

By Mr. MCCOMAS: Petition of the Columbian Iron Works and Dry Dock Company of Baltimore, Md., for remission of penalties in the contract for building the Petrel gunboat, No. 2—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MORGAN: Petitions of James T. House, Robert M. Lay, administrator of Nancy Lay, and Mrs. E. O. Linn, widow of E. O. Linn, that their claims be referred to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORRILL: Petition of Farmers' Alliance, J. T. Crandy, ad 34 others, citizens, Home Valley Alliance, Leavenworth County, and A. P. Eggleston and 18 others, of Ackerland, Kans., asking that laws be enacted to prevent combines and trusts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SENEY: Petition of Col. J. M. Niebling, Command No. 35, Ohio Veterans' Union, of McComb, Hancock County, Ohio, for service-Pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SKINNER: Papers in the claims of James C. Ballance, by Mary E. English, executor, J. S. Davis, James M. Ferabee, Thomas D. Harris, and Levi T. Oglesby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR, of Tennessee: Petition of 200 citizens of Tennessee for the passage of a Sunday-rest law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Adam Wallace Post and Brunswick Post No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, department of Tennessee, for further pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 6, 1890.

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

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua for 1889; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railway Company for 1889; which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Select Committee on the President's Message, transmitting the report of the Pacific Railway Commission, and ordered to be printed.

SOLDIERS' HOME AT HOT SPRINGS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 6, 1890, certain information relative to the establishment of a hospital at Hot Springs, Ark., for disabled soldiers; which was referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of glass-stainers of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying that stained-glass windows be classed in the payment of duty as belonging to the decorative or industrial arts, and not as works of art; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Board of Trade, praying for the location of a United States navy-yard at New Orleans, La.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Detroit (Mich.) Board of Trade, praying for the repeal of the interstate-commerce law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the petition of E. W. Blanchard and 33 other farmers of Michigan, the petition of Joseph Gibbons and 57 other farmers of Michigan, and the petition of J. MacNeil and 51 other farmers of Michigan, praying for legislation to prevent the sale of options on farm produce; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Michigan State Grange, favoring the passage of a national live stock inspection law; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Michigan State Grange, favoring the passage of a law prohibiting aliens from holding real estate in the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PASCO presented the petition of Rev. J. Gardner Ross, pastor of Bethel Church, and many other citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., praying for the passage of the Blair educational bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of ex-soldiers and ex-sailors, citizens of the State of Illinois, praying that Congress enact a law grant-

ing a pension to every honorably discharged soldier and sailor in the late war of the rebellion who served three or more months, sufficiently large to preserve them from suffering; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Granite Cutters' National Union, remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on granite; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DAVIS presented a petition of citizens of Balaton, Minn., praying for legislation prohibiting speculation and gambling in futures on farm products; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CASEY presented a petition of 571 citizens of North Dakota, praying that an appropriation be made for the development of irrigation from any and every available source in North Dakota; which was referred to the Select Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. PADDOCK presented a petition of the Nebraska Bankers' Association, praying for the passage of the bill establishing permanent national-bank circulation; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SQUIRE presented a petition of the senate of the State of Washington, praying for the removal of a sand-bar in the Columbia River, State of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the house of representatives of the State of Washington, praying for the improvement of Nooksack River, in the State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the senate of the State of Washington, praying that an appropriation be made for clearing the Palouse River, in the State of Washington; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. VOORHEES. I present a memorial, numerously signed by farmers of Carroll County, Indiana, remonstrating against gambling in futures in farm products. I desire to state that I heartily concur in the purpose of this memorial, which I move be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HEARST presented resolutions adopted by representatives of the people of the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys and the city of San Francisco, in the State of California, praying for the appointment of a commission to take charge of the Sacramento, San Joaquin, Feather, and Mokelumne Rivers, in the State of California, and that an appropriation be made for such purpose; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe agency, Wis., reported it without amendment.

Mr. WASHBURN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1998) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a high-level railroad bridge across the Detroit River at Detroit, in the State of Michigan, reported adversely thereon, and moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I am instructed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1662) to authorize the construction of bridges across the Columbia River and its tributaries by the Oregon Railway Extension Company, to report it with the recommendation that it be indefinitely postponed. I will state that the only objection to the bill is that another bill has been reported and is upon the Calendar for the construction of a bridge at the same point.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill, being adversely reported, will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2415) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Mississippi and Louisiana Bridge and Railroad Company of Natchez, Miss., to construct a bridge over the Mississippi at or near Natchez, Miss.," reported adversely thereon.

Mr. WALTHALL. I ask that the bill be placed on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar with the adverse report of the committee.

Mr. BLAIR, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1368) granting a pension to Mary H. Casler;

A bill (S. 1237) granting a pension to Mary E. Crimmins, widow of Patrick Crimmins;

A bill (S. 1339) granting a pension to Joanna W. Turner;

A bill (S. 1812) granting an increase of pension to Emily F. Warren;

A bill (S. 1813) granting an increase of pension to Florida G. Casey; and

A bill (S. 1203) granting a pension to Miss Margaret Stafford Worth.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2530) for the relief of the estate of Bluford West, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BLAIR introduced a bill (S. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Baker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PASCO (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2532) for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly commissary sergeant, United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying petition, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a bill (S. 2533) for the relief of A. Cusimano & Co.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2534) for the relief of the receivers of the Towboat Association of New Orleans, La.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2535) for the relief of Louis Charles Perret; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill (S. 2536) to authorize 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; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 2537) granting a pension to Henrietta Fogle; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. VOORHEES. I also introduce a bill for the relief of Nicholas J. Bigley, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, to be considered as a substitute for Senate bill 320, already before that committee.

The bill (S. 2538) for the relief of Nicholas J. Bigley was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WILSON, of Maryland, introduced a bill (S. 2539) to incorporate the Columbia Central Railway Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2540) limiting the appointment of civil engineers in the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2541) to reimburse certain Cherokee Indians for transporting themselves from North Carolina to the Indian Territory and subsisting themselves there for one year after their arrival; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. GIBSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 55) making an appropriation for preserving the plant and the unfinished works on the Mississippi River and continuing the improvement thereof; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

AMENDMENTS TO RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Mr. SQUIRE submitted three amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REPRINTING OF A BILL.

Mr. DAWES. I ask, in behalf of my colleague [Mr. HOAR], who is detained from the Senate on account of sickness, that an order be made to print 2,000 additional copies of the bankrupt bill introduced by him. There is a great demand for it and great need for an extra number.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). If there be no objection, the order asked for by the Senator from Massachusetts will be made. The Chair hears no objection.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled 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; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. PLATT. If there is no further morning business, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 895, in pursuance of what I understood was the understanding yesterday morning.

Mr. ALLISON. I was about to ask the Senator from Connecticut to yield to me a moment that I might ask unanimous consent to call up a bill which, if it occupies more than half a minute, I shall withdraw.

Mr. PLATT. After Senate bill 895 is taken up, I will yield to the Senator from Iowa if his bill takes no time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the bill (S. 895) to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT BURLINGTON.

Mr. ALLISON. I now ask unanimous consent to call up the 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.

