the war against rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

ARREARS OF PENSIONS.

Mr. PAYNE (by request) also introduced a bill (H. R. 6444) granting arrears of pension in certain cases; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, LAKE ONTARIO.

Mr. PAYNE also introduced a bill (H. R. 6445) to establish a life-saving station on the coast of Lake Ontario, in the county of Oswego, New York; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. STIVERS introduced a bill (H. R. 6446) providing for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics under the eight-hour law; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Labor, and ordered to be printed.

THOMAS F. FREEL.

Mr. McCARTHY introduced a bill (H. R. 6447) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to award a gold medal of the first class to Thomas F. Freel, of New York City, for rescuing three lives from drowning; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO CERTAIN POSTAL EMPLOYÉS.

Mr. KETCHAM introduced a bill (H. R. 6448) granting leave of absence to employés of first, second, and third class post-offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

HOURS OF WORK IN CERTAIN POST-OFFICES.

Mr. KETCHAM also introduced a bill (H. R. 6449) to limit the hours of work of clerks and employés of first, second, and third class post-offices; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

OFFICERS OF UNITED STATES MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. CUMMINGS introduced a bill (H. R. 6450) to regulate the employment of certain officers of the United States merchant marine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

PROTECTION OF HUMAN LIFE ON MERCHANT STEAM-VESSELS.

Mr. CUMMINGS also introduced a bill (H. R. 6451) for the better protection of human life on merchant steam-vessels of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF CHANNEL THROUGH THE GREAT LAKES.

Mr. BURTON introduced a bill (H. R. 6452) making an appropriation for a survey of a channel through the connecting waters of the Great Lakes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

INCREASING CERTAIN PENSIONS.

Mr. HAYNES introduced a bill (H. R. 6453) to increase the pension of those who have lost a limb, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, and ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AT BATTLE-FIELD OF CHICKAMAUGA.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, some days ago I had the honor of introducing a bill to establish a national park on the battle-field of Chickamauga. By an omission of the drafter of that bill and by an error in printing the bill has been rendered practically valueless. So I introduce the bill which I hold in my hand as a substitute for that one, and ask its reference.

The bill (H. R. 6454) to establish a national military park at the battle-field of Chickamauga was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

LIGHT-HOUSE NEAR MOUTH OF COQUILLE RIVER, OREGON.

Mr. HERMANN introduced a bill (H. R. 6455) for the establishment of a light-house at or near mouth of Coquille River, in the State of Oregon; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 6456) for the relief of certain settlers on public lands; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 6457) to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, and ordered to be printed.

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA.

Mr. HERMANN also introduced a bill (H. R. 6458) authorizing additional compensation to the assistant commissioners to the industrial exhibition held at Melbourne, in Australia; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYÉS IN THE RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CALDWELL introduced a bill (H. R. 6459) to reclassify and fix the salary of persons in the railway mail service, known as postal clerks; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PORTSMOUTH, OHIO.

Mr. THOMPSON introduced a bill (H. R. 6460) to increase the appropriation for the erection of a public building at Portsmouth, Ohio; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and ordered to be printed.

ELECTRIC WIRES CONNECTING THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. MAISH introduced a bill (H. R. 6461) to provide for placing the electric wires connecting the several Departments of the Government at Washington, D. C., underground; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

ASHLEY RIVER, SOUTH CAROLINA.

Mr. DIBBLE introduced a bill (H. R. 6462) for the lighting of Ashley River, South Carolina; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Mr. PICKLER introduced a bill (H. R. 6463) granting to the State of South Dakota 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands in that State; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

CONSTRUCTION OF A BRIDGE ACROSS THE BRAZOS RIVER, TEXAS.

Mr. CRAIN introduced a bill (H. R. 6464) authorizing the Texas Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Brazos River, in the State of Texas; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

ERECTION OF A HOTEL AT OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Mr. BROWNE, of Virginia, introduced a joint resolution (H. Res. 92) authorizing the Secretary of War to grant a permit to Harry Libby and Philip T. Woodfin to erect a hotel upon the lands of the United States at Old Point Comfort, Va.; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PORTLAND AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. WILSON, of Washington, introduced a bill (H. R. 6465) granting a right of way through and a right to terminal grounds in the State of Washington to the Portland and Puget Sound Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AGREEMENT WITH INDIANS ON YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.

Mr. WILSON, of Washington, also introduced a bill (H. R. 6466) to accept and ratify an agreement made with the confederated tribes and bands of Indians occupying the Yakima reservation, in the State of Washington; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK introduced a bill (H. R. 6467) to amend section 3441 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and section 17 of an act entitled "An act to amend the laws relating to internal revenue," approved March 1, 1879, amendatory thereof; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

SECTION 3354 REVISED STATUTES.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK also introduced a bill (H. R. 6468) to amend section 3354 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

RELIEF FOR FEMALE NURSES IN THE WAR.

Mr. THOMAS introduced a bill (H. R. 6469) granting relief to the female nurses in the war of the rebellion; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF DELIVERY, STURGEON BAY, WIS.

Mr. McCORD introduced a bill (H. R. 6470) to provide for the establishment of a port of delivery at Sturgeon Bay, in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, WISCONSIN.

Mr. McCORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 6471) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of an Indian industrial school in the State of Wisconsin; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DUTY ON POTATOES.

Mr. McCORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 6472) to fix the rate of duty on potatoes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

PORT OF DELIVERY, ASHLAND, WIS.

Mr. McCORD also introduced a bill (H. R. 6473) to provide for the establishment of a port of delivery at Ashland, in the State of Wisconsin, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

COUNTY SEAT, SHOSHONE COUNTY, IDAHO.

Mr. DUBOIS introduced a bill (H. R. 6474) to submit the location of the county seat of Shoshone County, Idaho Territory, to a vote of the people of said county; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Territories, and ordered to be printed.

TO REIMBURSE WYOMING.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill (H. R. 6475) submitting an appropriation to reimburse the Territory of Wyoming for moneys expended in the protection of the Yellowstone National Park; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

NEW LAND DISTRICTS IN WYOMING.

Mr. CAREY also introduced a bill (H. R. 6476) to establish the Sundance, Lander, and Platte land districts in the Territory of Wyoming; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

COMMODORES ACTING AS REAR-ADMIRALS.

Mr. McADOO (by request) introduced a bill (H. R. 6477) allowing the pay of rear-admirals to commodores while acting as rear-admirals; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDINGS.

Mr. TURPIN introduced a bill (H. R. 6478) to provide for post-office buildings; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CLARKE'S LEDGE, MAINE.

Mr. BOUTELLE introduced a bill (H. R. 6479) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station at or near Clark's Ledge, St. Croix River, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FOG-SIGNAL, LITTLE RIVER, MAINE.

Mr. BOUTELLE also introduced a bill (H. R. 6480) for the establishment of a fog-signal at Little River light-station, Maine; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, CALIFORNIA.

Mr. VANDEVER introduced a bill (H. R. 6481) to provide for the establishment of an Indian industrial school in the State of California; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

DULUTH AND MANITOBA RAILROAD.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (H. R. 6482) granting the right of way to the Duluth and Manitoba Railroad Company across the Fort Pembina reservation, in North Dakota; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO THE BANKING BILL.

Mr. LACEY, by unanimous consent, introduced an amendment to the bill (H. R. 537) known as the banking bill, and it was ordered to be printed for the information of the House.

IMPROVEMENT OF CYPRESS BAYOU.

Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration:

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby requested to furnish to the House of Representatives, at as early a day as may be practicable, all information that may be obtained in his Department in relation to the improvement of Cypress Bayou and the lakes between Jefferson, Tex., and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana, and that he make such suggestion as he may see proper for the improvement of such bayou and lakes, and the amount necessary to accomplish the same.

The resolution was adopted.

PROPOSED SACRAMENTO RIVER COMMISSION.

Mr. McKENNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have the memorial and resolutions of the Sacramento River convention, which I send to the desk, printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The memorial and resolutions are as follows:

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Whereas the history of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys shows conclusively that up to about 1860 the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Feather, and Mokelumne Rivers, the great natural water highways and drains of these valleys, were navigable for vessels of large burden drawing deep water, and were therefore, for the purposes of cheap transportation and rapid drainage, of great value and vast commercial importance to the people of the State of California; and

Whereas since 1840 the channels of these rivers have been gradually filled by deposits of sand and gravel derived from and being the direct inevitable result of hydraulic mining operations, permitted until recently by the Government of the United States, and other causes, until now their availability for navigation is throughout some portions of their course wholly destroyed and in the remainder greatly impaired, with the certainty of complete destruction if not properly treated; and

Whereas the navigability of these rivers can only be restored and maintained by the immediate inauguration and prosecution of a system of treatment of their channels and banks by the Government of the United States, which rightfully reserved charge and control of all navigable streams in California: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the representatives of the people of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and the city of San Francisco in convention assembled, That Congress be, and is hereby, requested and urged to provide for the appointment of a special commission similar to the commission now in charge of the Mississippi River, whose duty shall be to immediately take charge of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Feather, and Mokelumne Rivers and their navigable tributaries, and devise, adopt, and carry out such system of treatment of said rivers as will in their opinion restore them to their original condition as navigable streams; and, further, to appropriate the sum of at least \$3,000,000 to be expended by such commission in the immediate prosecution of such methods of treatment as may be by them adopted.

And be it further resolved, That copies of these resolutions be immediately transmitted to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and they are hereby requested to promptly present the matter to Congress and to use all honorable means to secure such enactments by that body as are herein requested, in the full belief that such action will result in affording the relief desired.

CLERKS FOR MEMBERS AND DELEGATES IN CONGRESS.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Speaker, I desire to present, from the Committee on Accounts, a report on the bill (H. R. 309) in relation to clerks for Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress. I ask to have the report printed, including the bill, which is reported as a substitute for the bill referred to the committee, and also that it be recommitted.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The report is as follows:

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following report:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 309) and the resolution of December 18, 1889, in relation to clerks for Senators and Representatives, having had the same under consideration, approve the general purpose of both, and think that such relief should be given to Representatives and Delegates in Congress; and that their business, in justice to their constituents and to themselves, demands that they should have clerks; but it is not deemed expedient by the committee to make provision for clerks for Senators, as they have long since done that for themselves, and presumably in a way that is satisfactory. As this relief, so far as the House is concerned, respects ourselves alone and our constituents, we think it best to let the Senate act for itself, or, at least, make its own suggestions; and so we have reported a substitute for the bill, which accompanies this report, and the passage of which we recommend.

Favorable reports upon bills similar in character to this and having the same object in view have been three times at least made to the House; once from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws in the Forty-ninth Congress, which report was adopted and remade by the same committee in the Fiftieth Congress, and which, except so far as it refers to clerks for Senators, equally applies in its arguments and reasons to the bill now recommended, and from which we quote the following:

"[House Report No. 3905, Forty-ninth Congress, second session.]

"It is believed by your committee that the passage of the bill is necessary to relieve members of Congress from a drudgery which prevents them from devoting a good portion of their time to the study and preparation of such measures as they have to act and vote upon. How often are members of this House called to vote upon the most vitally important measures without ever having had time to read the bill or the report of the committee thereon, much less an opportunity to study and compare such measure with former legislation touching the same subject.

"One of the reasons which influenced the committee was the adoption of a resolution by the Senate some years ago allowing each Senator (not chairman of a committee) a clerk. At each session of Congress since then the Senate has put an amendment on the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill providing for paying those clerks, and the House, after a fruitless resistance, has each time been forced to assent thereto. Senators' clerks now receive the same per diem compensation as clerks to committees. The bill herewith reported proposes to establish uniformity and equality as between Senators and Representatives as to clerks. * * *

"It is believed that honest and capable young men can be found in every Congressional district throughout the Union who would gladly accept the position of clerk * * * for \$100 per month during the sessions of Congress, which is the compensation proposed by this bill.

"With six great Departments, comprising more than a score of bureaus, and the large amount of business which requires of members a daily visit to some of them, the large number of Government publications, the seed of various kinds which it is the right of the people to have distributed among them, pensions and patents to be looked after, which, with the answering of the letters received by any member of Congress, will require the whole time of any one man, and he who does it properly will find all of his time fully occupied in its performance. A Senator or Representative who devotes his time to these duties will have none to spare for legislation. One of these must be neglected or the Senator or Member must employ a clerk at his own expense, and this is a hardship in many cases.

"Many of the Representatives and some of the Senators, especially from the Southern States, are poor men, and can not maintain a family in Washington on a less salary than that now allowed by law. It is not to the interest of the public at large that poor men of a high order of talent should be driven out or kept out of Congress through the meagerness of the salary, and thus the business of legis-

lation be intrusted to the millionaires and men of wealth. Such a course would be as fallacious as very high salaries would be inconsistent with the genius of our Government. The bill under consideration does not in any sense increase the salaries of the members, for under its provisions they have nothing to do with the payment of the clerks, nor can the latter receive any pay except for time employed and service actually rendered.

"Your committee are of the opinion that the services of a clerk to a member of Congress would be more valuable to that member's constituents than to the member himself. Would not the people of any Congressional district prefer to present methods that there should be paid out of the United States Treasury \$100 per month while Congress is in session, to some bright, active young man, to aid their Representative by giving prompt attention to their business with the several Departments, and promptly answering their letters, etc., thereby securing to the member time enough to read and study closely the various important matters of legislation before Congress? Twenty-five years ago there was no necessity for such assistance, but the growth of the country in population and business has been very great, and with it the Departments and Bureaus of the Government have, not always wisely perhaps, correspondingly multiplied. Then three thousand bills was a large aggregate of the number introduced during a Congress, while now more than four times that number are printed and referred to appropriate committees during each Congress."

The Committee on Accounts in the Fiftieth Congress also reported favorably and recommended the passage of a similar bill, and its report, as in the case of the bill reported from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, adopted the report of the Forty-ninth Congress, from which quotations have been made herein.

We believe that each succeeding Congress emphasizes the necessity for this relief to members and makes it more apparent that the benefit to be conferred is to the constituency, the people at large, rather than to the Representative. Under the provisions of this bill the pay goes directly to the clerk employed, and in no just sense is it an emolument to the member. If any member is so situated, whatever may be the reason, that he or his constituency do not demand the services that the clerk will perform, there is no obligation created to appoint or employ one.

The vast increase of the volume and importance of the business of the country, as represented in and by Congress, is such that even a fair regard to the interests of the people demands that their Representatives have such time as there may be outside of the actual sessions of the House for the examination of the various measures to be considered and the questions, often new, intricate, and important, that are incident thereto and connected therewith, and for the performance of such other public duties as necessarily have to be done in person.

There has been not only a great increase of the business in Congress, that shows upon its calendars, record, and in the laws passed, but in connection with it the work on committees has increased in the same proportion, so that this labor, with the time taken, the discussion, examination, and investigation of matters referred and pending before them, and the preparation of reports, is of itself quite onerous as well as important.

Then, again, Department work, in looking after the interests of constituents, with the claims, pensions, land matters, patents, seeds, and various other matters of business and interest that they are justified in calling upon members for, is constantly increasing with the growth of the country, and each adds to the labor to be done; and last but not least, the necessary correspondence incident to these various matters of business, and necessary, not only from a business standpoint, but for the mutual interest, benefit, and knowledge of the people and the member, has become of great volume, and the time of every member ought to be too valuable to his constituents to be given to its details and mere manual performance.