By unanimous consent the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment to strike out section 3, in the following words:

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to waive the necessity of such portion of map, topography, shore-lines, direction, and strength of currents, soundings, and bed of the stream provisions provided for in section 5 of said act as he may, by reason of the nearness of present bridge, the reports already or hereafter made to the War Department in reference thereto, or otherwise deem unnecessary.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

SEC. 3. That in case the bridge authorized at or near Burlington, Iowa, by an act approved August 6, 1888, be constructed in the immediate vicinity of the existing railroad bridge, the length of spans required by said act may be so modified as to make the clear channel-ways correspond in length and location to the clear channel-ways of the existing bridge: *Provided*, That in the opinion of the Secretary of War the interests of navigation be not materially affected thereby.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT LEWISTON, ME.

Mr. FRYE. Will the Senator from Connecticut yield to me for two minutes?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Connecticut yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. PLATT. I want to be courteous. I can not yield much this morning, because I think that the bill under consideration is the most important matter which the Senate can consider at the present time. But I understand that the Senator from Maine has a bill which will only take the time necessary to read it, and I yield for that purpose; and after that I will yield to the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL], and then I must request Senators not to ask me to yield further.

Mr. FRYE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2405) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lewiston, in the State of Maine.

I simply desire to say, in excuse for asking this favor, that the bill provides for a building in my own city, a young, vigorous manufacturing city which about a dozen years ago built the finest city buildings that there were in New England, at a cost of about \$275, 000, with a magnificent hall and a beautiful public library; and they provided for a post-office in that building. That post-office the Government has had for the last ten years, paying not half the fair rental value of the premises. A fortnight ago the building burned down, without any insurance, the public library and all. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have reported a bill in favor of a post-office building there, and I ask as a personal favor that it may be considered now.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, a site, and to cause to be erected thereon a suitable building, including fire-proof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches, for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office and other Government offices in the city of Lewiston, Me., the cost not to exceed \$75,000.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a verbal amendment needed in line 27. The word "therefore," after "reasons," should read "therefor." That correction will be made if there be no objection. There is a blank to be filled in line 47.

Mr. FRYE. I move to insert "five dollars" in the blank; so as to read:

The compensation of said commissioners shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the same shall not exceed \$5 per day and actual traveling expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

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

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Tennessee moves that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Those in favor of the motion will say "ay;" the contrary, "no." The "ayes" appear to have it. The "ayes" have it, and the motion is agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR. I rose, desiring to be heard a moment before the motion was put, and addressed the Chair. I ask unanimous consent before a declaration of the vote is made to say a word to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire? The Chair hears none, and the Senator from New Hampshire will proceed.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senate almost every week—

Mr. HARRIS. The question is not a debatable one, but I am not inclined to raise the question of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair asked if there was unanimous consent to the request and heard no objection.

Mr. HARRIS. The unanimous-consent request was to speak to a question that had already been determined and the result announced; but I shall not raise any question of order.

Mr. BLAIR. I understand that I am speaking by unanimous consent, because of strenuous efforts for recognition before the declaration of the vote, which were not heard, probably, by reason of my severe cold, and were unheeded by the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair was not aware that the Senator from New Hampshire had addressed the Chair before he announced that the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BLAIR. I understand that. I found great difficulty in making myself heard.

I was about to observe that the Senate almost every week since the commencement of the session has adjourned from Thursday over until the next Monday, thereby losing each week two days, certainly one day, of time that it is usual to give to the public business. Yesterday I completed a portion of my remarks upon the pending school bill, and I desired to complete the remainder to day and to-morrow. I have little hope that I shall be able to do so to-day.

It seems to me that at this stage of the session and in this condition of the public business it would be hardly right for the Senate to adjourn, as has been its custom, from Thursday over until Monday next, and I ask that upon the determination of this question we may have the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from New Hampshire that the yeas and nays be taken upon the motion that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next?

Mr. CALL. What does the Senator from New Hampshire propose?

Mr. BLAIR. I desire to go on to-day and to-morrow, and endeavor to complete my remarks upon the school bill.

Mr. HARRIS. I object to any consent rule of calling the yeas and nays on a question already determined.

Mr. BLAIR. I submit that the question is not determined. It is the universal custom, when a Senator rises and asks unanimous consent to be heard before the determination of a question, to grant him leave; and it was simply because the presiding officer did not understand my efforts that the declaration of the vote was made.

Mr. HARRIS. If the Senator from New Hampshire desires to get the yeas and nays and consume the time of the Senate upon the question, let him move to reconsider the vote by which the order was made and he can get them in that way. If the Senate chooses to reconsider the vote it can do so.

Mr. BLAIR. I did not vote in the affirmative.

Mr. MORRILL. I suggest to the Senator from Tennessee that it should be understood that the Senator from New Hampshire addressed the Chair before the motion was put.

Mr. FRYE. He certainly did. I heard him address the Chair twice before the motion was put.

Mr. HARRIS. Addressing the Chair does not make any difference in the motion.

Mr. SHERMAN. In order to avoid all controversy, as I voted "ay," I move to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to adjourn over, so as to give the Senator from New Hampshire a chance.

Mr. BLAIR. That will be satisfactory.

Mr. DOLPH. I object to the motion to reconsider. The Senator from New Hampshire addressed the Chair, I think, half a dozen times while the question was being put, and he certainly was in time to call for a division or for the yeas and nays, and he ought to have had an opportunity to do it. It seems to me that now to refuse to have it done by general consent is taking a new departure in the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. If the yeas and nays are called for on the motion to reconsider and the majority of the Senate shall reconsider the vote, they may rest assured I shall abandon the matter and shall not renew the motion. Let the majority express its will in respect to the matter and I am content.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has already stated that he did not hear the Senator from New Hampshire when he addressed the Chair.

Mr. BLAIR. And I have stated that I found no fault with the Chair at all. I was unable to make myself heard.

Mr. HARRIS. I consent that the motion may be regarded as reconsidered, and let the Senator from New Hampshire call for the yeas and nays if he wants to do so.

Mr. SPOONER. I was about to ask unanimous consent that that be taken as the order of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Tennessee that the vote be regarded as reconsidered? The Chair hears none. The yeas and nays will be taken on the motion made by the Senator from Tennessee that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. BLAIR. I will ask first for a division upon the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. A division is called for. Senators in favor of the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next, will rise and stand while they are being counted.

There were, on a division—ayes 27, noes 13.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum has voted.

Mr. HARRIS. It does not require a quorum to make the order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. No quorum is present and under the rule the Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.

Mr. HARRIS. It does not require a quorum to make the order.

Mr. BLAIR. I will ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HAWLEY. May I be permitted to make a suggestion? I suggest that to-morrow be devoted to the debate in which the Senator from New Hampshire is so earnestly engaged. I am perfectly willing to give a day to that, if it be understood that no other important business be brought up after 2 o'clock.

Mr. INGALLS. No other measures.

Mr. HAWLEY. Let it be understood that no other measures are to be brought up after 2 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. BLAIR. That would give the opportunity to me to put in a large mass of facts, data, and evidence bearing upon the merits of the measure, and Senators would understand that these would be found in the RECORD; and their attendance would not be imperative, as it was found to be yesterday.

Mr. VOORHEES. I hope that may be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. FRYE. That is the best way to do it.

Mr. VOORHEES. Yes; it will solve the whole problem.

Mr. GIBSON. I should like to inquire of the Senator from New Hampshire whether it would not be convenient for him to conclude his remarks on Monday?

Mr. BLAIR. Certainly, if that is the sense and desire of the Senate. I thought I would make a suggestion in the direction of facilitating the public business; and I should like to go on to-day and to-morrow both, for I have no hope that I can get through to-day.