We have perfect confidence that the just judgment and sober sense of the intelligent people of this country will heartily approve a measure so much in their own interest; that tends so manifestly to provide for the better equipment of their Representatives for the performance of their own duty and the business of the people, and that in its accomplishment raises the Representatives out of the position of mere errand boys.

We believe that the experience of every member of this House will bear testimony to the need of this measure and even add to the reasons given in its support.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Accounts, reported the following bill as a substitute for the bill (H. R. 309) to authorize the appointment and prescribe the compensation of clerks to Representatives and Delegates in Congress:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the approval of this act each Representative and Delegate in Congress shall be entitled to a clerk during the sessions of Congress, to be appointed and paid as follows, to wit: Each Representative and Delegate may appoint such person as he desires to be his clerk and report such appointment to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, who thereupon shall record the name of such appointee in a record book to be kept for that purpose, showing the full name of such person, the State or place whence and by whom appointed, with the date of such appointment, and who shall also record therein removals when made.

SEC. 2. That each of the aforesaid clerks shall be paid as other employes of the House of Representatives, but only for the time so actually employed in service as such clerk and upon the certificate of the Representative or Delegate by whom appointed of such actual employment, at the rate of \$100 per month.

SEC. 3. That each of said clerks shall be removable at the pleasure of the Representative or Delegate by whom appointed.

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. FRANK. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas the supply of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," being House bill No. 3315, is exhausted: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the Clerk be authorized to have printed 1,000 additional copies of said bill No. 3315.

The SPEAKER. This resolution should go to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. FRANK. I have the consent of the chairman of the Committee on Printing that the resolution be adopted now.

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

There being no objection, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution; which was adopted.

VENEZUELA STEAM TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Mr. DUNNELL, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported back favorably the memorial and papers of the Venezuela Steam Trans-

portation Company, and also joint resolution (H. Res. 28) for the relief of the Venezuela Steam Transportation Company; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

NEW YORK INDIAN LANDS IN KANSAS.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 339) to provide for the sale of certain New York Indian lands in Kansas; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, AND COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. SIMONDS, from the Committee on Patents, reported back favorably the bill (H. R. 3812) relating to patents, trade-marks, and copyrights; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

SUPPRESSION OF TRUSTS, ETC.

Mr. STIVERS. The Committee on Printing, to which was referred a resolution providing for the printing of additional copies of joint resolution (H. Res. 30) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the suppression of trusts, etc., has directed me to report the same back with a recommendation that it pass. I ask the immediate consideration of the resolution.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the Public Printer be, and is hereby, directed to have printed for the use of the House 5,000 additional copies of House resolution No. 30, joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the suppression of trusts and to prohibit gambling contracts in agricultural and other productions."

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

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, the first bill day of the present session of Congress I introduced a joint resolution providing for the submission of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to legislate concurrently with the States for the suppression of trusts and to prohibit the making of gambling contracts in agricultural products. I have had calls from the States of Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa alone for over 2,000 copies of the resolution, and as I do not feel able to supply this demand at my own expense I thought it proper to ask the House to pass the resolution under consideration, providing for the printing of extra copies of the resolution for the use of the House. I shall undertake to supply the demand upon me from that number so far as it may be possible for me to do so.

Mr. MILLS. Has the resolution been reported from the Committee on Printing?

Mr. ENLOE. I will say to the gentleman from Texas that it has been reported from that committee and the cost of this proposed printing will be only about \$50.

The subject-matter of the proposed amendment is attracting attention throughout the country, and especially among the agricultural and laboring classes, whose interests are so disastrously affected by the evils sought to be remedied by the proposed measure. If the House will indulge me for a few moments I will submit some observations on it which I think will be found both timely and pertinent. At the first session of the Fiftieth Congress I had the honor of introducing a bill on the subject of option dealing, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

The committee manifested a desire to find and apply the proper remedy for the suppression of this wrong against the farming interests of the country, and I was invited to appear before that committee and discuss the constitutionality of the bill I had offered. I made the most thorough investigation permissible at the time, and submitted the strongest argument I could construct in favor of the power to legislate under the clause of the Constitution empowering Congress to regulate commerce between the States and with foreign nations.

I was forced to admit that the power, if it existed at all under that clause of the Constitution, must be based upon a construction that would go to the extent of giving Congress the power to regulate the making of contracts which, in their execution, operated so as to obstruct the free interchange of commodities between the States and between the United States and foreign countries. I found that the utmost extent to which the courts had gone in defining the power of Congress over this subject was to declare the power to regulate the transportation of commerce and matters incident thereto.

Beyond was a new field, and one in which the constitutional limitations must be deduced from outlines so shadowy and ill-defined as to raise grave doubts, if not to destroy all idea, of the constitutional power of Congress to enter the domain of contracts on the ground that their incidental effects are to obstruct free commercial intercourse between the States.

The committee reported the bill adversely, and further investigation led me to the conclusion that it would be better to amend the Constitution than to attempt to stretch its provisions to cover legislation which, owing to its important character, should, when enacted, be brought clearly within the provisions of the Constitution. My reason for embracing trusts and other similar combinations in the same amendment will be found in the fact that the two evils have their origin in contracts of the same general character. Combinations to limit the pro-

duction and to fix the prices of commodities, combinations to arbitrarily fix the supply and the prices of labor, and combinations to control markets all rest on the same footing and have a common origin with option dealing. They all originate from contracts which are illegal and contrary to public policy, contracts which give birth to great and powerful enemies to the public interests.

If Congress has the power to legislate for the suppression of trusts by the imposition of fines and penalties, it has the power to apply the same remedy to option dealers. The regulation of contracts belongs to the sovereignty clothed with jurisdiction by constitutional authority, and in the matter of private contracts made in the different States the jurisdiction is unquestionably vested in the States. If Congress should attempt to take jurisdiction of offenses against public policy resulting from the execution of such contracts it would invoke the interference of the judicial authority to determine the right, and, in all probability, bring to naught all efforts directed at these evils along that line. In my opinion the safest, shortest, and surest course for public opinion to take on this question is to make the issue on the line of constitutional amendment instead of seeking remedies of doubtful constitutionality, with the delays incident to litigation and the strong probability of expending the force of public sentiment in an abortive effort to secure relief.

The demand for legislation against trusts is emphasized by the platforms of both political parties, by public speakers of all shades of political opinion, by bills and speeches in Congress, and by a large part of the public press of the country. For Congress to refuse to take any action in this matter would be to plead guilty to a degree of political hypocrisy and demagoguery which would go far to destroy the confidence of the people in the good faith and integrity of their Representatives. To modify or repeal the protective duties which enhance the profits of trusts would be to strike a powerful blow at those combinations, and at another time I will devote some attention to that branch of the subject; but our knowledge of trusts teaches us that they may exist and do exist independently of protection duties in some branches of trade, and this fact demonstrates the necessity of applying other and more heroic remedies if we would effectually destroy these fungi of a material prosperity unequalled in the annals of time. The demand for relief from the destructive influence of gambling contracts in agricultural products is most emphatic among those whose interests are most directly affected by such contracts. It comes from the farmers and laborers who stand behind all political parties and constitute the very foundation of our great material prosperity. It comes from those who contribute most to support the Government and receive the least benefits from its methods of administration. Organized labor has spoken on this subject through its representatives in the great convention recently held at St. Louis, in the following emphatic language:

Resolved, That we demand that Congress shall pass such laws as shall effectually prevent the dealing in futures of all agricultural and mechanical productions, pursuing such a stringent system of procedure in trials as shall secure the prompt conviction, and imposing of such penalties as shall secure the most perfect compliance with law.

This demand contemplates constitutional methods of dealing with the question. While all must admit the evil and the necessity for applying some adequate remedy, there is a difference of opinion as to what action should be taken. Some insist that the States have the power to destroy both of these evils and that the judicial tribunals of the country will aid in their overthrow.

Those who take this view generally hold that it would be a dangerous step toward centralization for Congress to take jurisdiction of the question under the Constitution, and that any amendment which proposes to empower Congress to legislate on this subject is open to the same objection. Others insist that option dealing should be crushed out of existence by the taxing power of the Government. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. BUTTERWORTH] has introduced a bill to license the business—to use the gentleman's own expressive phraseology, to license the business of selling wind. [Laughter].

Mr. MCRAE. Selling what?

Mr. ENLOE. Selling wind. His bill proposes to levy an internal tax which in its operation will prohibit the business which it professes to license. This will meet with constitutional objections which will possibly defeat any legislation on that line.

It is a proposition to license an illegal business, and it will be difficult to explain how the United States Government, under its power to impose taxes for the purpose of raising revenue, can legalize an illegal business and at the same time defeat the object of its tax levy by destroying the business which it has legalized for the purpose of destruction. Leaving aside all questions of the legal right and power to so exercise the taxing power, an objection will be found in the fact that if such use may be made of the taxing power the security of every branch of business must in future depend on the judgment of a majority of Congress as to whether or not it is expedient to tax it out of existence. It would seem that, if an illegal business may be made legal by a license in order that it may be destroyed, any legal business might be destroyed in a similar manner, and that the taxing power might be made an engine of destruction at the will of Congress.

The courts have held the business of "selling wind" to be illegal, and I apprehend that they would hold any such use of the taxing power

for such an admitted purpose to be itself beyond the power of Congress. It would be a manifest abuse of the taxing power to exercise it to destroy business or to regulate morals, instead of limiting it to raising revenue, according to the clear intent and meaning of the Constitution. Now, a few words on the objections to my proposed amendment from those who fear that it tends to the centralization of power in the Federal Government. I am free to admit that if all the States would unite in uniform legislation against the evils sought to be remedied by the amendment they could effectually destroy them; but it requires no argument to show that the States having cities like Chicago and New York would never pass and enforce any law to break up a business which enriches their citizens at the expense of all the other States.

The right to make a contract depends on the law of the State where it is made. You might prohibit such contracts in every State but one, and the citizens of every State in the Union could, through the use of the mail or the telegraph, make those contracts in that one State. The States opposed to trusts could not discriminate against goods made under the legal sanction of another State. The interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States would prevent that. Then assuming that I am correct in saying that while the States acting as a unit have the power to destroy these evils, uniform legislation is not practical in the very nature of things, let us see what there is in the objection to the amendment on the ground that it tends to the centralization of power. I think those who urge that objection have not carefully considered the form of the amendment. It does not take away the power of the States to legislate on the subjects embraced in it. It simply confers concurrent power on Congress, so that the lack of uniformity in State legislation on these subjects may be supplemented by the action of Congress.

The dignity, the just rights, and the useful powers of the States would not be invaded or impaired by the adoption of this amendment. While the powers of Congress, as the representative of the interests of the whole people, would be broadened so as to supplement and aid the States in the protection of producers and consumers against the leeches and harpies who are preying upon them in defiance of State power and State authority, yet the grant of authority, being concurrent with the States, would be conducive to the welfare of the States as a whole, and would strengthen rather than impair their administration of the domestic affairs of their people. Thomas Jefferson, in the wildest flights of his imagination, never dreamed of an Interstate Commerce Commission regulating the transportation of the vast commerce of sixty millions of people, carried by steam-engines over 150,000 miles of railway, traversing every section of the Union and riveting the States together with rails of steel. It never entered his mind that electricity would send a message around the earth in less time than it would take him to ride from the White House to the Capitol.

The man who in those days would have advanced the idea that he could sit in Washington and hold a conversation with another in Baltimore, Philadelphia, or New York would have been in danger of an inquisition of lunacy; if a statesman had been seen in those days talking to the phonograph or graphophone, he would have been considered hopelessly mad; and if a woman had been caught grinding out speeches and letters and messages from such an instrument in some parts of this country she would have been in danger of burning at the stake for holding communion with the devil and practicing the black arts of witchcraft. The world will not let the fame of Jefferson die. I yield to no man in my admiration for his wisdom, his patriotism, and his statesmanship, and in my respect and veneration for the Constitution, to which his mind gave shape, and it is no impeachment of his wisdom, and no evidence of a want of veneration for the Constitution to suggest that it might be amended with benefit to the people who live under it to-day.

It never occurred to Mr. Jefferson that our civilization would develop to a point where men in New York and Chicago would become millionaires by selling all the crops of this country before the seeds were even so much as planted in the ground; selling property which they never owned, selling the property of other people without their consent, selling many millions of dollars' worth more than the whole country produces annually, selling the productions of the people of all the States without the consent and in defiance of the authority of the States. It never occurred to Mr. Jefferson that favoritism in legislation would concentrate capital in the hands of the favored classes until the transportation, the manufacture, and the sale of productions would become the subject of combinations and trusts whereby competition might be destroyed, the sources of supply seized upon, productions limited, markets controlled, the prices of labor and the prices of products arbitrarily fixed by the law of human selfishness and human greed.

If Mr. Jefferson could have projected himself into the second century of constitutional government in the United States he would have lodged power over these questions in the interstate-commerce clause or elsewhere in the Constitution. If I have understood his political teachings aright, he would amend his own work in this and some other respects if he could come forth from Monticello, where he sleeps "on fame's eternal camping-ground," and again take his place at the head of the nation. I have so much respect for Mr. Jefferson's idea of government, embodying the idea of "the greatest good to the greatest number," that I would not only amend the Constitution in this regard, but

I would further amend it by providing for the election of the members of the United States Senate by a direct vote of the people, and I have introduced at the present session of Congress a similar resolution to the one I have been discussing, proposing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

It would be beyond my present purpose to enter into the reasons which necessitate such a change. They are such as I think will commend themselves to the intelligence of the country, and at some other time I may have an opportunity to present them to the House for its consideration. I may be permitted to say in passing that I think these two proposed amendments strike at the very root of many of the worst evils which afflict the country and that little can be done in the way of affording substantial relief to the people on any line until the Senators are made more directly responsible to the people and less responsible to a power which recognizes no conscience but greed and no god but gold.

These amendments are before the Judiciary Committee of the House. I hope the gentlemen who compose that committee will not make it a graveyard of measures demanded by the people, but that they will bring these measures out into the open light of day, and if they must die, let them die in an open fight before the House and the country, and not die of strangulation in the dark at the hands of the committee, without fixing individual responsibility. Gentlemen who oppose legislation of this character would then have an opportunity to go on the record before the country on a yea-and-nay vote. There could be no question of constitutional scruples, no quibbling or dodging, and no clearer presentation of the issue.

Let us have a vote that will either redeem our party promises to the people in regard to trusts or stamp them as falsehoods promulgated to mislead and deceive the people. Let us have a vote that will meet the views of the farmers and laboring men of the United States on the subject of futures or one that will unmistakably repudiate their demands. The farmers of this country are between the upper and the nether millstone. Trusts fix the prices which they shall pay for nearly everything they are compelled to buy. Produce gamblers fix the prices which they shall receive for nearly everything they have to sell. Mr. Jerome Hill, of St. Louis, a member of one of the largest cotton commission firms in the country, and one of the recognized authorities on everything pertaining to cotton statistics, estimates that the cotton-growers sustain a loss of one entire cotton crop in every seven on account of the fact that their product is sold many times over by men who own no cotton and have no right to sell a pound of it.

The Western farmers suffer even greater losses on account of similar transactions affecting their products. Men who claim to be statesmen and leaders of the people answer their complaints of discrimination, injustice, and oppression with word pictures of the unexampled prosperity of the nation and with long arrays of figures which only emphasize the magnitude of the robbery which class legislation has accomplished.

Pictures of the nation's prosperity painted in the most glowing colors will not lift the mortgage from the farm nor feed and clothe the wife and children. There is no disguising the fact that millions of American laborers stand like Tantalus, surrounded by fruits and flowers of a nation's prosperity which they can neither touch nor taste, up to their necks in streams of national prosperity from which they may not drink.

Everything they touch turns to gold, and many of them, like Midas of old, are starving in the midst of the wealth which their magic touch has created. Long arrays of figures to prove the prosperity of the nation will not appease the pangs of hunger nor shut out the cold blasts of winter. If you would lighten the burdens of labor and smooth the wrinkled furrows of care from the brow of labor, if you would nerve the arm of the toiler which is well-nigh paralyzed by the oft-repeated disappointment of false hopes inspired by the false promises of false teachers, if you would restore the prosperity of the masses, take the hands of the robbers, created by class legislation, out of the pockets of those who toil; make the classes who are riding the tax-payers, booted and spurred, get down and walk; stop piling burdens on industry for the benefit of those who neither toil nor spin; blot out from the face of the earth the trusts and monopolies that grind the faces of the poor, and force the dealers in "wind" to live on the wind or work for an honest living.

I ask for the adoption of this resolution.

The question being taken, the resolution was adopted.

PENSIONS.

Mr. MORRILL. I am instructed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions to report back, with an amendment in the form of a substitute, the bill (S. 835) to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the service of the United States.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That from and after the passage of this act all persons who are or who may become totally helpless from injuries received or diseases contracted while in the military or naval service of the United States shall be entitled to receive a pension of \$72 per month.

SEC. 2. That the increase allowed by this act to those persons who may hereafter become totally helpless shall be made to commence in strict conformity with section 4698, Revised Statutes.

The amendment proposed by the Committee on Invalid Pensions was read, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following:
 "That all soldiers, sailors, and marines who have since the 16th day of June, 1880, or who may hereafter become so totally and permanently helpless from injuries received or disease contracted in the service and line of duty as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, or who, if otherwise entitled, were excluded from the provisions of 'An act to increase pensions of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who are utterly helpless from injuries received or disease contracted while in the United States service,' approved June 16, 1880, shall be entitled to receive a pension at the rate of \$72 per month from the date of the certificate of the examining surgeon or board of surgeons showing such degree of disability; and the Commissioner of Pensions may, when it appears that any pensioner or person entitled to receive a pension shall not only be disqualified for the performance of any manual labor, but whose condition, by reason of his service, is such as to be partially dependent upon another person for aid and attendance, but not to the extent hereinbefore provided, grant such pensioner or person entitled to receive a pension a pension not to exceed \$50 per month, proportionate to the degree of such disability: *Provided, however,* That in no case coming within the provisions of this act shall the rate of pension herein prescribed commence prior to the date of the medical examination showing the degree of disability for which it makes provision, nor prior to the date otherwise fixed by existing laws for the commencement of an invalid pension; but nothing in this act shall be construed as to deprive any pensioner or claimant for pension of any rights conferred on him under the provisions of section 2 of the 'Act making appropriations for the payment of the arrears of pensions,' approved March 3, 1879, or to change the rates of pension now fixed by law for permanent specific disabilities."

Mr. MORRILL. Mr. Speaker, under our present pension laws there is presented this singular anomaly: that a different rate of pension is paid to different persons for precisely the same disability. This is evidently the result of an omission in the law—a pure inadvertence which ought to have been corrected years ago. That the House may more fully understand the precise condition of the question I will read from the different statutes and explain how this anomaly has arisen.

The act of Congress approved June 18, 1874, provided—

That all persons who, while in the military or naval service of the United States and in the line of duty, shall have been so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular personal aid and attendance of another person, by the loss of the sight of both eyes or by the loss of the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or by the loss of both hands, or by the loss of both feet, or by any other injury resulting in total and permanent helplessness, shall be entitled to a pension of \$50 per month.

In 1878 an act was passed as follows:

That on and after the passage of this act all soldiers and sailors who have lost either both their hands or both their feet or the sight of both eyes in the service of the United States shall receive, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the Government of the United States, and there shall be paid to them, in the same manner as pensions are now paid to such persons, the sum of \$72 per month.

It will be noticed this act leaves out those helpless through any cause except loss of hands, loss of feet, or loss of both eyes, a considerable class which includes paralytics and those helpless from disease or from any other cause.

In 1880 an attempt was made to remedy this by the passage of an act approved June 16, 1880. That act provides—

That all soldiers and sailors who are now receiving a pension of \$50 per month under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors who have been totally disabled," approved June 18, 1874, shall receive, in lieu of all pensions paid them by the Government of the United States, and there shall be paid them, in the same manner as pensions are now paid to such persons, the sum of \$72 per month.

The increase was to commence from June 17, 1878, the date of the approval of the last act which I have just read. The intention of this act was clearly to place on the same footing with those who had lost both hands or both feet or both eyes those otherwise so permanently and helplessly disabled as to require the constant aid and attention of another person. But owing to an inadvertence in framing the act of June 16, 1880, the Pension Office ruled that it only embraced those persons who were on the pension-roll at that date at \$50 per month. The act says "now receive a pension of \$50 per month." It does not say those who shall hereafter be entitled to a pension of \$50 per month under the act of 1874.

The increase of pension over that allowed under the act of 1874 applied only to those who were actually on the roll at the approval of the act of June 16, 1880, increasing the pension to \$72. The Pension Office held that those who had already applied for increase, and who the surgeon's certificate showed were entitled to such increase, should have their pension increased to that amount.

The purpose of this act is to place all those totally helpless and disabled on the same footing where they would have been if the act of June 16, 1880, had read "who are now receiving a pension of \$50 per month or who may be hereafter entitled to receive a pension at that rate under the act of 1874."

The bill as it came from the Senate was in such a shape that after thorough investigation by the committee we found it would conflict with other acts and leave considerable latitude to the Commissioner of Pensions, and the committee therefore preferred to draw up a new bill in reference to all the other acts on the statute-book. We provided, where a person was more than totally disabled to do manual labor and required the aid and assistance of another person a part of the time, the Commissioner might increase his pension from \$30 to \$50 per month. The committee did this in the interest of economy. The tendency now is where the attention and aid of an assistant is required one-half the time to give the full rate of increased pension. As members must be aware,

there is a great number of degrees of disability between total inability to perform manual labor, which entitles to \$30 per month, and that degree of total helplessness which requires the constant attention and help of another person. A provision is put in to enable the Commissioner to meet just that class of cases.

Under the present law there is no rating between \$30 and \$50 per month except for specific disabilities, such, for instance, as the loss of an arm or of a leg. This bill, then, places all who would have been entitled under the act of June 16, 1880, to \$72 per month as the rate of pension, if it had not been for the evident inadvertence in that act, to which I have called your attention, upon the same footing, and carries out what is believed to have been the intention of that act. There is no question whatever that this was a careless omission in the framing of that act. No one doubts that. Here are, for instance, two men suffering from the same disability precisely, a disability received perhaps in the same battle, men who possibly made their application upon the very same day, and yet the allowance of pension in one case is \$72 and in the other but \$50 per month for exactly the same disability. The inconsistency is so palpable that I apprehend no one will object to the legislation proposed here by the committee, which seeks to place them upon an equal footing.

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

Mr. MORRILL. With pleasure.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Can you state about how many persons this bill will raise from the fifty-dollar rate up to the seventy-two?

Mr. MORRILL. The total number is 1,648 who are receiving at the rate of \$50 per month. A few of these would not be affected by the provisions of this act, because they were put on the roll by special acts, and the general law would not apply to them. A few others, as I have already intimated in the course of my remarks, would be left there under the new provision we have put into this bill, to which I have called your attention, conferring discretionary powers upon the Commissioner. It is probable, from the best information at our command, that 1,500 pensioners would have their pensions increased from a rating at \$50 per month to \$72 per month, requiring an annual total expenditure of about \$400,000.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Before the gentleman from Kansas yields the floor, will he permit a suggestion?

Mr. MORRILL. Certainly.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. I understand this bill is intended to cure a defect in the act of June 16, 1880.

Mr. MORRILL. Yes, sir; that is the purpose of it.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. As I understand the act as it is now in force, it provides that if a man who was suffering under the disability contemplated by the act makes his claim, we will say, on the 15th day of June of that year and gets his rating at the rate of \$72 per month, yet another man suffering from precisely the same disability, who made his application on the 17th of June, two days thereafter, can get but \$50 per month.

Mr. MORRILL. That is not quite an exact statement. If one man made his application for an increase to the fifty-dollar per month rate on the 15th day of June, 1880, he would get \$72 per month under that act.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. Under the rulings of the office.

Mr. MORRILL. Yes, under the ruling of the office. But if the other made his application on the 17th of June, 1880, he would only receive \$50 per month.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Iowa. That was my suggestion.

I would like to add, with the consent of the gentleman from Kansas, that I have men in my district who have to be dressed and undressed, who are utterly helpless, and are only getting \$50 per month, while there are others in the same condition who are getting \$72 per month, because the first named did not get the application in before the 16th of June, 1880.

Mr. MORRILL. And the reason why the application was not made before was because the disability did not exist before the 16th of June, 1880, and they could not make the application for a disability until it existed. It was no fault of their own. In one case the disability rapidly increased until they became totally helpless, while in the other it was possibly longer in developing, and hence the man could not make the application until the disability actually occurred.

Mr. CHIPMAN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MORRILL. Certainly.

Mr. CHIPMAN. Do I understand the object of this act is to put all of these persons who are suffering from total disability on the same basis exactly?

Mr. MORRILL. Upon precisely the same footing.

Mr. CHIPMAN. It will obliterate, then, all of the distinctions heretofore existing?

Mr. MORRILL. In the rating for total helplessness; yes, sir.

Mr. CHIPMAN. Do I understand that this allowance of an intermediate rate between \$30 and \$50 per month is a discretion in the Commissioner to determine the degree of disability?

Mr. MORRILL. Yes, sir. Where a person is suffering from a disability which not only disables him from performing any manual labor whatever, but which requires the aid of another person a portion of the

time, it enables the Commissioner to discriminate as to what different rating shall be given to the person so suffering. For instance, certain classes require the regular aid of another person during the winter season. They are utterly helpless then, but during the summer season may not require so much aid, being able, perhaps, to dress themselves, and in other respects not requiring the assistance of another person. The tendency has been heretofore, if the applicant requires the aid of another person for a considerable portion of the time, to give him the full pension, which is hardly equitable.

Mr. Speaker, I yield the balance of my time to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, in addition to what the chairman of the committee has already stated to the House, I desire to submit a few remarks.

The desire of the committee has been, as far as we can, to frame general laws under which pensions may be granted, and in regard to this class of legislation for the last two or three Congresses it has not been refused before the committee. Favorable action has also been granted by the House in such cases, and the President has never vetoed a bill of this character.

The object of the bill has been stated clearly by the chairman of the committee. It is evident to any one who has examined the statute that there was an omission in the act of 1880 which was passed with reference to this subject. It was clearly an omission on the part of Congress, an unintentional omission, to leave out a large part of this class laboring under the same disability.

As the chairman of the committee has said, if a man was on the pension-rolls of 1880 for total disability and another laboring under the same disability made his application the next day after the passage of this act he could not be relieved without a special act of Congress. It applied, or was held to apply, to those only who were on the pension-roll at the time, when as a matter of fact the intention of the act was evidently to place all who were laboring under such a disability upon the pension-roll at the same rating.

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

Mr. LANE. Certainly.

Mr. McMILLIN. How many cases already adjudicated will this reach?

Mr. LANE. I can not give any definite information as to that. It can not possibly exceed, I think, over 1,500 persons.

Mr. McMILLIN. You could get the information at the Department.

Mr. LANE. No doubt we could, but we did not think it necessary. It was so inconsiderable a number, so small, that we did not undertake to get it. For my own part I think the bill will be a saving of expenses rather than an increase of expenditures.

Mr. BLANCHARD. Let me ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. What will be the increased expenditure for pensions by this bill?

Mr. LANE. We think probably it will cause a decrease instead of an increase, because some are receiving \$50 who are not totally helpless, and will continue to receive that. This bill provides that they may be rerated. It may be less than the amount now received by the party. It may be \$20 or \$30, but if this bill does not pass it will be \$50 all the time. It may probably be a saving instead of an increase in the expenditure. It can not, however, amount to a very great deal. It is manifestly just and manifestly right.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. FLOWER. But it does not matter whether it effects an increase or a decrease; it is right, is it not?

Mr. LANE. Absolutely.

Mr. McMILLIN. Has the gentleman from Illinois any information as to the probable number of applicants?

Mr. LANE. I have no positive information, but I think that probably 1,000 or 1,500 persons would be covered by this bill.

Mr. MORRILL. About 1,500. There are 1,648 persons on the roll at \$50, and about 1,500 would get the \$72 a month.

Mr. LANE. I think it will effect a decrease rather than an increase of the expenditures of the Government. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

Mr. CHIPMAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Kansas, the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, was very frank in the statement he made here. It was not guesswork, but was founded on an investigation at the Pension Office and reports made from there.

He estimates the number that would be included within the provisions of this bill at 1,500, and the estimated increase, as understood by the committee, would be \$400,000; of course the number will be increased by new cases as they arise from time to time. I had the honor to be on the Committee on Pensions during the last Congress, and at that time we considered this subject to a very considerable extent, but were not able to formulate and bring in a bill which would cover it satisfactorily.

I must say that I think the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions has been very fortunate in the work which he and that committee have done. They have brought forward a measure which is meritorious in its character and in my judgment admirably adapted to accomplish the end in view. The number of cases of total disability which come here under special bills is very great, and the result is that most legislation upon that subject is sporadic. It is special, whereas it

ought to be general, and it ought to include all of that class of people who are totally disabled by reason of service for their country. The bill provides, too, for an increase over present rates according to the nearness the pensioner approaches total disability. I will only add this, that it is a good bill; it is fair treatment to the men who have lost their health and are rendered helpless by their military service; it is a just bill; it ought to have passed long ago; and I hope it will pass this House to-day without one single vote against it, in order that our people may see and know how grateful a remembrance we hold of those who served their country. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. MORRILL moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

SUFFERERS BY WRECK OF THE TRENTON AND VANDALIA.

Mr. DOLLIVER. I am directed by the Committee on Naval Affairs to report the following bill back and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3298) for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamers Trenton and Vandalia and the stranding of the United States steamer Nipsic, at Apia, Samoan Islands.

Be it enacted, etc., That to reimburse the survivors of the officers and crews of the United States steamers Trenton and Vandalia, wrecked in the harbor of Apia, Samoan Islands, on the 16th day of March, 1889, and the survivors of the officers and crew of the United States steamer Nipsic, stranded at the same time and place, for losses incurred by them, respectively, in the wreck and stranding of said vessels, there shall be paid to each of said survivors, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, a sum equal to the losses so incurred by them: *Provided*, That the accounting officers of the Treasury shall, in all cases, require a schedule and certificate from each person making a claim under this act: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the aggregate sum allowed as compensation for such losses exceed the amount of twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating held by such person at the time such losses were incurred.