Mr. HAWLEY. Now, I hope it will be agreed that at the close of the debate to-morrow we shall adjourn until Monday; and I will venture in behalf of the Senate generally to make a remark for the public that when Senators are so ready to adjourn from Thursday until Monday it is not that they may escape work, but that they may do work but for which the Senate would get in arrears.

Mr. BLAIR. I will give way entirely and consent to the sense of the Senate if it be that the matter go over until Monday.

Mr. FRYE. Why, if there is unanimous consent?

Mr. HAWLEY. Nobody objects.

Mr. SHERMAN. Nobody objects to what is proposed.

Mr. FRYE. If the Senator from New Hampshire could get through on Friday it would be a great deal better than to have his speech go over until Monday.

Mr. HAWLEY. I hope the arrangement will be made to go on to-morrow with the understanding that we shall adjourn over from to-morrow until Monday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the proposition of the Senator from Connecticut?

Mr. FRYE. Let it be put in the form of asking unanimous consent that after 2 o'clock to-morrow no business shall be transacted other than the speech of the Senator from New Hampshire.

Mr. HAWLEY. Or debate on that bill, if anybody else wants to speak.

Mr. GIBSON. The Senator from New Hampshire has expressed himself as willing to go on and conclude his speech on Monday. I now renew the motion that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HARRIS. The motion is still pending.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The pending question before the Senate is on the motion made by the Senator from Tennessee that when the Senate adjourn to-day it be to meet on Monday next; and on that question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. SHERMAN. I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow after 2 o'clock no business shall be done except in connection with the educational bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let me ask the Senator how that would be any relief to the Senate? We should all have to come here and stay until 2 o'clock.

Mr. SHERMAN. Suppose we stay the whole day. I desire to make a motion to proceed to the consideration of executive business to-day, and I hope the Senator from New Hampshire will agree to an executive session for awhile.

Mr. INGALLS. Let the understanding be that nothing shall be done to-morrow except formal morning business and then debate on the educational bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. I have no objection to that, but if I come here I want to stay all day.

Mr. BLAIR. I will object to any understanding of that kind. I should probably occupy the day, but I do not wish to enter into an understanding that the Senate shall be absent in the consideration of the

most important bill that is likely to be before the Senate at this session. If Senators desire to ignore the bill and to meet the consequences, that is their right; they have that opportunity and that responsibility; but I am no party to it.

Mr. PLATT. I can not consent that nothing but formal business shall be done to-morrow. I think that there is no more important bill than the bill which I desire to get under consideration this morning; that is, providing a Territorial government for Oklahoma; and if Senators understood that situation as well as the Committee on Territories understand it I think there would be no objection to action on it or no desire to adjourn over until that bill should have an opportunity of being considered and acted upon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is the demand for the yeas and nays withdrawn?

Mr. BLAIR. I withdraw the demand.

Mr. GEORGE. I hope I may be indulged in one single remark about this matter. I hope the Senate will take no order which means that the Senator from New Hampshire shall complete his very interesting speech when there is nobody here. I want to be here when he makes his speech. I do not want to be here to-morrow or the next day. My Fridays and Saturdays are the busiest days that I have. I have work to do on those days that I can accomplish at no other time. I therefore hope that the Senate will adjourn over until Monday morning.

Mr. BLAIR. I withdraw the call for the yeas and nays.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire withdraws the demand for the yeas and nays. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Tennessee, that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. PLUMB. Has not that been decided by a rising vote?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been reconsidered.

Mr. HARRIS. The reconsideration was prior to the rising vote, I think.

Mr. RANSOM. Of course it has been settled by the division.

Mr. HARRIS. It is a mere matter of fact, as I remember it. The vote had been taken, the result announced, and afterwards unanimous consent was asked that it be reconsidered, and then on the rising vote the Senator from New Hampshire asked a division of the Senate instead of the yeas and nays, and took the rising vote. That was after the reconsideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire has now withdrawn the demand for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARRIS. He has withdrawn the demand, and the question is settled by the vote already taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is settled that when the Senate adjourns to-day it adjourns to meet on Monday next at 12 o'clock.

LANDS AT ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Mr. CALL. I ask unanimous consent to take from the table the bill (H. R. 583) granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park, and for other purposes.

Mr. PLATT. Do I understand the Senator from Florida to say that there is no objection to this bill, as he understands, now?

Mr. CALL. None, whatever.

Mr. PLATT. Then I yield for the purpose of its consideration.

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

Mr. DOLPH. I should like to inquire if it is a House bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is a House bill.

Mr. DOLPH. Has it been before the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. CALL. The same bill has passed the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PASCO. It is the same bill.

Mr. DOLPH. Identical with that bill?

Mr. PASCO. Identical.

Mr. DOLPH. Has it been referred and reported back by the committee?

Mr. CALL. It has not been.

Mr. PASCO. It has been lying on the table to be substituted for the Senate bill.

Mr. DOLPH. On the statement of the Senator from Florida that this is identical with the bill reported by the committee I shall not object to its consideration.

Mr. CALL. It is word for word the same as the Senate bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. This is identically the bill whose passage through the Senate I had suspended or rather I had it recalled from the House for further inquiry. I withdraw any objection or criticism, and I am willing to concur in the House bill.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 583) granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park, and for other purposes.

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

Mr. PLUMB. In order to make the record complete the bill of the Senate on the same subject, which has been alluded to here, should be indefinitely postponed. I make that motion.

The motion was agreed to; and the bill (S. 7) granting the use of certain lands to the city of St. Augustine, Fla., for a public park was postponed indefinitely.

TERRITORY OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. PLATT. I ask that the reading of Senate bill 895 may proceed, commencing at section 5, where it left off yesterday.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill (S. 895) to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed its consideration.

Mr. PLATT. There are two amendments recommended by the committee, one on page 12.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendments will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 10, line 49, after the word "exercise," it is proposed to insert "exclusive of any court heretofore established;" so as to read:

And each of the said district courts shall have and exercise, exclusive of any court heretofore established, the same jurisdiction in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States as is vested in the circuit and district courts of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. There is another amendment on page 15, an omission in copying.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 11, line 34, after the word "sessions," it is proposed to insert "and \$4 for each and every 20 miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions;" so as to read:

The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive \$4 each per day during their attendance at the sessions, and \$4 for each and every 20 miles travel in going to and returning from said sessions, estimating the distance by the nearest traveled route.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. I desire to offer one amendment on behalf of the committee. In section 14, line 8, after the word "peace," I move to insert the words "or other officer." There may be no district judge or justice of the peace authorized to administer oaths at the time the secretary has to take the oath, and there are officers there who are authorized.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Connecticut will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 14, line 8, after the word "peace," it is proposed to insert "or other officer;" so as to read:

The governor and secretary to be appointed as aforesaid shall, before they act as such, respectively, take an oath or affirmation before the district judge or some justice of the peace or other officer in the limits of said Territory duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. On page 7, section 5, I notice that the committee have substantially followed the general provisions in the Revised Statutes as to Territories, except that they have interpolated in line 6 the words "and all subsequent elections in the Territory." As the section reads in the bill it provides:

That every citizen of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States—

Mr. PLATT. Does the Senator desire to strike out the words "and all subsequent elections?"

Mr. VEST. I desire to strike out the words "all subsequent," so as to leave that question to be determined by the Territorial Legislature.

Mr. PLATT. I make no objection to that.

Mr. VEST. We ought not to undertake to say that they shall allow persons to vote at every subsequent election.

Mr. PLATT. I make no objection to that. The word "elections" should be changed to "election."

Mr. VEST. So as to read "at the first election."

The CHIEF CLERK. So as to read:

shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. On that same general subject I wish to move to strike out beginning with the word "unless," in line 22 of section 5, down to and including the word "months," in line 24. The words I propose to strike out are "unless his personal domicile has been in said Territory for the period of six months." I do not believe that there ought to be any recognition of a right of residence acquired by military service in the United States, even if that service has been more than six months in a locality.

Mr. PLATT. I believe that is following the laws of other Territories, but if the Senator desires to strike it out I shall make no objection.

Mr. PLUMB. That is one of those things which will undoubtedly lead to trouble and complication. The mere fact that a soldier is stationed in Territory, even if he is stationed there for six months or more, ought not to constitute him an elector in the Territory.

Mr. PLATT. I will consent to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. I understand the Senator from Missouri has an amendment he desires to propose.

Mr. VEST. Mr. President, there is one very serious question involved in section 5 of this bill, and that is in regard to persons of for-

sign birth. This is a copy of the general Territorial provision, and it uses the rather ambiguous words "including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States." It would be a great deal better in my judgment if it said "and all persons of foreign birth," because men born in the United States do not declare their intentions to become citizens.

Mr. PLATT. We have followed the usual language in Territorial bills.

Mr. VEST. That is the language in Territorial acts generally, but I have always thought it defective, and have thought so when we passed Territorial acts heretofore since I have been in the Senate. That is an ambiguous phrase. It contemplates that natives of the United States are to declare their intentions. It is not so.

Mr. PLATT. What does the Senator suggest?

Mr. VEST. I suggest that the section should read: "That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years;" and then say "persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States;" and then insert "as now required by law;" so as to adopt the form that is now upon the statute-book in the naturalization laws. No doubt that is the meaning of the committee in section 5. I wish to strike out the word "every," in line 1, before "male," and say "all;" and then make the word "citizen" read "citizens;" so that the language shall be:

That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States as now required by law.

So as to have a general system.

Mr. PLATT. The words "who are actual residents" remaining?

Mr. VEST. Yes, "who are actual residents of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory."

Mr. PLATT. I will consent to that amendment.

Mr. VEST. Now, Mr. President, let the Senate understand distinctly what we are doing by this provision even after it is amended. Any foreigner who goes into the Territory of Oklahoma, although he has the day before only declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, is entitled to vote. I know that in some of the States this provision obtains, but I have always thought it was a great outrage.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator state that proposition again?

Mr. VEST. Every foreigner who comes off an emigrant ship and goes into a court the day after his arrival in this country and declares his intention to become a citizen of the United States and then goes directly on to Oklahoma, if he is there at the time of this first election is entitled to vote.

Mr. HALE. In other words, any resident of Oklahoma who can prove that he has made the preliminary declaration in any State may vote at once there?

Mr. PLATT. At the first election.

Mr. HALE. At the first election.

Mr. VEST. He may land from any foreign country at New York, immediately go into the hands of a transportation company, strike Little Rock, Ark., or Fort Smith when the court is in session, as it always is at Fort Smith, for it stands open night and day, go in and take the oath of intention, and go over into Oklahoma and vote within three days.

Mr. HALE. Although in the State where he filed the declaration he might be obliged to wait until he consummated it?

Mr. VEST. As a matter of course; this is irrespective of the State legislation; while a boy from Missouri or Arkansas or any other State, who is twenty years eleven months and twenty-nine days old, although he is there in Oklahoma on the day of the election, can not vote; but the foreigner who has come into this country a week or ten days before, who can not speak the language and who knows nothing of our institutions and declares his intention to become a citizen, can vote at this election if he is in the Territory.

Mr. PLATT. No different rule was adopted by the committee in framing this bill than the rule which has obtained, I think, in the organic acts of all the Territories, and perhaps is incorporated in the Revised Statutes with relation to the Territories. It has always been in the organization of all Territories allowable that persons who had declared their intention to become citizens, and who were actual residents of the Territory, might vote in the Territory at the first election. While, perhaps, in the extreme case which the Senator from Missouri supposed, there might be an apparent incongruity in it, no such case will ever exist. The people who are going to organize this Territory are there now, forty or fifty thousand of them. Nobody is coming over to New York or San Francisco and going to rush from a ship to a court and there declare his intention to become a citizen and then rush into this Territory for the purpose of affecting its organization. The only practical effect then is, as it has been in all the Territories, that those persons who have declared their intention previous to emigrating to the Territory are permitted to take part in the first election, which is really the organizing election of the Territory, and after that the Legislature prescribes who may vote. So I do not think the committee has done wrong in following the rule which has been adopted

in relation to all the Territories, as Senators who have come from the States recently made from Territories are well aware.

Mr. REAGAN. Mr. President, I do not know that I shall be considered politically orthodox in what I propose to say, but I think it ought to be said. Our political institutions are based upon the idea of the capacity of man for self-government and are supposed to rest upon the virtue and the intelligence of the people of this country. It seems to me that, responding to the clamor of the demagogic of this country, the right of suffrage has been cheapened until the welfare of the country has been endangered. I can hardly expect to see any change made now in the idea of permitting all men as soon as they land upon the soil of the United States and take the preparatory steps to become citizens to vote, though they may not understand a word of the English language, though they may have no conception of the dual character of our Government, though they may never have exercised the rights of citizens anywhere in the sense in which our citizens here exercise the right; they may be wholly unprepared to exercise that right, yet demagogues say because they can count their votes they must vote.

Mr. President, common sense and respect for our political institutions and for our liberty, it seems to me, demand a halt upon this demagogic, and we should fix some test of fitness and capacity to exercise the elective franchise before it is conferred. I do not know what amendment to propose to this bill. I should certainly place a limitation that they should have been in the Territory at least one year, and my own judgment would be that they should not vote until they had become citizens of the United States. I think that would enable them to know the character of our institutions, to learn the duties of citizenship, to know how to exercise those duties in the best interest of the public. I hope very much that the chairman of the committee or some member of the committee will propose to amend this section so as to require some period of residence in the country after taking the preliminary steps for naturalization.

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President, the Committee on Territories have no desire on this subject one way or the other. They thought it was fair to this new Territory that the same rule should be pursued with relation to who might take part in the first election which had been pursued with regard to all the Territories. If the Senator from Missouri and the Senator from Texas desire that a person who has not become a full naturalized citizen by taking out his final papers after having declared his intention shall not have an opportunity to vote in this Territory I have no objection, as one member of the committee, to such a provision. Undoubtedly persons have gone from all sections of the country, from the State of the Senator from Missouri, who are not yet fully naturalized citizens and still who may have been in the country for a year or two and been in this Territory just as long as anybody has been there; and the idea has always been that in the first election such persons were entitled to vote. I do not think the question which underlies all this need be settled upon this bill. We have other measures which are coming before the Senate undoubtedly from the Committee on Immigration, and it seems to me no harm can come by pursuing the usual course with regard to this matter.

Mr. REAGAN. I ask if it would not be agreeable to the Senator to allow the bill to be amended so as to say that persons shall have declared their intention to become citizens one year before they are entitled to vote. That is not what I would do, but it seems to me that is the lowest limitation that could be safely made.