SEC. 2. That the widow, child, or children, and, in case there be not such, that the parent or parents, and, if there be no parents, the brothers and sisters, of the officers, enlisted men, and others in the service who were lost in the wreck of the said steamers Trenton and Vandalia and by the stranding of the said steamer Nipsic or who died in consequence of the hardship and exposure to which they were thereby subjected shall be entitled to and shall receive, out of any money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, as follows, to wit: The relatives in the order named of the persons connected with the vessels hereinbefore referred to, a sum equal to twelve months' sea pay of the grade or rating of each person deceased as aforesaid: *Provided*, That the legal representatives of the deceased persons hereinbefore referred to shall also be paid from the Treasury of the United States any arrears of pay due the said deceased at the time of their death.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized, at such time as in his discretion may be proper, to cause the remains of the officers and others who perished by the wreck of the United States steamers Trenton and Vandalia and the stranding of the United States steamer Nipsic, at Apia, Samoan Islands, on the 16th day of March, 1889, or who died in consequence of the hardship and exposure to which they were thereby subjected, and have been buried at the Samoan Islands, to be removed to the United States and buried in the Naval Cemetery at Mare Island, California: *Provided*, That the relatives of any such deceased officers and others, who prefer that the remains of such be taken to their homes within the United States, shall have such privilege extended to them and the expense thereof shall be borne by the United States: *And provided further*, That the expense of removal incurred by the relatives of those whose bodies have already been removed shall be reimbursed to them, and the sum of \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry out the provisions of this section.

SEC. 4. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the legal representatives of Hallam D. Alexander, late pay clerk of the United States steamer Trenton, who died in January, 1889, on board that vessel during her passage from Panama, United States of Colombia, to Apia, Samoan Islands, compensation for his personal effects lost in the wreck of said vessel, upon satisfactory evidence of the value of the same: *Provided*, That the sum allowed therefor shall not exceed twelve months' sea pay of said deceased.

SEC. 5. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized to allow and pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Lieut. John C. Wilson, United States Navy, who was attached to and serving on board the United States steamer Vandalia at the time of her wreck in the harbor of Apia, Samoan Islands, on the 16th day of March, 1889, the sum of \$120, being the amount stolen from public money in his possession while he was proceeding from the Samoan Islands to Auckland, New Zealand, under orders of the commander-in-chief of the Pacific station, to communicate to the Navy Department information of the wreck and stranding of the vessels hereinbefore referred to: *Provided*, That the said Lieutenant Wilson shall satisfy the said accounting officers that such loss was not incurred through negligence or any want of care on his part.

SEC. 6. That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed to settle upon principles of justice and equity the accounts of the officers, enlisted men, and others on board the United States steamer Vandalia when wrecked, and to assume the last quarterly return of the paymaster of said vessel as the basis of computation of the subsequent credits to those on board to date of such loss, if there be no evidence to the contrary. And if upon a settlement of the accounts of Frank H. Arms, late paymaster in the United States Navy, who was lost on said vessel with his accounts and vouchers for expenditures and payments made by him, and with all the money, stores, and supplies procured for the said vessel, any sum shall be found due from him to the United States, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and required to allow him a credit therefor.

Mr. DOLLIVER. There are two amendments recommended by the committee which I will ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 2 by adding the following proviso:
"Page 2, line 16, *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall apply to the relatives in the order named of Chief Engineer George W. Hall and Lieut. Frank R. Heath, who were on board said steamers Nipsic and Vandalia, respectively, at the time of the stranding and wreck of said vessels, and have since died."

The second amendment was read, as follows:

Insert on page 3, line 12, after the word "others," the following:
"And of Chief Engineer George W. Hall and Lieut. Frank R. Heath, who were on board said steamers Nipsic and Vandalia, respectively, at the time of the stranding and wreck of said vessels, and have since died."

Mr. DOLLIVER. Mr. Speaker, I presume that a word is not necessary in order to persuade the House to the enactment of this law. The bill was prepared at the Navy Department and has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Navy. It proposes three things. First, to pay the officers and men of those wrecked vessels their losses; secondly, to pay to the families of those who died in the wreck or by reason of the wreck the remnants of their pay and wages; third, to bury the dead, bringing those home whose families desire that their remains shall be buried at home.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman permit me a question there?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. McMILLIN. I was not able to hear distinctly the reading of the bill, and then there are a number of amendments that it was a little difficult to catch precisely; so I will trouble the gentleman to inquire whether there is any provision that a greater amount of money shall be paid than the value of the things lost by the loss of the vessels.

Mr. DOLLIVER. No; that is all to be decided by the accounting officers of the United States.

Mr. McMILLIN. I understand that; but is there to be more paid in any case than the amount of loss actually sustained?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly not.

Mr. McMILLIN. No bonus?

Mr. DOLLIVER. No bonus.

Mr. McMILLIN. Have you any information as to the aggregate cost or the aggregate amount of the appropriation?

Mr. DOLLIVER. The Department estimates that the appropriation will not exceed \$112,000.

Mr. McMILLIN. You think it will take \$112,000?

Mr. DOLLIVER. That is the estimate of the Department.

I will say further that the relief proposed by this measure is in exact accordance with precedents in our own country and in other countries. I refer to an act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States vessel of war Oneida (Statutes at Large, volume 16, page 126).

A similar act was passed in the case of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Huron (Statutes at Large, volume 20, page 497). A similar act was passed in the case of the burning of the United States steamer Rodgers, burned in St. Lawrence Bay, Behring Straits (Statutes at Large, volume 22, page 626). A similar act was passed for the relief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States steamer Ashuelot (Statutes at Large, volume 24, page 890).

[Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"]

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. DOLLIVER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill as amended was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

SALE OF SITE OF FORT BLISS, TEX.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, I am authorized by the Committee on Military Affairs to report back the bill (H. R. 3923) to provide for the sale of the site of Fort Bliss, Tex., and to ask that the bill and the report be printed and recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced the approval of acts of the following titles:

An act (H. R. 845) to amend the first section of an act approved June 3, 1884, entitled "An act to amend sections 4, 5, and 9 of an act approved February 24, 1879, entitled 'An act to create the northern judicial district of the State of Texas, and to change the eastern and western judicial districts of said State, and to fix the time and places for holding courts in said districts,' and to provide for holding terms of the court of the western judicial district of Texas at the city of El Paso, and for other purposes," and for other purposes.

An act (H. R. 11) to grant an American register to the ship Kenilworth.

ADDITIONAL LAND OFFICES IN MONTANA.

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands to report back and ask for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 535) to establish two additional land offices in Montana.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. PICKLER. Mr. Speaker, this bill provides for two additional land offices in Montana. It is recommended by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and by the Secretary of the Interior, and it is unanimously reported from the Committee on Public Lands. It is a matter of great necessity that action be taken at once upon the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to inquire of the gentleman how many land offices there are now in Montana?

Mr. PICKLER. I will leave that to be answered by the gentleman from Montana [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Speaker, I will state that there are at present three land offices in Montana to accommodate people living on 146,000 square miles of public land. The Helena land district, which it is proposed by this bill to subdivide, is 800 miles in length from east to west and has an average width from north to south of about 200 miles. An individual is required, when desirous of filing a homestead entry upon the public lands there, occasionally to travel in going to the land office and returning to his home as far as from here to the city of Cincinnati. I will say further, with reference to the two land offices proposed in addition to those now existing, that the Missoula land district will embrace about 15,000,000 acres of land, while the other, the Judith district, will embrace about 6,000,000 acres.

In each of the proposed land districts there are vast mineral deposits, and in consequence a large amount of what is known as "mineral work" will be done in the proposed offices.

Now, as to the necessity for immediate action, in the land office at Helena there are pending about one hundred and twenty contests between settlers, and, in the nature of things, they can not all be decided by the officers there for many years to come. The contests are constantly increasing, and the office force is utterly inadequate to cope with the increase. Even now the contest business in that office is about three years behind, and a careful calculation of the amount of business emanating from the territory to be embraced in the two districts here contemplated shows that all these land offices will find ample work to do.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to suggest to the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. PICKLER] that it would be well to let the reports from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior go into the RECORD.

Mr. CARTER. There is no objection to that. I think those reports accompany the report of the committee.

Mr. HOLMAN. Well, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the report of the committee, which I understand embodies the reports from the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior, may go into the RECORD.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

The report of the committee is as follows:

That the two proposed land districts are subdivisions of what is known as the Helena land district, in Montana. This Helena land district embraces over 75,000 square miles, or 48,000,000 acres of land. The office is located at Helena, and is as favorably located as possible for the accommodation of the people in the vast area of country dependent upon the central office. Nevertheless, settlers are in some instances compelled to travel in going to and from the land office a distance of 1,000 miles. This entails great hardship and exceedingly burdensome expense on new settlers. It is, moreover, alleged that in contested cases the Helena land office has become so overburdened that decisions are not rendered with that promptness which is desirable in the interests of the settlers and the public service, and that contests in which all proofs were filed and arguments made over one year ago have not yet been reached for consideration by the register and receiver.

The two offices proposed by the bill are so bounded as to furnish additional land-office facilities to thickly populated and rapidly growing communities in the western part of Montana and in the Judith Basin, a very fertile part of the State. In both the proposed districts promising mineral regions are being explored, and in consequence of the number of claims located in such districts the volume of mineral entries in each of the proposed districts will add a considerable amount of business to the ordinary agricultural entries.

The district proposed by the bill, to be known as the "Judith land district," will be about 100 miles square and will contain about 6,000,000 acres, of which about 4,000,000 acres have been surveyed. The land embraced in this district, we are informed, has been settled very rapidly of late years, but patent has not issued for any considerable amount of land in the new district.

There are at present about ten thousand settlers in this proposed district, and it is estimated that the district when settled to its sustaining capacity, will accommodate a population of at least 100,000. The mining camp of Maiden is located in the proposed Judith district, and in this camp several hundred mining claims have been located, and there is now a population of several hundred men engaged in developing mines or in prospecting for additional leads in the mountains surrounding the town of Maiden. The convenience and prosperity of this camp will be very materially advanced by the location of the land office at Lewistown, some 20 miles distant. At present the miners and agricultural claimants in this proposed district are compelled to travel an average of about 200 miles to reach the land office at Helena.

The committee is of the opinion that this Judith land district is so bounded as to entail very trifling expense in the preparation of plats and tract books of surveyed lands, and that the proposed land office if located at Lewistown would be when so located most convenient and accessible from every part of the district.

The new district proposed, and designated as the Missoula land district, embraces the western part of the State of Montana, including a portion of the counties of Beaverhead, Deer Lodge, and Choteau, together with the entire county of Missoula. The exact acreage of the district proposed is difficult to determine, owing to the irregular boundary of the State on the south and west, the boundary of the State on the south and west being the boundary line of the proposed district, but it is reasonably safe to estimate that the new district will contain 15,000,000 acres, composed of agricultural and mineral land lying west of the main range of the Rocky Mountains.

This district is so bounded that the expense of arranging tract books and plats for the new office will be insignificant.

In the Cœur d'Aléne Mountains, in the southwesterly part of this district, mines in large numbers have been discovered and are being developed preparatory to the acquisition of title from the United States.

This new mining district is at present about 200 miles distant from the Helena land office.

The central and northern part of this proposed Missoula land district is a very fertile region of country, while the Bitter Root Valley, in the southern part of the district, is one of the most beautiful and fertile valleys in the Rocky Mountains. The main line of the Northern Pacific Railroad extends through the proposed district from southeast to northwest, a distance of 200 miles. From Missoula a branch road extends southward and up the Bitter Root Valley a distance of about 60 miles. Settlements are growing with great rapidity along these lines of road, while in the mountains the mining interests are being rapidly developed. North of Flathead Lake, in the district, settlement is progressing very rapidly, and demands for additional surveys have been made for the accommodation of the incoming population.

At present persons residing in this proposed district are compelled on an average to travel about 250 miles to reach the Helena land office. It is quite evident from the character of the country, the diversity of its resources, the inducement to settlement, together with the rapid settlement in progress, that the business of the new land office will amply justify its establishment, while its creation will prove of very great convenience to the settlers.

The committee has referred the bill to the Secretary of the Interior for examination, and under date of January 24, 1890, the Secretary transmits the opinion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office favoring the proposed districts and transmitting a map of the State of Montana, with the lines of the proposed districts marked thereon. The letters of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office read as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 24, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit, in reply to your request of the 16th instant for the views of this Department on H. R. bill No. 525, "to establish two additional land offices in the State of Montana," a copy of a letter of the Commissioner of the General Land Office favoring the proposed measure, together with a map showing location of the proposed districts.

I have no objection to the passage of the bill under consideration.

Very respectfully,

J. W. NOBLE, Secretary.

Hon. LEWIS E. PAYSON,
Chairman Committee on Public Lands,
United States House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 23, 1890.

SIR: I have received, by your reference for report, a communication from the honorable chairman of the House Committee on Public Lands, dated the 16th instant, inclosing a copy of bill H. R. 525, "to establish two additional land offices in the State of Montana."

In reply I have the honor to state that it is believed that the establishment of the districts as indicated in the bill in question will greatly serve the convenience of the settlers and others in those portions of the State, and as but little trouble or expense will devolve upon this office in the preparation of tract-books for them, I have no objection to offer to the proposed measure, and return herewith the bill, together with a diagram of the State showing the location of the proposed districts.

Very respectfully,

LEWIS A. GROFF, Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN W. NOBLE,
Secretary of the Interior.

On full consideration of all the facts, the committee respectfully recommends that the bill do pass.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. PICKLER moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate by Mr. McCook, its Secretary, announced the passage without amendment of House bill and joint resolution of the following titles:

A bill (H. R. 533) granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park and for other purposes; and

Joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe agency, Wisconsin.

It also announced the passage of bills of the following titles, in which concurrence was requested:

A bill (S. 2015) to amend and alter an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Burlington, Iowa," approved August 6, 1888; and

A bill (S. 2405) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon at Lewiston, in the State of Maine.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT COLUMBUS, GA.

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported back with amendment the bill (H. R. 188) for the erection of a public building at Columbus, Ga., and appropriating money therefor; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR SCHOONER BARGE MEXICO.

Mr. BINGHAM. I am directed by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries to report back with a favorable recommendation Senate bill No. 881; and I am unanimously requested by the committee to ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built bark Marcello, owned at the port of Pensacola, Fla., by the Export Coal Company, an organization incorporated under

the laws of the State of Florida, and rebuilt by it in the United States, to be registered as a vessel of the United States under the name of the schooner barge Mexico.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

AMERICAN REGISTER FOR STEAMER BERNARD.

Mr. BINGHAM. There are two other Senate bills unanimously reported by the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, and which the committee has unanimously asked me to have considered at the present time. In pursuance of the direction of the committee, I report Senate bill No. 1023 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer Bernard, owned and rebuilt at the port of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, by the Baltimore Fruit Company, an organization composed of American citizens, incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland, to be registered as a vessel of the United States.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances, not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States, and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the bill to a third reading.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. I would like some explanation of this measure. As I understand, this is a foreign-built vessel which has been bought by American citizens and is now about to be used as if it had been built in the United States. That is, as I understand, contrary to the general provisions of our laws.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state to the gentleman from Kansas that this case complies with all the requirements of the statute in such a way as to enable the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Navigation to issue an American registry to this vessel, except that the wreck did not occur on American shores. Had the wreck occurred within the requisite distance from our shores the Secretary of the Treasury could have issued an American registry. But as the case did not come literally within the requirements of the law it became necessary to apply to Congress to authorize an American registry. All the requirements of existing law necessary for granting such registry have been met, except, as I have said, that the wreck did not occur within American waters.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Then this vessel was not wrecked on our shores?

Mr. BINGHAM. No, sir; and that is the only reason why the Secretary of the Treasury could not under existing law grant a new registry to the vessel.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Where did the wreck occur?