Mr. VEST. I make the motion to strike out in section 5, after the word "years," in line 2, the words—and I will read now from the original bill without my amendment—

Including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, who are actual residents of the said Territory—the words that I have read, "including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States." If that is carried, then I shall supplement that with this motion, in the same section, after the word "States," in line 16, to insert "and who shall have been residents of the United States for twelve months before offering to vote."

That would necessitate the foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen being in the United States twelve months.

Mr. PLATT. Will the Senator state his proposed amendment once more?

Mr. VEST. I move to strike out in line 2—I am speaking now from the text of the bill—the words "including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States."

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. I submit to the Senator from Missouri that the other proposed amendment would not be relevant after that is stricken out.

Mr. VEST. That only applies to the first election. The first portion of this section is simply in regard to the first election. It provides that all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years, including persons who shall have declared their intention to become citizens—

Mr. PLATT. The effect of that is not to allow any person who has not become a fully naturalized citizen to vote at the first election.

Mr. VEST. Yes; it excludes all persons who have declared their in-

tention to become citizens and who happen to be in the Territory. If the Senator from Connecticut, the chairman of the committee, prefers to put in the classification those who have been in the United States for twelve months, that would be infinitely preferable, so as to let those vote at the first election who are male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens and have been in this country twelve months.

Mr. PLATT. I have no objection to that, but I do not think the amendment as proposed by the Senator covers that idea. I have no objection to an amendment which will reach that.

Mr. VEST. The amendment I first proposed is more severe than as modified, because it would exclude all foreigners not naturalized.

Mr. PLATT. I do not think we ought to do that.

Mr. VEST. It would exclude all who have declared their intention simply. I do not mean to exclude naturalized foreigners, for they are citizens.

Mr. HALE. Why not, in line 3, after the words "shall have," insert the words "twelve months previously declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, and those who have been residents thereof for twelve months?"

Mr. VEST. "And who have declared their intention twelve months prior thereto?"

Mr. HALE. Yes, "shall have declared their intention twelve months prior thereto."

Mr. PLATT. Well, Mr. President, to extricate ourselves from this little confusion, I suggest that the Chief Clerk read the section as it will be left by the first amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. The Senator from Missouri, as I understand, does not insist on the amendment striking out words, but if the amendment suggested by the Senator from Maine be accepted he is willing to agree to that in lieu of his first proposition.

Mr. PLATT. But he made some suggestions before this subject came up by which I understood he wished to change the language, to which I agreed. Let us get the language as it has been changed.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to amend so as to read:

Sec. 5. That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and all persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, as now required by law, who are actual residents of the said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory.

Mr. PLATT. Now, taking it as it stands, I understand that that was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. That was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT. So I understand.

Mr. VEST. After the word "declared," in line 3—

Mr. PLATT. After the word "declared," in line 3?

Mr. VEST. Yes. I move to insert "twelve months prior thereto."

Mr. HALE. Let it read: "shall have twelve months prior thereto declared their intention." That is better.

Mr. VEST. Yes.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 3, after the word "have," it is proposed to insert the words "twelve months prior thereto;" so as to read:

That all male citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and all persons of foreign birth who shall have twelve months prior thereto declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, as now required by law, who are actual residents of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election in the Territory.

Mr. HALE. That is it.

Mr. PLATT. That is all right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be considered as agreed to if there be no objection.

Mr. PLATT. I think it should come in after the word "shall" rather than after the word "have."

Mr. VEST. That is a question of the construction of the sentence. It means just the same either way. Now, in line 13 of the same section, in order to carry out this same idea, I move to strike out the word "those" and insert "persons of foreign birth," so as to read:

And by persons of foreign birth above that age who have declared on oath, etc.

Then, in line 14, after the word "oath," I move to insert:

As required by the naturalization laws of the United States.

So that as amended the clause will read:

The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and by persons of foreign birth above that age who have declared on oath, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, before a competent court of record, their intention to become citizens by taking an oath to support the Constitution.

Then we shall take up another amendment, which meets the one already made in the first part of the section.

Mr. PLATT. If the Secretary has the amendments as proposed, I ask that they be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 13, before the word "above," it is proposed to strike out the word "those" and insert the words "persons of foreign birth," and in line 14, after the word "oath," to insert "as required by the naturalization laws of the United States."

Mr. VEST. Insert that after the word "record" in the same line,

instead of after the word "oath," so as to read "on oath before a competent court of record as required by the naturalization laws of the United States."

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 14, of section 5, after the word "record" it is proposed to insert "as required by the naturalization laws of the United States," in line 15 to strike out the word "such" and insert "citizen," and in line 16 to strike out the words "and government;" so as to read:

The right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States above the age of twenty-one years and by persons of foreign birth above that age who have declared on oath before a competent court of record, as required by the naturalization laws of the United States, their intention to become citizens, and have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. PLATT. I will accept those amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. VEST. Then after the words "United States," in line 16, I move to insert:

And who shall have been residents of the United States for the term of twelve months before offering to vote.

That makes it conform to the first part of the section.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 16, after the words "United States," it is proposed to insert:

And who shall have been residents of the United States for the term of twelve months before offering to vote.

Mr. VEST. "Before the election at which they offer to vote."

Mr. PLATT. That amendment is necessary to carry out the spirit of what has already been done.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment as modified will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 5, line 16, after the words "United States," it is proposed to insert:

And who shall have been residents of the United States for the term of twelve months before the election at which they offer to vote.

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Are there further amendments?

Mr. PLATT. The Senator from Missouri has another amendment, I think, which he wants to add to the fourth section.

Mr. VEST. Yes; there are several further amendments.

Mr. HALE. I call the attention of the Senator from Connecticut to the clause at the bottom of page 5, line 21, which reads:

Previous to the first election the governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties or districts of the Territory to be taken.

The Senate will bear in mind that the General Government is now on the point of taking a complete census and enumeration of the United States, including all the Territories. Unless this additional census of the Territory is needed before the census taken by the General Government is completed, there ought to be a clause, I think, in line 24 of section 4, after the word "taken," to this effect:

Unless the same shall have been taken by the General Government, in which case such census or enumeration shall be adopted.

Mr. PLATT. It ought to be "taken and announced."

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. There is no objection to that. The census which is to be taken there prior to the first election is necessary to be taken in order that the Territory may be properly distributed for election purposes; and it would be the hope of the committee that that census might become necessary within the next thirty days, but if by any means the passage of the bill shall be delayed so that the organization of the Territory can not take place until after the United States census in June, it will be perfectly proper to have the amendment inserted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from Maine restate his amendment?

Mr. HALE. I have it written and will send it to the desk. After the word "taken," in line 24 of section 4, on page 6, I move to insert:

Unless the same shall have been taken by the United States, in which case such census and enumeration shall be adopted.

Mr. PLATT. Say "taken and published."

Mr. HALE. I have no objection to that, because, if the case arises, the Census Office will make a special publication for the benefit of this Territory.

The CHIEF CLERK. In line 24, of section 4, after the word "taken," it is proposed to insert:

Unless the same shall have been taken and published by the United States, in which case such census and enumeration shall be adopted.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. I move, on page 6, line 29, of section 4, after the word "entitled," to insert "by reason of the census herein provided for;" so that it shall be perfectly manifest that the governor is to base the representation under this first apportionment upon the first census.

Mr. HALE. Whichever it is.

Mr. PLUMB. Yes, whichever it is. This says "to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled under this act." I doubt if that is sufficiently specific. That is, perhaps, the fair intendment, but I think it better to make it more specific, so as to read:

To which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled by reason of the census herein provided for.

Or "as shown by the census herein provided for."

Mr. EDMUND. Yes, "as shown by the census."

Mr. PLUMB. Then I will modify it so as to read, "as shown by the census herein provided for."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 4, line 29, after the word "entitled," it is proposed to insert "as shown by the census herein provided for."

Mr. PLUMB. And strike out the words "under this act."

The CHIEF CLERK. So as to read:

And he shall at the same time declare the number of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts shall be entitled, as shown by the census herein provided for.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I understand that this is a case where a vast scheme of Territorial government is applied to a small territory, and it is the expectation that hereafter, if anything is needed in that direction, larger portions of territory will be annexed. I ask the Senator in charge of this bill to state where it affirmatively appears in the bill that the principle is recognized that all this may be changed as to boundaries.

Mr. PLATT. On page 3 in the proviso, in lines 57, 58, 59, and 60:

*Provided, That nothing in this act shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States *** from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States or from attaching any portion of any other Territory of the United States thereto.*

Mr. HALE. I had not noticed that.

Mr. INGALLS. Will the Senator from Connecticut state what the number of square miles is that is included in the definition of this bill as it now stands?

Mr. PLATT. There is a little over 1,800,000 acres of land, and upon a rapid calculation I think there would be about 2,900 or 3,000 square miles.

Mr. VEST. There must be more than that.

Mr. INGALLS. That is a small area for a Territorial government.

Mr. HALE. It would be very small indeed.

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. I think the Senator from Connecticut must make a mistake as to the area of this country. The land purchased from the Creeks by the last Congress exceeded the amount he mentioned, besides the land purchased from the Seminoles, all of which is included in this Territory, and I think must be four or five millions of acres.

Mr. HALE. About how much in square miles?

Mr. JONES, of Arkansas. I have made no estimate.

Mr. PLATT. I think I am not mistaken. I read from the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior:

Thus the aggregate of these two cessions—

From the Creeks and the Seminoles—

is 5,439,865.60 acres. By the thirteenth section of this appropriation act provision was made that the lands so acquired, except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, should be opened for settlement by proclamation of the President and disposed of to actual settlers under the homestead laws only. But it was found upon careful examination that of all these lands so acquired 3,352,004.13 acres were in the possession and occupancy of various other Indian tribes under laws, treaties, or executive orders, and that only 1,887,796.47 acres were unoccupied and in condition to be opened.

That makes somewhere between 2,900 and 3,000 square miles.

Now, let me here make one observation. The plan of the committee has been to apply to the territory which is now open for settlement under the proclamation of the President the ordinary form of Territorial government. At the same time we recognize the fact that perhaps almost in the immediate future other lands are to be opened, but, as we understand, an act of Congress will be required to open them, and whenever an act of Congress shall be passed opening these other lands they will undoubtedly be attached to this Territory, and so at no very distant day the area of the Territory will be very much more considerable than it is now.

Mr. EDMUND. How much more?

Mr. PLATT. It will eventually undoubtedly occupy 30,000 or more square miles.

Mr. INGALLS. What is the maximum amount that can be included in the Territory of Oklahoma?

Mr. PLATT. Which has now been paid for and ceded?

Mr. INGALLS. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. It is 5,439,865.60 acres, which is nearly three times, and perhaps a little more than three times, the present area included within the boundaries.

Mr. INGALLS. What is the possible territory, in addition to this, that can be included if other Indian titles are extinguished?

Mr. PLATT. The Cherokee Outlet, the land occupied by the Western Cheyennes and Arapahoes, and Greer County—

Mr. INGALLS. Texas might have something to say about that.

Mr. PLATT. And indeed all the land occupied by the Five Nations. There are innumerable questions if we go outside of the land which is now open to settlement; and the committee, recognizing the fact that there must be a government down there or there will be bloodshed and anarchy, thought the only thing to do was to relegate these questions to the future and provide this government for the land now occupied.

Mr. VEST. These limits do not include No Man's Land?

Mr. PLATT. They do not. I ought to have mentioned that.

Mr. DAWES. Will the Senator answer me a question?

Mr. PLATT. Certainly.

Mr. DAWES. Do the 5,000,000 acres that the Senator speaks of now include the area that was embraced in the two acts of last year?

Mr. PLATT. They do.

Mr. PLUMB. On page 14, section 11, line 8, after the word "peace," I move to insert the words "or other officer."

Mr. PLATT. That amendment has already been agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That amendment has been adopted.

Mr. PLUMB. Very well. Then I move, in line 44 of the same section, on page 15, to insert the words—

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator allow me a word as to the matter about the Territory?

Mr. PLUMB. Yes, but I want to offer an amendment in order to get these formal matters out of the way. After the word "Assembly," in line 44, on page 15, I move to insert "of the courts;" so that the pledge of the United States shall be given to defray the expenses of the courts as well as of the Legislative Assembly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 11, line 44, after the word "Assembly," it is proposed to insert the words "of the courts;" so as to read:

To defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, of the courts, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, it seems to me very clear that the Senate ought not to agree to this scheme and paraphernalia of an entire Territorial government for an area which covers not more than 3,000 square miles, unless it is most affirmatively and distinctly stated, and becomes a part of the bill, that it is in contemplation hereafter to add largely to the lands that are covered by this Territorial scheme. Otherwise, as certain as fate, Congress will be met at every subsequent attempt to add to this Territory with the resistance of the inhabitants of the territory covered by this act. The natural tendency is to do that; and the point ought to be covered if it is not. I only call the attention of the Senator in charge of this bill, who has given so much time and faithful study to the subject, to the point that it ought to be stated as clearly as human language can put it that this is in contemplation only preliminary to the extent of the territory that Congress means shall be covered by this organization; and if that is not done the difficulty I have indicated will surely arise.

Mr. EDMUND. May I ask the Senator from Maine a question?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. EDMUND. He says the natural tendency of the people of these 3,000 square miles would be to resist an expansion of the area of their political geographical organization. I do not quite see why that should be, and very likely the Senator can tell us why that would be the case.

Mr. PLATT. If the Senator will permit me to answer—

Mr. HALE. I am only making suggestions.

Mr. PLATT. If the Senator from Vermont had been pressed, as I have been, night and day for the past four weeks, to incorporate other territory into this bill, I do not think he would have any fear that the people within the proposed Territory of Oklahoma would want to restrict their lines to the present boundaries.

Mr. HALE. I have no doubt the people of the adjacent territory will desire to be brought under the privileges which this bill grants to this small portion of land. That I do not doubt. I can understand what the Senator from Connecticut has said in that regard. But that Congress will be met with opposition on the part of the favored inhabitants of this small Territory to whom has been applied an entire Territorial scheme. I have great fears, because the more it is extended the less become the power and the privileges of electing a Territorial Delegate and having an entire Territorial assembly, a governor, secretary, and all the other officers of a Territorial government for a comparatively small territory. Not many States will consent to-day under any circumstances that more territory shall be added to them. Dismemberment is not all that States or Territories fear. I repeat that the right reserved ought to be put in very strong language.