Mr. BINGHAM. I will read from the report:

In May, 1889, after the purchase, but before the transfer by bill of sale, after leaving Boca del Toro for Philadelphia, she was stranded, and with the assistance of the steamer Stromo was floated and towed into the port of Philadelphia, and was repaired at a cost to the American owners amounting to \$35,305.46, or almost \$8,000 in excess of her original cost.

The law provides that if repairs to the extent of three-fourths of the original cost are made by American mechanics then the Secretary of the Treasury can grant a register to the vessel, but the wreckage must have occurred in American waters. The only difficulty in the present case is that the wreckage did not occur in our waters. The vessel is owned by American capital—the Baltimore Fruit Company; she has been repaired by American mechanics, the cost of the repairs being far in excess of three-fourths of the original cost as required by statute; but as the wreckage did not occur in our waters the Treasury Department, under the general statute, could not grant a registry, and it became necessary to apply to Congress.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. I believe I understand the explanation of the gentleman, and it is entirely satisfactory to me.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will state to the gentleman that the bill has met the unanimous approval of our committee and it was passed unanimously by the Senate.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. The passage by the Senate does not prove anything.

Mr. BINGHAM. I merely mention these matters to show that the bill has received thorough examination.

Mr. ANDERSON, of Kansas. Many bills which are passed by the Senate ought to be defeated. The gentleman, however, did not before state the fact with regard to the location of the wreckage, and, as I say, his explanation is satisfactory to me.

Mr. BINGHAM. I have a written report upon each of these bills, covering every phase wherein the cases fail to fall within the requirements of the statutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman will allow me a single inquiry. I do not know that I caught the reading of the bill correctly, but if I did this is a foreign-built vessel.

Mr. BINGHAM. It is.

Mr. DOCKERY. And you propose to grant her an American register?

Mr. BINGHAM. We propose to grant an American register because the case comes under the general statute with the single exception that the vessel was not wrecked within American waters.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am in favor of the proposition.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

STEAMER JAMAICA, NEW YORK.

Mr. BINGHAM, from the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, also reported back with favorable recommendation a bill (S. 1093) to provide an American register for the steamer Jamaica, of New York.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioner of Navigation is hereby authorized and directed to cause the foreign-built steamer Vertumnus, owned at the port of New York, State of New York, by Gerhard Wessels, an American citizen, and rebuilt by him at Brooklyn, N. Y., to be registered as a vessel of the United States under the name of Jamaica.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to authorize and direct the inspection of said steam-vessel, steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and the appurtenances of the said boiler, and cause to be granted the proper and usual certificate issued to steam-vessels of the merchant marine, without reference to the fact that said steam-boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances were not constructed pursuant to the laws of the United States, and were not constructed of iron stamped pursuant to said laws; and the tests to be applied on the inspection of said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances will be the same in all respects as to strength and safety as are required in the inspection of boilers constructed in the United States for marine purposes, save that the fact that said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances, not being constructed pursuant to the requirements of the laws of the United States, and are of unstamped iron, shall not be an obstacle to the granting of the usual certificate if said boiler, steam-pipes, and appurtenances are found to be of sufficient strength and safety.

Mr. DOCKERY. I am in favor of the passage of the bill, but I hope these vessels will not be the beneficiaries of subsidies hereafter.

The bill was ordered to a third reading; and it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. BINGHAM moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

NEW DIVISION, NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF GEORGIA.

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back with amendment a bill (H. R. 187) to create a new division in the northern judicial district of Georgia.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That a new division of the northern judicial district of the State of Georgia, to be known as the western division of the northern judicial district of Georgia, be, and the same is hereby, established, to be composed of the following counties, to wit: Muscogee, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Talbot, Taylor, Marion, Chatahoochee, Stewart, Schley, Webster, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Calhoun, Early, Baker, Miller, Decatur, and Terrell, and all of said counties which may not now belong, for judicial purposes, to the northern district of the State of Georgia be, and the same are hereby, transferred to the said northern district.

SEC. 2. That two terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for said northern district shall be held annually in said new division at the city of Columbus, in the county of Muscogee, commencing on the second Monday in January and the second Monday in June, and shall continue in session for two weeks.

SEC. 3. That all process, civil or criminal, issued against citizens residing in said counties shall be made returnable to the said courts, respectively, at the said city of Columbus, and not otherwise.

SEC. 4. That the clerk of the district and the clerk of the circuit court shall appoint a deputy clerk for the courts for said division, and the marshal of said northern district shall provide suitable rooms for the occupancy of said courts and the officers thereof.

SEC. 5. That no suit or prosecution now pending against a citizen or citizens residing in either of said counties constituting the division hereby created, in either of said courts, at any other place, under the provisions of existing laws, shall be affected by this act, but the same shall be prosecuted and determined as though this act had not been passed.

SEC. 6. That all laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "Calhoun" and "Baker" in the 9th line and the word "Decatur" in the 10th line.

Mr. HOLMAN. I hope, before the vote is taken, the gentleman from Georgia will state how many courts are now held in the State of Georgia.

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia. In the northern judicial district they are held at one place, Atlanta, and this creates another division.

Mr. HOLMAN. How many courts are held there?

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia. At three places in the State.

Mr. HOLMAN. Any maritime jurisdiction?

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia. Not very much.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time, and passed.

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

JAMES M. McCLELLAND.

Mr. SPINOLA, from the Committee on War Claims, reported back with amendments a bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of James M. McClelland.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to pay to James M. McClelland, of Kentucky, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,240, the same being in full payment of property taken from said McClelland by the forces of the Union Army in the State of Kentucky in the year 1861, and consisting of four horses and four mules, which said property was taken and used by the military forces of the United States.

Mr. HOLMAN. I ask for the reading of the report.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of James M. McClelland, report as follows:

That this claim is for four horses and four mules taken from the claimant at Lexington, Ky., by the Army of the United States during the late war. Claim stated at \$1,240.

It appears from the testimony filed in support of the claim that the Army of the United States in the year 1862 took from the claimant the above-mentioned property for the use of the Army. Claimant filed his claim in the office of the Quartermaster-General, and in 1875 an agent of the Quartermaster-General's Department investigated the case and reported that the property was taken and used as alleged, and recommended that the claim be disallowed for the reason that the claimant's loyalty was not established.

Your committee is of the opinion that justice has been done the claimant; that the property charged for was taken as charged; that he has not received pay or compensation therefor from any source; that the claimant was a loyal citizen of the United States.

Your committee therefore report back the bill and recommend its passage with the following amendment: In line 4, before the word "Kentucky," insert "Lexington, in the State of;" and in line 9, after the word "sixty" insert "two," and strike out "J. M. McClelland" wherever it appears in the bill, as well as in the title, and insert "James M. McClelland."

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. Speaker, the amount involved in this bill is small, but gentlemen will bear in mind it involves important principles. There were claims amounting to \$60,000,000 involved in what is known as the 4th of July law before the Quartermaster-General. He was invested with ample power to provide for the adjustment of these claims. He was authorized to appoint any number of agents to take testimony both for the claimant and the Government. Those claims have been substantially examined and a report will be made to the present Congress, if it has not been already made, which will close up that business so far as the Quartermaster-General is concerned.

Under the law the Quartermaster-General himself can not open up these cases for reinvestigation; so there is no use in making application to him. There are before the War Claims Committee, or there have been in past years and I presume it is still the case, hundreds and thousands of these claims pending; and the question is (having once had their day in court under a tribunal admirably constituted to settle them) whether they shall have a reconsideration by Congress. And, if so, why should it not be done by some general legislation, instead of taking up an individual case here and there and considering it by itself?

I think my friend from New York ought to cover the whole question in his report and determine whether it is our policy to open up to settlement this class of claims.

Further, to my friend from New York I wish to add that he should bear in mind that two tribunals were created after the war, or rather one during the war, called the 4th of July claims, and one subsequently, the Southern Claims Commission, to adjust this class of claims, not only for the payment of the loyal citizens of the Confederacy, but also for the payment of citizens of the North or any of the States adhering to the fortunes of the Union. The one tribunal, the Southern Claims Commission, had jurisdiction of the claims arising in the South. This commission had for its official existence a period of some ten or eleven years, an ample opportunity to investigate the subject. The claims filed before the commission amounted to some sixty-five millions of dollars. They were passed upon, the whole of them, by that commission in some form or another, a commission composed of three men well qualified to consider the questions presented.

Now, I think my friend from New York will find upon an examination of the files of his committee a cart-load of these very matters which have been examined and passed upon by the Quartermaster-General under the act of 1864 or by the Southern Claims Commission. I say that there are cart-loads of them, and the question is whether they shall be taken up again or not. The Quartermaster-General can not open them up under the law. He can not receive further proof, as the law now stands, as to the loyalty of the claimant or any other question which may arise with regard to the cases, while the Southern Claims Commission has expired, its functions having continued for ten or eleven years.

I think, therefore, that if it is decided to take up any of these claims there should be some general principle formulated with reference to their consideration. There should be some general principle of law enacted to govern all claims of this character, and not continue this same process that we have gone through with for some years past of taking up an individual case here and there and acting upon it.

I hope, therefore, that my friend from New York, inasmuch as this presents a very important question, will consent that this subject shall be recommended to his committee for their examination, and I interpose that motion.

Mr. SPINOLA. Mr. Speaker, the whole question turns upon a very small point. So far as I am individually concerned, the War Claims Commission or any other official of the Government that deals unjustly or unfairly with an American citizen who was loyal to the Government will have no standing with me.

I would be one of the last men in this House to vote for an improper claim if I know it. I am very particular in that respect, and I am careful in the examination of claims of this character before I give my assent to them. But the proof is all furnished here and is submitted with the report of the committee, and the whole issue before the proper officer making the investigation turned upon the mere question of the claimant's loyalty. The evidence of the loss was not questioned. The evidence that the Government took the property is undisputed. It is admitted on all sides and by the Government officers themselves. But the agent of the Government who made the examination said that there was no proof as to the loyalty of the claimant.

After that report was made he immediately set to work to get the proof which was required, and since then the proof has been furnished and is overwhelming that before, during, and since the war he was entirely loyal, and the papers are all with the report. I have gone over them all carefully. It is a just and honest claim, and it ought to be paid now, and, as a matter of fact, should have been paid years ago.

I trust that the motion of the gentleman from Indiana will not prevail; and if he desires to introduce a general bill, let it be done to meet the suggestion that he makes as to all of these pending cases. But here is a case already examined and reported upon, and I trust that it will be acted upon favorably by the House. This is a special bill involving but a small amount of money, it is justly due, the proofs accompany the report as I have said, and there can be no question as to the correctness of the claim.

Mr. HOLMAN. I wish to call the attention of my friend from New York to another phase of the matter for a moment and also to ask the attention of the gentleman from Kentucky who introduced the bill for the relief of this party—that is, that this measure was carefully examined by the proper accounting officers of the Government, and with ample opportunity for examination. The claim was rejected on that examination. Now, this rejection, I suppose, occurred ten or twelve years ago. May I ask the gentleman how long it has been?

Mr. SPINOLA. I will examine the papers and give the gentleman the answer in a moment.

The report of the officer of the Government who made the examination is as follows:

Respectfully returned to Brig. Gen. John Ely, chief superintendent, with the information that after a thorough investigation I find that Peter Johnson, George W. Ellery, and John S. Pearson are now and have been loyal to the United States Government.

He also finds that "James M. McClelland has not been loyal to the United States Government." That was his finding in 1867.

Mr. HOLMAN. Now, this is the McClelland claim which is pending?

Mr. SPINOLA. Yes, sir. When that question was raised as to the loyalty of the claimant he set to work to get at his proof, and I say that it is overwhelming. He furnishes affidavits of the leading men of Lexington, the postmaster who served all the time that Mr. Lincoln was President, and his successor to the same office, as well as the principal officers of the city of Lexington, all of whom were Republicans. Therefore, I say with such evidence as that there can be no question of the loyalty of the claimant.

Mr. HOLMAN. Were these affidavits submitted to the Quartermaster-General or have they been furnished to the House?

Mr. SPINOLA. They are given in the report. They have not been submitted as I understand it. This gentleman did not suppose that his loyalty was to be questioned at all. He presented his claim without any supposition that such would be the case. He supposed he was all right until the report was made by Captain Johnson, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, which I have read. Here is a paper, as to his loyalty, signed by L. B. Todd, the brother of Mrs. Lincoln, who was postmaster at Lexington.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. Postmaster at that time?

Mr. SPINOLA. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. When was that made?

Mr. SPINOLA. Since the report was made.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. What is the date?

Mr. SPINOLA. There is no date to it, I believe. That is the certificate of six or seven of the most prominent men in that State. Here is another one:

We hereby state upon oath that we were well acquainted with James L. McClelland, of Fayette County, Kentucky, and knew him to be loyal to the United

States Government at the time his claim originated and since and during the war, and that we have no interest in his claim.

That is signed—

W. C. Hearn, of Company E, Twenty-first Kentucky.

Mr. HOLMAN. What is the date of that paper?

Mr. SPINOLA. September 10, 1873. It is also signed—

L. B. Todd, postmaster during the Lincoln administration.

Mr. Lincoln married his sister; also—

A. H. Adams, pension agent.

The pension agent at that time must have been a Republican.

Also—

S. W. Price.

He was the postmaster who succeeded Mr. Todd.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10th of September, 1874.

W. KING.

With the notarial seal attached.

Now, that is the class of evidence to sustain this man's loyalty. Has not that the effect of showing that the decision of the United States officer in declaring him to be disloyal was based upon the fact that there was no proof at all of his loyalty? But there was also no proof of his disloyalty. There was no proof either way. He took it for granted that the man was disloyal from the fact that he lived in Kentucky. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, the members of this House will bear one fact in mind. While Kentucky stood divided and never went out of the Union, yet a large part of her people went into the Confederate army and another portion of them into the Union Army; and in Tennessee and other States situated geographically similarly the same thing occurred; and are we to take absolutely the statement of that captain of infantry who goes there and never makes inquiry as to the man's disloyalty, but simply assumes that everybody was disloyal, when he made this report in regard to this man?

These gentlemen swear positively. There were the two postmasters and a captain and the pension agent, and there is no proof whatever of his disloyalty except that statement from which I have read of that captain. Therefore, I think that the claim is a just one against the Government. I regret to say, in regard to this claim and also as to a great number of such claims, that the Government owes as much as \$200,000,000 to its honest people. And it ought to pay them. No citizen could or should live in this country if he did what the Government does in respect to paying its honest obligations. If you can show that this man was disloyal, I shall not advocate his claim; but there is no proof of it except the statement of that "whipper-snapper" of a captain [laughter], and I distinctly wish it to be understood that I do not give absolute credence to a captain of infantry or any person of that kind, as a good bottle of brandy and a box of "Henry Clays" will influence many of them in things that are not in their peculiar line; and for that reason I ask that the bill be passed.

Mr. HOLMAN. I will ask the attention of my friend from New York to the fact that the act of July 4, 1874, under which this examination was made, required affirmative proof of the loyalty of the claimant. Now, whether that law is right or not, the question is whether we should reverse it now and open these \$64,000,000 worth of claims for consideration.

It is a much graver question, Mr. Speaker, than would seem at first blush, that sixty-four millions, supplemented by the large number of claims that have been adjusted by the Southern Claims Commission, are ready for action in this House and are being pressed upon us. There are thousands of dollars in such claims in my own Congressional district; and the question is whether, after this examination of each of these claims under the law, whether rejected or otherwise, we are prepared to enter upon the policy of a re-examination of them.

Mr. SPINOLA. Will the gentleman from Indiana permit a question?

Mr. HOLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. SPINOLA. Does the gentleman propose to shut out newly discovered evidence in regard to such a matter?

Mr. HOLMAN. No.

Mr. SPINOLA. And that is what we have now, and we are before the court with that very kind of evidence.

Mr. HOLMAN. I would support a bill authorizing a re-examination of those claims before the same tribunal which has rejected them. If the gentleman from New York will report a bill to the House authorizing the Quartermaster-General to re-examine these claims upon proper proof—upon newly discovered evidence, if you please—and to act upon that newly filed testimony, I will cordially support the measure. But where you are dealing with such a vast body of claims, with hundreds and hundreds of thousands of dollars involved, as we have in this body of claims, amounting to \$64,000,000, upon which only 8 per cent. was paid, Congress owes it to our people to act upon some general principle and treat them all alike. It should not take here a case from Kentucky and here a case from my district, or other claims, and act upon each of them while permitting the great body of these claims that were meritorious forever to sleep the sleep of death. I do not think it is proper legislation, and I have resisted the passage of these claims for such reasons.

Mr. THOMAS. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HOLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. THOMAS. Was there any way of appealing from the report of the Southern Claims Commission in regard to their adjudication?

Mr. HOLMAN. No, sir. The decision of the Quartermaster-General was made final. It had to be, in the very nature of the case. There was such a vast body of these claims that they had to be settled under the terms in which they were. I think, therefore, that we ought in justice and fairness in legislating to do so in the interest of the whole people. Therefore I ask that my motion be put to recommit this bill to the Committee on War Claims, who may consider, prepare, and report a bill authorizing additional proof to be filed before the Quartermaster-General in these claims.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Indiana to recommit to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from New York [Mr. SPINOLA] bases his advocacy of the bill upon the ground of newly discovered evidence, and cites postmasters, pension agents, and citizens in support thereof. These witnesses were all living in 1867 at the time the Government of the United States, through its officers, undertook to investigate the merits of this claim. Evidently from the report of the officer so investigating, he did take cognizance of the question of loyalty, and he reports that there is no evidence of loyalty. If he reports that there is no evidence of loyalty, it follows that he must have inquired into the question, and only three years after the war closed.

Now, if this claim is meritorious, no man here will vote for it more quickly than myself; but if we are going to enter upon this course of proceedings, of allowing reports of officers of the Government made just after the war to be set aside by the introduction of *ex parte* testimony taken years after, the Government having no opportunity to rebut such testimony, then we are opening a very wide door and entering upon a very dangerous path. I do not believe that every claim south of the Ohio River is either bogus, fraudulent, or wicked. I do believe that there were multitudes of loyal men south of that river, multitudes of men who, but for the fact that their mouths were stopped, would have stood for the Government and for the flag of our fathers. Those men were compelled to silence by their surroundings. That such men had property taken, no man who was in that territory at the time can doubt, and they should have pay for it. This man should have pay for his property if the Government, after having an opportunity to rebut this *ex parte* testimony, shall fail to make a case against him.

I am simply opposed to this bill in its present form, not because I feel assured that this man was or was not loyal; but now, at the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress, let us exactly understand the grounds upon which we propose to pass bills of this class, and if the testimony which the Government has produced is to be overthrown in this manner we might as well let all these claims come in at once and be done with it. The people of the country do not want that. It is not equity; it is not justice. The ex-Confederates who lost property do not wish, as I understand, to be paid for it by this Government. It stands us in hand to closely scan this whole question at this time for several reasons. First, we have not any more money than we need; secondly, when we have paid to the men who saved this country upon the fields of battle of the South all that we then agreed to pay them and all that we have since agreed to pay them in conventions, in Legislatures, in Congress, everywhere, then, if there is any money to spare, it will be time enough to take up claims of this kind. I am opposed to all these claims unless the proof of loyalty is absolute and the Government has had an opportunity to come in and offer testimony in rebuttal. If the Government has had its day in court and it has failed to sustain its case, then I am in favor of paying the claims, but not before.

In other words, if the claimant was loyal he should have his pay and should have it promptly, because loyalty in those days and in that section was worthy of every reward.

Mr. CHIPMAN. I wish to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. SPINOLA] a question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan can not call up a gentleman upon the floor to ask him a question. [Laughter.] That is going beyond the rule.

Mr. CHIPMAN. I will ask it later.

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, there can be no reason for recommitting this bill to the committee. The bill was considered by a committee of the last Congress and was favorably reported to the House. As everybody knows, who was a member of the Fiftieth Congress, I have never advocated any claims here that were not just. I investigated this claim and reported it to the House, and I made that report because it was perfectly clear that the claim should be paid. Upon the facts presented there is no more question as to the loyalty of Mr. McClelland than there is as to the loyalty of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ALLEN] who has just demanded that loyalty shall be so clearly established. The witnesses who testified in 1867 had their loyalty certified to by the agent who examined the claim and there is absolutely nothing upon which to found the opinion that Mr. McClelland himself was disloyal. It was stated in the document which the gentleman from New York [Mr. SPINOLA] has read that these wit-

nesses were found to be loyal, but that Mr. McClelland was found to be disloyal; whereupon the Quartermaster-General rejected the claim. Further than that, there is in support of this case the evidence of as reputable a set of gentlemen as can be found anywhere, citizens of Lexington, men who are known to have been always loyal, and who have known Mr. McClelland all the time.

Now, if we are to pass no claims of this kind, if a man is to be put aside as disloyal without any proof of the charge, and is to be kept out of his pay for property which he furnished to the men who were standing upon the battle-fields in the South, as the gentleman from Michigan has said—and without these supplies they could not have stood there long—I say if we are not going to pay that class of men simply because some officer of the Government, without evidence, has chosen to say that they were not loyal, then we might as well abolish this farce of pretending to have a Committee on War Claims to investigate these cases and report upon them to the House.

Mr. CHIPMAN. Can the gentleman state whether this case was unanimously reported?

Mr. STONE, of Kentucky. It is the unanimous report of the committee. There is no necessity for further argument. The committee of the Fiftieth Congress investigated it, and came to the unanimous conclusion that it was a just claim, and we have reached the same conclusion; and the motion to recommit this claim to the committee, if adopted, will simply throw additional work upon that committee, which already has many thousands of bills before it.

Now, I was not on the "loyal" side in the late war and I am not pleading for a loyal man especially because he was loyal; I ask that you pay this claim simply because, in accordance with the policy of the Government heretofore pursued, it is just that Mr. McClelland should have pay for his mules. That is a short and plain statement of the case, without any extended argument about the question of loyalty. Mr. McClelland was a loyal man; the Government has paid other loyal men and should pay him.

Mr. HOUK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House for a moment to the danger of "switching off" in the direction the gentleman from Michigan has indicated and assuming that where the Quartermaster-General or that noted tribunal the Southern Claims Commission has acted upon a claim it is dangerous for Congress afterward to take hold of it. Now, I think I know as much about this claim as does the gentleman from Michigan, which, I assure you, is nothing at all [laughter], except what the report of the committee states. I do know, however, that to reject a claim of this kind because the Quartermaster-General has heretofore rejected it, amounts in many cases to an outrage. The same remark may be made in regard to claims which have been rejected by the Southern Claims Commission. Why, sir, I personally know of cases rejected by the Quartermaster-General's Department, because of want of loyalty on the part of the claimant, when he was at the time his property was taken discharging his duty as a Federal soldier. [Laughter.] Yet when a claim is brought here upon such a record as we have in this case we are told that it is dangerous to go behind the action of the Quartermaster-General or of the Southern Claims Commission.

Why should it be assumed that where a claim has been adjudicated by the Southern Claims Commission (and in that tribunal there was a semblance of fairness) we must not, forsooth, take up the case and look into the facts and do justice according to the right and wrong of the matter? Why, sir, it is a fact which nobody can dispute on any truthful basis that when the Southern Claims Commission expired by limitation of law there were several thousand claims the papers of which had never been unbundled, the testimony never read; and they were dumped into the Third Auditor's office with an adverse report! Ye gods and little fishes, what sort of justice is that? [Laughter.] Yet, when one of these claims comes here we are warned that we are about to trench on some other jurisdiction that has administered justice between the parties.

Now, I have said this much not because I am familiar with the facts of this case, but I have confidence in this committee, and I am going to vote for the bill on the strength of the committee's report, as I am told by members of the committee on both sides of the House that they have examined the question, that this party was loyal, and that the property was taken and used. My purpose in making these few remarks is that this House may not be miseducated on this subject; I do not want members led into the belief that, because the Quartermaster-General's Department or the Southern Claims Commission has refused to allow a claim which comes here, therefore in taking it up and giving it favorable consideration we may set a dangerous precedent. No dangerous precedent is ever set by doing right. I have often said—and I believe I will repeat it—that I would rather have the note of any pauper forty years of age who is honest than have a claim against this glorious Government of the United States unless in the shape of a bond or a prior lien of some nature. [Laughter.]

Here we stand (and I among you) constantly denouncing States on account of acts of repudiation. I have done as much of it as anybody; I have denounced my own State for its repudiating proclivities; the Democrats down there are a villainous set of repudiators [laughter]; there is no doubt about it, and I denounce them. My brother members

around me join with me in denouncing repudiation by a State. Yet there is not such a grand set of repudiators on the face of the earth as the members of the United States Congress. [Laughter.] Let us do right about these things. Now, I believe I have said enough on this question for a man who knows no more about this case than I do. [Cries of "Go on!"]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. SPINOLA] demands the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. HOLMAN. What is the question now?

The SPEAKER. As the Chair understands, it is upon the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN. A motion was pending to recommit the bill. I submitted that motion.

The SPEAKER. But the House has ordered the previous question.

Mr. HOLMAN. But I made that motion at the outset.

The SPEAKER. The ordering the previous question would cut off the motion to recommit.

Mr. CUTCHEON. The motion to recommit was pending before the previous question was called.

Mr. FLOWER. It was made while the gentleman from Illinois was in the chair.

The SPEAKER. If the motion to recommit was made previously, the question is now upon that motion.

The question being put,

The SPEAKER said: The noes seem to have it.

Mr. KILGORE. I believe I will call for a division on that question.

The question being again taken, there were—ayes 16, noes 116.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question will be again taken upon the demand of the gentleman from New York for the previous question.

The previous question was ordered; and under the operation thereof the pending amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. KILGORE demanded a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 118, noes 10.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

KANSAS CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back the bill (H. R. 346) to extend "An act to grant the right of way to the Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes," and asked for its present consideration.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions of an act approved May 14, 1888, granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City and Pacific Railway Company, and for other purposes, shall be extended for a period of two years from May 14, 1890, so that said company shall have until May 14, 1892, to build the first 100 miles of its railway, and two years thereafter to build the remainder thereof and branches.

Mr. PERKINS. I will state for the information of the House this bill extends the time heretofore granted by Congress to this railroad to build its line through the Indian Territory. The original bill was passed in May, 1888, and its time expires in May of this year. Instead of building the line through the Territory they have built it north to Kansas City, and they will not be able to build the road through the Territory within the time fixed in the original bill. This gives them two years' additional time.

The question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read the third time.

Mr. CHEADLE demanded a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 91, noes 2.

Mr. CHEADLE. No quorum.

Mr. PERKINS. If the gentleman has any objection to this bill I will be glad to hear it from him or any other gentleman of this House.

The SPEAKER. By unanimous consent proceedings on the count may be regarded as vacated. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CHEADLE. My objection is this: By the provisions of the bill itself it is proposed to grant a right of way through the most valuable body of public lands in the country—lands in the Indian Territory—to a railroad corporation. Previous to this time they secured the right of way, but not having built the road on that line according to their own stipulations, they now come here and ask for an extension of time within which the road was to have been completed. I do not believe this sort of legislation should be enacted with less than a quorum, and that is the reason I demanded a division.

Mr. COBB. Mr. Speaker, I believe I shall join my friend from Indiana [Mr. CHEADLE] in opposition to this measure. My opposition to it would extend to every measure of a like character, that is, to every bill that proposes to build a railroad in the Indian Territory. When-

ever we grant this right of way we are violating by the grant our treaty stipulations with the Indians. We have no right to enter this Territory—and we can not, unless we disregard the treaty stipulations—without first obtaining their consent. I not only oppose this bill, but I shall oppose every bill which proposes to build these railroads in the Indian Territory without the consent of the Indians themselves.

I know it is said the only good Indian is a dead Indian and it is mere folly to carry out treaty stipulations with these Indians. I have not reached that point yet, and if we propose to act in this way it seems to me the straightforward course of dealing would be to repeal the treaties and notify these people we will not further regard them. Then, if we please, we can grant the right of way to railroads; but so long as we pretend to treat with the Indians and to regard them worthy of making treaties with I do not believe it is good policy to turn around and disregard the treaty stipulations whenever it suits any railroad company to enter the Territory.

I would like to be allowed to ask the gentleman from Kansas a question.

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. COBB. This bill extends the time granted by the act of 1888 to this railroad company?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. COBB. Did that act contain a provision that the consent of the Indians must first be had before this railroad was constructed?

Mr. PERKINS. Not their consent. The bill contained, however, the usual provision which has been incorporated in every one of these right-of-way bills, that commissioners should be appointed to appraise the value of the lands taken: provision was also made for condemnation proceedings and for appeals from such proceedings, and other provisions of that character looking to the rights of the Indians. This, of course, was where the Indian lands were affected.

Their rights are protected in this in every single particular, except that they are not required to give their consent. The theory of the committee and the theory of Congress upon this subject has been in this class of legislation substantially as it is in the States when granting the right of condemnation proceedings to a railroad company. For instance, a railroad may cross my farm in Kansas without my consent, in the event that compensation is made to me for the right of way. That is substantially the provision of this bill, as it is in every other right-of-way bill.

Mr. McADOO. I would like to ask the gentleman from Kansas a question. Have not the Indians whose lands are affected by the provisions of this bill a government or legislative council of their own?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McADOO. In other words, they are what we call the civilized Indians—

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. McADOO. Having a legislative council of their own. Now, I do not see why this council should not have been consulted in regard to the proposed disposition of the lands.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, of course, if it is the design of the House that no right of way shall be granted through the Indian Territory, then this proposition should be voted down. If Congress desires to reverse its decisions upon this question in past years, it ought undoubtedly to vote this bill down. But this bill simply extends to this company—it having already the right of way—a longer time in which to complete the work, and the reason it is asked is that instead of building directly through the Indian Territory within the time authorized by the original act, they built from the northern boundary of the Indian Territory to Kansas City. They have already a hundred and eighty-five miles of railroad in operation, and this is most important legislation not only to the company itself but to the people of Kansas and to the people of Missouri as well as to the Indian Territory, and so far as I know not a single protest against it comes from the Indian Territory.

Mr. COBB. Have you asked them whether they protested or not?

Mr. PERKINS. We have not asked them, simply because the proceedings contemplated here are the same that have been taken in all of the other bills, and it was not deemed necessary.

Mr. COBB. Will the gentleman from Kansas allow another question?

Mr. PERKINS. With pleasure.

Mr. COBB. Is it not true that, in bills that were pending in the last Congress to extend railroad lines through the Indian reservations other than the Indian Territory, in every such bill there was a provision providing for getting the consent of the Indians?

Mr. PERKINS. I did not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. COBB. I desire to know, if in other bills heretofore passing through Indian reservations the consent of the Indians was had as prerequisite, why, after getting the consent of the uncivilized Indians, as you did in every bill in the last Congress, you reverse that proceeding when it comes to entering the territory of civilized Indians, with a regularly organized government of their own, and undertake to dispose of their property without their consent.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman from Alabama is mistaken in his supposition that every bill which passed the last Congress pertaining to other reservations than those in the Indian Territory required the assent of the Indians. I think it is true that some of them did, but as a matter of fact all of them did not.