Mr. BUTLER. I think that point appears with sufficient emphasis in the bill to meet all the difficulties suggested by the Senator from Maine. The trouble that the committee had to contend with was this: There are the 6,000,000 of acres of what is known as the Cherokee Outlet. The Indian title has not been extinguished in that territory. Then there are eight or nine million acres—I forget the exact quantity of land—that belong to the Choctaws and Chickasaws, which it is contemplated to bring in and make a part of this Territory to which the chairman of the committee has referred. It is utterly impossible to include those sections in this bill until the Indian title has been extinguished; but the committee thought, and I, for one, still think, there will not be the slightest difficulty about extending the Territorial government over these parcels of land when the Indian title has been extinguished; and, as is suggested by the Senator from Missouri, I doubt very much if we can bind any subsequent Congress by putting in a section such as is suggested by the Senator from Maine. So, as has been suggested by the chairman, it is a mere question for the Senate to determine whether or not they will permit this Territory to remain there in its present abnormal condition, without any government whatever

except that which the people impose by their own self-control, and run the hazard and risk of violence and bloodshed, because they are both imminent. The committee became perfectly satisfied that it was of the greatest consequence that some form of government should be established there, and this is the best that can be done under existing circumstances.

Mr. HALE. I think the Senators will not object to the amendment I have suggested, if in the line of what I have stated, to come in at the end of section 1.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

Mr. BUTLER. At the end of section 1?

Mr. HALE. Yes, at the end of the proviso:

Or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from attaching any portion of any other Territory of the United States thereto.

Now I ask that my amendment be read.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of the proviso it is proposed to insert the words:

Without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created.

Mr. PLATT. I do not object to that.

Mr. BUTLER. I think that is implied anyway.

Mr. PLATT. That is implied anyway.

Mr. BUTLER. The Government has absolute jurisdiction over this territory, and can do what it pleases with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. At the end of section 1 it is proposed to add "without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created;" so as to read:

Or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States, or from attaching any portion of any other Territory of the United States thereto, without the consent of the inhabitants of the Territory hereby created.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLUMB. I move to amend, on page 3, section 1, by inserting, after the word "excepting," in line 45, and in place of what occurs after that word in that line down to and including the word "control," in line 52, what I send to the desk, and I will state the purpose of the amendment.

In the first place, I think the description of that excepted tract of land—

Mr. SPOONER. Let the amendment be reported.

Mr. PLUMB. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be reported.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 1, line 45, after the word "excepting," it is proposed to strike out all down to and including the word "control," and in lieu thereof to insert:

The plots or inclosures of ground, each containing one acre, more or less, now held, occupied, or used by the Government for land office or other purposes at Guthrie and Kingfisher, and the tract of ground now held and used for military purposes at Guthrie, the quarter-section of land now held and used for like purposes near Oklahoma City, and the tract of land known as the timber reserve, already reserved from settlement, which are hereby reserved for Government use, together with all that tract of land bounded on the east by the one hundredth meridian, on the south by the State of Texas, on the west by the Territory of New Mexico, and on the north by the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas, and known as the Public Land Strip, are organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. PLUMB. The word "is," in line 52, before the word "organized," should be stricken out.

The CHIEF CLERK. So as to read:

Thence up the said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of beginning, and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting the plots or inclosures of ground, each containing one acre, more or less, now held, occupied, or used by the Government for land office or other purposes at Guthrie and Kingfisher, and the tract of ground now held and used for military purposes at Guthrie, the quarter-section of land now held and used for like purposes near Oklahoma City, and the tract of land known as the timber reserve, already reserved from settlement, which are hereby reserved for Government use), together with all that tract of land bounded on the east by the one hundredth meridian, on the south by the State of Texas, on the west by the Territory of New Mexico, and on the north by the State of Colorado and the State of Kansas, and known as the Public Land Strip, are organized into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Oklahoma.

Mr. PLUMB. Now, Mr. President, let me say in the first place—

Mr. PLATT. I think the Senator ought to divide his amendments.

Mr. PLUMB. Very well.

In the first place, there is what is known as the timber reserve, which has been in existence for a considerable period of time for the purpose of supplying Fort Reno with fuel—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, it is the duty of the Chair to lay before the Senate the unfinished business, which is the bill (S. 185) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. PLATT. I ask the Senator from New Hampshire whether he will not be willing to let the educational bill be laid aside for a little while, that we may conclude the consideration of this bill.

Mr. BLAIR. I feel that I must press the education bill. I am very sorry to do it just now. The Senator from Connecticut perhaps might call up his bill and have it considered to-morrow by reconsidering the action of the Senate to adjourn over until Monday. If the strong friends of that bill had seen the necessity of its passage in a light which

could have induced them to stay here and work to-morrow, I should have felt that there was more sincerity in the claim that there is any great need of passing it.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. MCPHERSON, its Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 187) to create a new division in the northern judicial district of Georgia; and

A bill (H. R. 525) to establish two additional land offices in the State of Montana.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 881) to provide an American register for the schooner barge Mexico, of Pensacola, Fla.;

A bill (S. 1023) to provide an American register for the steamer Bernard, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and

A bill (S. 1033) to provide an American register for the steamer Jaimica, of New York.

The message further announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 835) to increase the pensions of certain soldiers and sailors who are totally helpless from injuries received or disease contracted while in the service of the United States, with an amendment; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

WISCONSIN CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

Mr. BLAIR. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] informs me that a measure under his charge must immediately pass, in order to relieve existing starvation among the Indians. I would be glad to help the Indians, but I wish the Senate would do something for the children of the white people. I yield to him.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BERRY in the chair). Does the Senator yield to the Senator from Wisconsin?

Mr. BLAIR. I yield with the understanding that there is to be no debate on his bill.

Mr. SPOONER. I am very much obliged to the Senator from New Hampshire, and ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of a joint resolution which has already passed the House of Representatives and which was favorably reported this morning by the Committee on Indian Affairs.

There being no objection, the joint resolution (H. Res. 79) for the relief of certain Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe agency, Wis., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The preamble recites that it has been the practice of the Chippewa Indians of the La Pointe agency, for a number of years, to contract for cutting and selling timber on their reservation to provide food and other necessities of life; that permission to do so has been denied them by the Interior Department during the present winter, until proper legislation can be had on the subject; and that the failure to contract for cutting timber has already resulted in suffering, and some means must be provided for immediate relief. It is therefore proposed to appropriate \$75,000 for the purpose of purchasing food and clothing for the Indians of the La Pointe agency, and in expending the money the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to make the purchases, in his discretion, either under contract or in open market. The amount appropriated is to be reimbursed to the United States out of the moneys hereafter realized from the sale of land or timber of such of the bands of Indians as shall have received the benefit of this appropriation.

Mr. REAGAN. Let me ask whether that relates to the purchase of land or simply the purchase of timber.

Mr. SAWYER. It is to purchase supplies.

Mr. SPOONER. This is to purchase supplies to be reimbursed out of the proceeds of sales either of land or timber hereafter.

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

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 187) to create a new division in the northern judicial district of Georgia was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 525) to establish two additional land offices in the State of Montana was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

AID TO COMMON SCHOOLS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 185) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools.

Mr. BLAIR. Mr. President, before proceeding with the continuation of my remarks, I wish to call attention to a few communications that have come to me since the adjournment yesterday. I have here a petition of Rev. J. P. Patterson and Rev. J. L. Gray, representing 184 members of their churches at Ocala, Fla., praying for the passage of the educational bill. I also have a petition of the Florida Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, asking for the passage of the same bill.