Mr. DOCKERY. The gentleman from Alabama is mistaken on that point. I recollect one bill that I passed myself without any such requirement.

Mr. PERKINS. I think it will be seen that there were quite a number of them.

Mr. COBB. I do not desire, Mr. Speaker, to detain the House any length of time on this question; but we are confronted with this state of affairs: In almost every bill, if not in all, which was brought into this House at the last Congress where it was sought to allow railroad companies to enter upon Indian reservations other than the Indian Territory there was a special clause inserted in the bill providing a mode and manner of taking the consent of these Indians who were upon the several reservations, and in no instance, according to my present recollection, was the policy departed from, except upon the single matter of entering the Indian Territory.

Now, everybody knows that these are civilized people. They are occupying a Territory which was assigned to them by the Government of the United States under treaty stipulations; and in all these treaty stipulations it was provided that no road should be put through this Territory and no white man should enter the Territory except by the consent of the Indians themselves. These provisions are incorporated in solemn treaties that are existing between this Government and the people whose lands are in dispute here, and are in full force.

Now, here is the situation: A people with whom we have treated, who own the lands they now occupy under and by virtue of these treaty stipulations, a civilized people having a regularly organized government, legislative, executive, and judicial, capable of managing their own affairs, to all intents and purposes a people now living under their own government, with only a sort of general supervision on the part of the United States, and yet you propose by this bill to do what? You propose to say, first, that these treaty stipulations into which we entered many years ago shall now and in the future be utterly disregarded and broken without their consent.

You propose to treat them in a manner that you do not propose to treat the uncivilized Indians occupying our western lands. You propose to say to them, "Because we here in the Congress of the United States conceive that you are in the way of the progress of our civilization, your right shall be utterly disregarded in our favor." That is the situation here. Shall it be done? Is there any great public interest that calls for the passage of bills like this? Has the Congress of the United States under existing laws the right to have opened a right of way through this Territory other than the rights that now exist? The committee did not say so, nor do they put their bill upon that ground at all. But simply because here is a company of commercial men entering upon a commercial enterprise, in order that they may be enabled to perfect their enterprise and thereby make money, you are for their interest and at their behest to violate all these treaty stipulations to which I have adverted. I say, sir, upon that principle it ought not to be done.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PEEL], if the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. COBB] has concluded his remarks.

Mr. COBB. I am not quite through yet.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama has the floor.

Mr. COBB. The treaty says: "You may go east and west and north and south with one road"—and it does not mean a railroad either—one public road, and with that limitation there was a prohibition from even making a public right of way throughout this Territory without the consent of the Indians. This policy has not been abrogated by an act of Congress, but it is simply following up a public sentiment which seems to prevail in some sections of the country, that we are not to regard any treaty stipulations with these people or any of their supposed rights, for no other reason than because they are Indians. That is the whole of it.

Mr. PEEL. Mr. Speaker, I desire simply to say to the House that this bill is precisely like all other bills that have been passed by various Congresses since I have been a member of the House, granting rights of way to railroad corporations through the Indian Territory. The question raised by my friend from Alabama as to the stipulations of the treaty just read by him is not applicable to the question under consideration. Under that treaty there was a right to go through north and south and east and west by contract. Under that stipulation in the treaties corporations could run a road through that country without asking Congress to give them the privilege. But it does not follow that the commerce of this country is to be choked up or stopped. My friend forgets the great principle of eminent domain that applies to every foot of land in this country.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. On the principle that "might makes right."

Mr. COBB. Yes; on the principle that "might makes right." That is all of it.

Mr. PEEL. I want to ask the gentleman from New Jersey or the gentleman from Alabama if either of them owns a foot of land that can not be passed through by a railroad company—

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. I will ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. PEEL. Under State laws.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. I will answer that question by asking another. Do you believe that this is in accordance with the present treaty stipulations?

Mr. PEEL. I do. I do not believe it is in conflict with the spirit of the treaty at all.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. But is it not contrary to the letter?

Mr. PEEL. Under the treaty they agree that a road can go north and south or east and west without any supplemental action of Congress. When they come to Congress it has the right to grant a right of way through the Territory. This is one of the Territories of the United States, as has been decided by the Supreme Court. The bill provides, as all the bills that have passed Congress provide, to pay the Indian nation through which the road is proposed to go \$6 per mile.

Mr. COBB. Will the gentleman permit another question?

Mr. PEEL. Certainly.

Mr. COBB. Is it not true that by the treaty to which I have been referring it is provided that no white man shall go into that Territory?

Mr. PEEL. Oh, yes; that is one of the stipulations. These bills, I wish to say, protect the interests of the Indians as far as they can be protected. If it is intended that Congress shall not permit commerce to go through that Territory—if gentlemen are ready for that proposition—then all right. The bill provides compensation for the land that is damaged for the purposes of this road. If this is not agreeable to the nation, they can object to the amount and have it adjusted by arbitrators, one to be selected by the Secretary of the Interior, one by them, and one by the road. If that is not satisfactory, then they can go to the Federal courts and have the damages assessed precisely as damages are assessed in the State courts.

Mr. COBB. But you can not stop the road.

Mr. PEEL. No; you can not stop that; nor can you stop a road in any State. A road can get into court and pay in the money as directed by the judge and go on and build the road until the jury shall have assessed the amount of damages. Here you have a Territory of the United States to deal with. They have not got any State government to give them that privilege. The regulation was if a railroad company wanted to go through the Territory in a direction other than north, east, south, or west, they come to Congress and ask the privilege of going through; Congress gives them the permission by which they can go through; and they give the Indian nation the right to accept the terms offered by Congress or reject them and go to the courts and have the damage assessed by a jury.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Will the gentleman explain why this company did not avail itself of its charter and build the road?

Mr. PEEL. I am not able to explain that. I am only speaking as to the principle.

Mr. HOOKER. Will the gentleman from Arkansas allow me a question?

Mr. PEEL. Certainly.

Mr. HOOKER. I want to know the reason given in the report of this committee why this company, by whom this road was to be constructed through the Indian Territory, have not constructed the road within the time prescribed? I wish to ask if there is anything in the report of the committee to show the reason for granting this extension of time, and, if not, why not; and I want to ask them if they do not think it ought to have been put in the report.

Mr. PEEL. I will answer the gentleman as far as I am advised. However, I did not take the floor for that purpose, but the purpose of speaking of the principle upon which this bill and all similar bills are read. I understand that this company have built 100 miles of their road, from the southern border of Kansas to Kansas City.

Mr. HOOKER. But why not through the Indian Territory?

Mr. PEEL. Well, they have not had the means, I suppose. It is well known to gentlemen that there has not been a great deal of railroad building during the past twelve months on account of the state of the money market. But, Mr. Speaker, that is not the question. The question is, whether or not Congress is going to refuse to the common carriers of the merchandise and commerce of this country the right to cross the Indian Territory simply because the Indians may object.

Suppose the Indians refuse to allow a railroad to cross their Territory, what are you going to do about it? Will you let the commerce of the country be choked off in that way and give a monopoly to those who go through there by contract, just because these people say they will not permit railroads to cross their lands, a right of prohibition which no people in this country can claim?

Mr. CUTCHEON. I understand the gentleman to concede that we have an existing treaty with these people that only one railroad running north and south and one running east and west shall be built through the Territory.

Mr. COBB. That treaty has no reference to railroads at all.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Still, I believe we have those two roads now, one running north and south across the Territory and the other east and west.

Mr. PEEL. I believe so.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Is it a fact that we have an existing treaty stipulation with those people that no white man shall go into that Territory except with their permission?

Mr. PEEL. That is to protect them against persons who go into that Territory and attempt to exercise the rights of citizenship.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Well, those are the agreements of this Government, are they not?

Mr. PEEL. Yes, sir.

Mr. CUTCHEON. And this bill could not be passed without violating those agreements? In other words, you simply plead what is called "manifest destiny."

Mr. PEEL. No, sir; I place this upon the broad principle of eminent domain. I claim that every foot of land, where the title comes from the sovereign power, is subject to the broad right of eminent domain.

Mr. COBB. I ask the gentleman whether he can exercise the right of eminent domain in the face of a treaty which says that he shall not exercise it without violating that treaty.

Mr. PEEL. Unfortunately for the gentleman's argument, the treaty does not say any such thing.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I so understand it.

Mr. FLOWER. I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas a question. Are these Indians civilized?

Mr. PEEL. They are.

Mr. FLOWER. Are they located on farms?

Mr. PEEL. Most of them.

Mr. FLOWER. And the railway company is asked to buy the right of way through there! Did you ever hear of a civilized community that did not want railroads?

Mr. PEEL. Well, these people want railroads like other people. But I am talking now about the principle.

There is no land in this country, whether patented to an individual or to a community, whether the land is held in severalty or in common, but the patentee takes it subject to the right of eminent domain, to be exercised by the Government for the benefit of the commerce of the country.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Is it not a fact that this railroad company got its charter two years ago, when a rival company wanted to build a road through the same section, and it was contended that this company was the only one that could do it because of its financial ability?

Mr. PEEL. I do not remember that.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. And in consequence of that claim we let this road go through and refused to allow the other to go through?

Mr. PEEL. I do not remember anything of the kind. I think my friend is confounding this with some other case.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Well, I am asking for information. I know that we had such a case before us in connection with some of these Indian reservations.

Mr. PEEL. I think that was in reference to the Crow reservation, out in Montana.

Mr. Speaker, this is not a new question, and if it is once settled by this Government that railroads can not pass through the Indian Territory without the consent of the Indians, then this Government will have absolutely blocked its own commerce and placed it in the power of these people to blackmail corporations and the Government itself to their heart's content. It would be a contradiction of the very theory of our Government to say that the sovereign power has disposed or would dispose of its public lands in such a way that it could not grant permission to the common carriers of the commerce of the country to pass through them.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Are not these lands in the Indian Territory used largely for grazing?

Mr. PEEL. Some of them are and some are not, according to locality.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. Is this road compelled by its charter to fence a mile of its track?

Mr. PEEL. I think not. I do not remember the provisions in that particular, but they are similar to those in all the other railroad right-of-way bills that we have been passing here.

Mr. BUCHANAN, of New Jersey. But the fact is that none of these bills compel the railroad companies to fence their tracks, although they run through the best grazing lands of the Territory.

Mr. HOOKER. I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas a question. To whom does this land belong? To the United States or to the Indians?

Mr. PEEL. Why, it belongs to the Indians.

Mr. HOOKER. Are you seriously of that opinion?

Mr. PEEL. I think so.

Mr. HOOKER. Very well, then; why not let them keep it and do what they like with it?

Mr. PEEL. They do keep it, subject to the right of eminent domain, just as you keep your land.

Mr. HOOKER. They do not dare to touch my land.

Mr. PEEL. Your land can be condemned under the law of the State, and you can not help yourself.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to say that in regard to all these right-of-way bills the committee has been very careful to guard them in such a manner that there can be no speculation, no transfer of the rights to

other corporations; the only thing which the company can do is to exercise the right given it by Congress or to abandon it. This answers the suggestion which has been made that there is no great emergency calling for the construction of this road. The commerce of the country settles the emergency; and, as I have said, if the company does not exercise the right of way it can not be transferred; it is non-assignable, and if not exercised will expire in a limited time. There is no room for speculation. The only question is whether this House will allow the commerce of the country to be blocked or whether the right of way shall be granted over this Indian country as it has been over other land.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Speaker, in the Forty-seventh Congress this whole question was debated in the Senate. We have heard a great deal about the violation of treaties by granting rights of way to railroad companies. That is a surface view of the question. There can be no such a thing as the delegation of any element of sovereignty by any government. The right of eminent domain is an element of sovereignty; and therefore any treaties which may have been made (if there are such) undertaking to restrict this right of eminent domain would be absolutely void, because no government can by treaty part with the right of eminent domain.

But again, Mr. Speaker, these treaties with the Indians stand upon a different basis from ordinary treaties with foreign governments. Even an ordinary treaty with a foreign government can be repealed by Congress in the exercise of its constitutional power, we taking the consequences that may follow. This right of Congress to repeal a treaty has been sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. OATES. I understand the gentleman to lay down the legal proposition that no government can part with its right of eminent domain. If so, where is the right of eminent domain to-day over Louisiana and all the other territory we purchased from France?

Mr. ROGERS. I do not know that I apprehend the gentleman's question.

Mr. OATES. I understand the gentleman to say that no government can part with its right of eminent domain.

Mr. ROGERS. Very well.

Mr. OATES. If so, in what government to-day is the right of eminent domain over Louisiana and all that country which we purchased from France?

Mr. ROGERS. I had supposed that the gentleman from Alabama would understand what I meant without the necessity of going into a detailed explanation. I meant to say that no State could part with the right of eminent domain over territory remaining within its jurisdiction. I meant to say that the Federal Government can not part with its right of eminent domain over its territory. The Indian Territory is a part of the country over which Congress has absolute jurisdiction, just as perfect and complete as it has over the District of Columbia or any one of the Territories of the Union. So, if the Government has made a treaty with these people, that country being still subject to the control of Congress, the Government can not have parted with the right of eminent domain over that country; and it has been so held by the highest judicial authority.

Mr. OATES. Does the gentleman hold that, if the Government of the United States cedes any part of its domain to any other Government or to a State of the Union, it does not thereby part with its right of eminent domain?

Mr. ROGERS. Oh, Mr. Speaker, that is not a fair presentation of the question. Of course when a State is organized by this Government the right of eminent domain goes to the State, because the territory no longer belongs to the General Government.

Mr. OATES. If the General Government by treaty assigns its territory to the Indians, does it retain the right of eminent domain?

Mr. ROGERS. Unquestionably. This Government has never absolutely ceded its territory to the Indians. The title of the Indians is a base fee, with a right of reversion in the Government. The Government has legislated over that Territory; it is continuing to do so; it has extended the internal-revenue laws over the Territory. For years and years Congress has undertaken to exercise whatever rights it saw fit with reference to the Indian country, regardless of treaties and regardless of any former cession which may have been made.

Mr. OATES. Is not that upon the principle of *Pluribus-tah's* reasoning, that "they have no right and no business to be Indians?"

Mr. ROGERS. No; it proceeds upon the theory that the Indians are the wards of the Government; that they are a dependent nation. Such has been the uniform ruling of the Supreme Court from the case of *The Cherokee Nation vs. The State of Georgia* down to the very last decision on the subject a few years ago in the case of the *Choctaw* net-proceeds case. The Indians have always been regarded as a dependent nation, looking to the Government for protection and whatever is best for them. As I said in the beginning, they do not stand upon the basis of a foreign power; they stand as a dependent nation, under treaties, it is true, but subject to acts of Congress, which may be repealed or modified whenever Congress sees fit. As I said before, this question has been decided directly and emphatically by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Now, in conclusion (as I do not want to consume too much time) I have just this to say: If there is any one question which has been

settled so far as the policy of this Government is concerned, this question has been settled by the uniform action of Congress since the Forty-second Congress in the repeated passage of acts granting right of way to railroad companies through the Indian Territory. Such rights have been granted wherever it has been shown that the company proposed to proceed in good faith and to construct the road.

It is right, Mr. Speaker, that I should say, in conclusion, in reference to this particular charter I know nothing. I did not know until a moment ago what were the termini of this road; but the principle involved is as well settled as any principle can be settled by Congress in repeated and numerous determinations during the last eight or ten years.

Mr. COBB. Let me inquire of the gentleman from Arkansas whether the decision of the Supreme Court does not place these treaties precisely upon the same basis as the treaties with foreign countries. Was it not also decided that the Congress of the United States has a perfect right to disregard any treaty, provided the Government is willing to take the responsibility of so violating it? Do we not come at last to the proposition that we are violating these treaties with impunity simply because there is no power behind them to hold the Government responsible?

Mr. ROGERS. The facts upon which the gentleman's question is founded are not true. There is no provision in any treaty prohibiting the construction of roads in the Indian Territory. It is said because the right is affirmatively granted for the construction of two roads, one north and one south, upon the principle when in contract or in law one or more things are named all others are excluded, the right does not exist on the part of Congress; but Congress has repeatedly determined to the contrary.

As to the other question—for the gentleman has asked me two—as to whether these treaties are not to be regarded the same as treaties with foreign countries: Congress has extended the internal-revenue laws over the Indian Territory, and nobody would pretend Congress has the same right to extend those laws over Canada, or Great Britain, or France, or Spain. So, by the determination of Congress, they are not to be regarded as treaties made with foreign countries.

The gentleman's question involves two answers. First, they are quasi-treaties, not treaties with a foreign government in any sense, but are to be kept in view until they have served the purpose for which they were originally made, and then Congress has the power to do what it may deem best.

Mr. COBB. The gentleman does not answer my question.

Mr. PERKINS. I must insist upon the demand for the previous question.

Mr. COBB. I asked a question to which I desire an answer. Is it not true that the Supreme Court of the United States has by its decision placed these Indian treaties upon the same basis with treaties with foreign countries?

Mr. ROGERS. I can not longer abuse the privilege granted to me by the gentleman from Kansas and will surrender the floor.

Mr. COBB. The gentleman will not answer my question.

The question recurred on ordering the previous question.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 113, noes 12.

So the previous question was ordered.

The question recurred on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 122, noes 26.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The question recurred on the passage of the bill.

Mr. CHEADLE demanded a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 136, noes 29.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. PERKINS moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

COURT OF PATENT APPEALS.

Mr. CULBERSON, of Texas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill (H. R. 831) to create a court of patent appeals of the United States; which, with the accompanying report, was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

And then, on motion of Mr. MCKINLEY (at 4 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under the rule, private bills of the following titles were introduced and referred as indicated below:

By Mr. BARWIG: A bill (H. R. 6483) granting a pension to Martin H. Curley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BECKWITH: A bill (H. R. 6484) for the relief of John Jordan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELKNAP: A bill (H. R. 6485) granting a pension to Matilda C. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6486) granting a pension to Helen A. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6487) granting a pension to Martha V. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6488) granting a pension to Mary A. Ripley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6489) granting a pension to Eugenia B. Tabler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6490) granting a pension to Janet L. P. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6491) granting a pension to Betsy E. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6492) granting a pension to James M. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICKNER: A bill (H. R. 6493) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and determine to judgment the claim of Jasper Hanson for a fair and equitable compensation in connection with the rebuilding and repair of the revenue-cutter Andrew Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANDLER, of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 6494) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHEADLE: A bill (H. R. 6495) to increase the pension of Shadrick Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLEMAN: A bill (H. R. 6496) granting a pension to Mary I. Maltby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COMPTON: A bill (H. R. 6497) to incorporate the Columbia Central Railway Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6498) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River at Benning's road, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. COMSTOCK: A bill (H. R. 6499) authorizing a survey of the Red River of the North above Fergus Falls—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: A bill (H. R. 6500) to provide increased compensation to be paid to John W. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6501) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George A. Jeffers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6502) for the relief of James W. Knaggs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6503) for the relief of Francis Covert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIBBLE: A bill (H. R. 6504) for the relief of Clifford Oakman and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6505) for the relief of Thomas G. White and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6506) for the relief of Edwin De Leon—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6507) for the relief of Edwin De Leon—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: A bill (H. R. 6508) granting a pension to Charles Glamann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6509) for the relief of Ole Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 6510) for the relief of Joshua G. Witty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 6511) granting a pension to Leonard Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6512) removing charge of desertion against John Perkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITCH: A bill (H. R. 6513) granting an honorable discharge to Michael Pfoertner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLICK: A bill (H. R. 6514) granting a pension to Ransom L. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 6515) granting a pension to Catharine Everitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENHALGE: A bill (H. R. 6516) authorizing an increase of invalid pension to William H. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYNES: A bill (H. R. 6517) to remove the charge of desertion and of having enlisted in the Confederate service from the records of the War Department against John McFarland, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HERMANN: A bill (H. R. 6518) authorizing the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion against Mark F. Jones, and that a certificate of discharge be issued—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUK: A bill (H. R. 6519) granting a pension to William M. Nourse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: A bill (H. R. 6520) granting a pension to Harriet I. Peabody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY: A bill (H. R. 6521) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the First Kansas Colored Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE LANO: A bill (H. R. 6522) granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Griswold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 6523) for the relief of John L. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAISH: A bill (H. R. 6524) for the relief of Israel Yount—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 6525) granting a pension to Lewis E. Lloyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6526) for the relief of W. N. Stokes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6527) for the relief of S. W. Carrier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6528) to place the name of Jacob L. Tussey on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6529) to place the name of Geo. Lackey on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6530) for the relief of Lucy A. Steinberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6531) granting a pension to Georgia Ann Coyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McRAE: A bill (H. R. 6532) to pension Lucy Stewart—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCARTHY: A bill (H. R. 6533) for the relief of Samuel Schiffer, etc.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 6534) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Michael Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOFFITT: A bill (H. R. 6535) granting a pension to Sophia Stiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE, of New Hampshire (by request): A bill (H. R. 6536) for the relief of John H. Spalter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOREY: A bill (H. R. 6537) granting a pension to Hester Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORROW: A bill (H. R. 6538) for the relief of Ames & Detrick—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6539) granting a pension to Amelia H. McAllister—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MUTCHLER: A bill (H. R. 6540) granting a pension to Mary E. Fulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6541) for the relief of Thomas G. Corbin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OWEN, of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6542) granting relief to George L. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARRETT: A bill (H. R. 6543) granting a pension to Benjamin A. Burtram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PHELAN: A bill (H. R. 6544) for the relief of Ellen Maloy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6545) for the relief of Collin Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POST: A bill (H. R. 6546) granting a pension to William T. Hudnall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. QUACKENBUSH: A bill (H. R. 6547) for the improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and New Baltimore, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6548) for the relief of the widow of William M. Blye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 6549) for the relief of Joseph Bernard and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6550) for the relief of Susan W. Pannell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6551) for the relief of Charles C. Pickett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6552) for the relief of John H. Wilberding—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6553) for the relief of Eliza Ann Cochran—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6554) for the relief of David Roos—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6555) for the relief of Alexis Lague and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6556) for the relief of Francis E. Feray—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6557) for the relief of Thompson J. Bird—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 6558) to remove the charge of desertion against Frank W. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 6559) to provide for the issue of the commission of Philip C. Johnson as a rear-admiral in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH, of Arizona (by request): A bill (H. R. 6560) for the relief of Charles Ferrazzo—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6561) for the relief of Albert H. Tucker—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: A bill (H. R. 6562) granting a pension to Lucy A. Vanhorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 6563) for the relief of John O. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR: A bill (H. R. 6564) granting a pension to Georgiana C. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TURNER, of New York: A bill (H. R. 6565) granting an honorable discharge to Alexander Watts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALKER, of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6566) for the relief of Rhoda C. Cochran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6567) for the relief of R. W. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASHINGTON: A bill (H. R. 6568) increasing the pension of Mrs. Dorothea D. Yates—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WIKE: A bill (H. R. 6569) to place the name of Dr. M. F. Bassett upon the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 6570) for the relief of Erastus D. Higley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YARDLEY: A bill (H. R. 6571) granting a pension to Edwin W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6572) granting a pension to Abraham Charles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6573) granting a pension to Rachel Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6574) granting a pension to Ellen Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6575) granting a pension to Henry Fenstermaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6576) granting a pension to Mary Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6577) for the relief of Magdalena Fonish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6578) granting a pension to Elizabeth Shuler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6579) for the relief of Christopher Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6580) granting a pension to Maggie E. Kulp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6581) restoring to the pension-roll Caroline Kocher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YODER: A bill (H. R. 6582) granting a pension and restoring the widows of dead soldiers on the pension-roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. ALDERSON: Petition of Benjamin F. Wright, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BAYNE: Petition of S. C. Corbett and 35 citizens and of 25 citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of the bill to prohibit the sale of adulterated lard—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Remonstrance of vessel-owners around New Haven, Mich., against bill (H. R. 592) to increase the safety of loaded vessels, etc.—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BROOKSHIRE: Petition of Curry Lodge, No. 2482, Farmers' Mutual Benevolent Association, of Sullivan County, Indiana, against monopolies and trusts, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CANDLER, of Georgia: Petition of the heirs of George W. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHIPMAN: Petition of Alice C. Stanley, administratrix, relative to the purchase of the painting of the trial of Red Jacket—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of Mrs. Jane Hinsdale, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: Petition of David O. Newton, administrator of Absalom Stephens, deceased, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COMSTOCK: Petition of farmers in Minnesota, urging legislation to prevent gambling in farm products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CONGER: Petition of Jos. Randolph Post, 116, of Indianola, Iowa, for passage of service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 6266, increasing the pension of W. F. Worthen, and H. R. 6296, granting a pension to Mrs. Samantha Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 6265, for the relief of Mrs. Mary Palmer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COVERT: Petition of Daniel T. Latham and 85 farmers of Suffolk County, New York, relative to duties on farm products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Hon. Charles P. Daly and others, for a bulkhead at Sag Harbor, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CUTCHEON: Petition of ex-soldiers of Pentwater, Mich., call-

ing for the repeal of the arrears limitation on pension applications, and for other pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of the mayor and council of Grand Rapids, Mich., in regard to navy-yard at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of Michigan State Grange, relative to unwholesome food and alien ownership of lands, and other matters—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of E. L. Thompson and 20 others, citizens of Boone County, Iowa, for laws to prevent speculation in farm products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DORSEY: Resolutions passed by bankers' convention, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FITCH: Petition of Michael Pfoertner, for honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FUNSTON: Petition of ex-soldiers of De Soto, Kans., for pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEST: Papers relative to claim of Carl Branstrom, to accompany H. R. 5000—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GREENHALGE: Petition of John Norton and others, for the removal of the limitations on arrears of pensions, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROSVENOR: Petition of Hon. James Hadden and 351 veterans of the late war, in favor of a service-pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Petition of Warren Post, No. 252, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Wisconsin; R. Ingles and others, of Bayfield, Wis., and of W. G. Wheeler Post, 93, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Wisconsin, in favor of pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEARD: Petition of Harrison Ferguson, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL: Petition of 120 citizens and Bartleson Corps, No. 140, Woman's Relief Corps, for pension for army nurses—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUK: Petition of J. N. Underwood and others, for a protective tariff on crude barytes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KELLEY: Memorial of national convention of colored men, lately held in Chicago, Ill., asking Congress to appropriate \$100,000,000 to enable the unhappy white citizens to emigrate from the States of Alabama, South Carolina, and other States where the Afro-Americans are in a majority—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petition of citizens of Tom Green County, Texas, relative to payment of Indian depredation claims—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. LAWS: Petition of 24 ex-soldiers, praying that Congress shall pass the pension bill recommended by the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: Petition asking legislation for the First Kentucky, Hall's Gap Battalion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILES: Petition of H. Staples and others, for improvement of Westport Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOREY: Petition of Billy Bauer Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Xenia, Ohio, favoring the Grand Army pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of 108 citizens of Clermont County, Ohio, asking for the unconditional repeal of the tariff on sugar—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MORGAN (by request): Petition of John C. Bailey, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRILL: Petition of N. B. Hitchcock and 30 others, citizens of Perry, Kans., asking for legislation against combines and trusts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. O'DONNELL: Petition of 35 residents of the Third district of Michigan, praying for the passage of a law to prevent gambling in grain—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OUTHWAITE: Petition of 36 soldiers, in favor of a service-pension bill and a bill removing all limitations upon arrearages of pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Grange No. 545, South Hannibal, N. Y., for amendment to census laws—to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Also, remonstrance of residents of Oswego, N. Y., against H. R. 592, to increase the safety of loaded vessels, etc.—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of Michael Carver and 93 others, ex-Union soldiers of the late war, residents of Altoona, Kans., and vicinity, asking for the passage of a service-pension law, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: Memorial of Republican convention of Pratt County, Kans, favoring cheaper binding-twine—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PIERCE: A petition of Mrs. O. H. Cole, that her claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Petition of S. F. Johnson and 64 others, citizens of Ohio, against gambling in futures—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of Knights of Labor of Norwich, Conn., favoring the collection of statistics in connection with the Eleventh Census showing the proportion of people owning their homes or farms, etc.—to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Also, memorial of the Board of Trade of New London, Conn., favoring the transfer of the revenue marine to the Navy Department—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SAYERS: Petition of the citizens of San Saba County, Texas, asking Congress to adjudicate and pay losses occasioned by Indian depredations—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. SCRANTON: Petition of 24 letter-carriers of the city of Scranton, Pa., for the passage of House bill 3863, relative to salaries of carriers, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SKINNER: Petition of D. H. Barton and 116 others, citizens of North Carolina, for an appropriation to clean out the Upper Tar River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEPHENSON: Memorial of the common council of Grand Rapids, Mich., relative to the establishment of a navy-yard at New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of the Lake Carriers' Association, relative to bridging the Detroit River—to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. STEWART, of Texas: Petition of sundry citizens of Bath, Walker County, Texas, against the sale of adulterated lard—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: Petition of James F. Wooley, that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR: Petition of Joseph Medill, editor of the Chicago Tribune, and 275 prominent citizens of Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Indiana, and the District of Columbia, asking Congress to enact a law directing the Commissioner of Labor to collect statistics of industrial and technical schools—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. THOMPSON: Petition of 164 ex-Union soldiers of Lawrence County, Ohio, for a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON, of West Virginia: Petition of Powderly Assembly, Knights of Labor, Parkersburgh, W. Va., in favor of making census of people owning the farms or houses they occupy, etc.—to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 7, 1890.

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

THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is informed by the Journal Clerk that the Journal is not now ready to be presented to the House, the Journal Clerk having been engaged in preparing the rules for publication, for the convenience of the House; and later in the day the Journal will be presented and read.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. A number of bills which have been erroneously referred will be laid before the House at this time, the committees to which they have been sent discharged from their further consideration, and the bills referred as indicated.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, and the same were severally referred as follows, namely:

The bill (H. R. 2378) granting a pension to Amelia H. McAllister—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 3597) granting a pension to Cynthia Day—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2577) granting arrears of pension to Mrs. Eliza A. Moses—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2738) granting a pension to Christian Schneider—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 2180) for the relief Charles K. Rensberg—to the Committee on War Claims.

The bill (H. R. 3729) for the relief of Patrick Murray—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 2559) for the relief of Jacob Ruff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 4862) granting a pension to William H. Coppinger—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 5916) to amend the military record of Joseph H. Moore—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 6016) to pension Louisey Suttin and Mahala Suttin—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 5879) granting a pension to Charles H. Perry and Philander Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 5878) granting a pension to John Len, alias John Lenz—to the Committee on Pensions.