I have received also a communication from the Freedmen's Aid and

Southern Education Society, or its representatives, which I shall read. I should say that it is addressed to myself, and dated at New York February 5, yesterday, which is the home office. It is one of those institutions or organizations which give vent to that Northern charity which has responded in some thirty millions or more in the establishment of schools already at the South. Mr. Chadwick, secretary, says:

NEW YORK, February 5, 1890.

DEAR SIR: I have taken a deep interest in the bill presented by yourself and now pending in the Senate.

I sincerely hope that the measure may pass. It means larger opportunities for all the illiterate of our country. As by far the greater number of illiterates are in what are known as the Southern States, these States will, of course, be specially benefited should the bill pass.

I trust, dear sir, that your earnest and continued efforts may speedily be rewarded by the passage of the bill, which means better common-school advantages to the multitudes now in mental darkness. May the day soon dawn, and the midnight of intellectual gloom throughout our land be dissipated.

I have just returned from a trip among some of the institutions supported by the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our schools in the South are full.

I call attention to what this witness, who knows, says in regard to the Southern accommodations for their children.

Thousands of boys and girls are waiting for the glad time when they may have all of the advantages of public-school instruction. Our work just now is largely in the teaching and training of teachers, and we can not begin to meet the demand for thoroughly qualified men and women.

These millions of ignorant young people must be educated; the passage of your bill will greatly facilitate this blessed work.

One or more of the conferences of my church, just held in the South, have forwarded resolutions asking Congress to quickly pass this educational bill.

Your addresses and labors for the accomplishment of this desired end, I assure you, are highly appreciated by people both North and South.

Yours truly,

JAS. S. CHADWICK.

Hon. H. W. BLAIR.

I also received last night a telegram from the Boston Committee of One Hundred, which is known as an organization of great power devoting itself to the vindication and firmer establishment of the common or public school system of the country. This organization sends me this telegram:

BOSTON, February 5, 1890.

Hon. H. W. BLAIR, United States Senate:

The Boston Committee of One Hundred heartily approves of the scope and object of the Blair educational bill.

J. B. DUNN, Secretary.

I understand that this was the action taken at a meeting held yesterday.

Resuming my remarks where I was interrupted by the motion to go into executive session yesterday, I will proceed.

I was speaking with reference to the arrested development of the public-school system of the country and of the evidence which comes from various parts of it, all parts of it I might say, from the North as well as from the South, that the public-school system is threatened as an institution of the country.

Such testimony comes from every source, while in New York and Connecticut and in other localities of the North the same intolerable and disgraceful truth, that illiteracy is gaining upon the Republic, seems to be conclusively established. I doubt whether the condition is being improved in a single State as a whole, and I look with apprehension for the revelations of the census of 1890.

Whatever they may be it is clear that a tremendous upheaval of popular emotion and sentiment is indispensable, and extraordinary effort is necessary, and will be for years to come, in order that the country may be raised to that high altitude of intelligence and virtue where the citizen must live if his liberties and happiness are to be preserved.

It is sometimes said that it is better for every State to educate its own children. But they do not do it, they will not do it, and many of them can not do it; while the nation as a whole can at least aid them to perform the great work.

Suppose it even to be their fault. Does that better the condition of the helpless child or of the nation which is to suffer from his ignorance in all time to come? Can he educate himself in his A, B, C's? Do we withhold the gospel because it is not called for? But education is called for, and from all over the Southern plains we hear the Macedonian cry. These are not the voices of aliens, but of our own countrymen, our kin and the partners of our own destiny; nay, their condition determines ours. Not a single Northern State but has received, and prospered in receiving, national aid in money, funds, and lands. The enemies of public schools comprehend far better than many of the poor tools they use that the great question of the permanence and universal dominance of the public school as the system of education for the children of the Republic is literally to be determined by the fate of this bill. Without the temporary aid of the nation the public schools of the South will fail and the education of the children of that great section will fall into the hands of those who believe in the denominational and the parochial school—either thus or permanent ignorance must prevail. This is the death of the Republic. The nation must take its choice. The decision is forced upon us. "With malice toward none, with charity for all," I am for the public school. The American Republic shall educate the American child. The common school is the cradle of the Republic.

To come to the final question. Have we the money? Yes; just now we have a surplus, and it is enough. Remember that it will cost no more to give proper education by the exertions of the States and nation combined than for the States to perform the work alone, while it will equalize both the burden and the benefit. But this is no question of a surplus. This bill has been pressed upon Congress and the public for many years. It antedates the surplus and should be passed whether there be a surplus or deficiency. The children must be educated or there will soon be neither surplus nor nation. It is a question of existence, and to talk about the trifling burden of \$10,000,000 a year to be taken out of the \$300,000,000 which we expend, in order to vitalize the public-school system of the country, as a serious matter, is unworthy of a great or even of a small people. The expenditure of this money will return tenfold in national wealth, to say nothing of the preservation of our liberties and form of Government.

The capital and labor and civilization of the North are to-day far more seriously than by foreign competition threatened by the increasing production and the cheap labor of the South—cheap because ignorant—which can not consume that production at home because low wages leave nothing wherewith to buy. If the Southern laborer and farmer and mechanic were intelligent, his wants would increase and his wages go up and the producer could sell to people at home. Thus the increasing and diversified industries of the South would build up the fortunes and improve the condition of the whole people of the South, instead of seeking a market in the North, where already both capital and labor suffer from insufficient returns.

This bill is a more important economic measure than the tariff, and to the North it is even more vital than to the South. The tariff may protect us from the cheap productions of foreign lands, but the law must be forever free trade among the States, and nothing can long protect us from the cheap commodities of the South but to increase the general intelligence and thereby better the condition of her whole people, so that with their increased wages and consequent purchasing power they may absorb at home their increasing production and leave the present market to the labor and capital now fixed in the North. Then the South would be a home market to herself. Thus, by giving knowledge to the South shall we bless that great section of our beloved country, relieve our own industries, and save the whole.

I wish now to call the specific attention of the labor and the capital and the intelligence of the North to this view of the great question involved. There is substantially no disagreement in the country upon the proposition that two systems of labor, two forms of civilization, have prevailed during the history of our country down to and including the period of the war: free labor at the North, slave labor at the South. Free labor at the North, coupled with the sovereignty among the masses of the people who performed that labor, enabled them, as a result of their intelligence and the exercise of their sovereignty in accordance with that intelligence, to secure from the production of their own hands a larger proportion of the results of production or of the values produced than in any other part of the world. So the laboring people of the North have come to have distributed among themselves a general condition of wealth and a sufficiency of supply for the higher and numerous wants of their more elevated civilization.

Thus it has come to pass that what is necessary for the existence and comfort and happiness of the average man and the average family at the North requires and receives a much larger amount of expenditure than is the case at the South with the masses of the people there. Labor and capital at the North have larger returns than at the South. At all events this is true of labor; and if the returns of capital are no longer larger at the North than at the South, still it is true that until very recently that has been the case.

We have found at the North—the Republican party and all that large section of the Democratic party at the North which believes in the doctrine of protection—that it was an indispensable condition to its life, development, and continued prosperity that there should be protection as against the competition of the cheap capital and cheap labor, and the cheap production which results from their combination, in foreign lands.

We have established the protective tariff as against the cheap labor and the cheap capital and the cheap production of Europe. That tariff is the only defense that Northern capital and Northern industry, which are fixed in the North and must remain there, have at the present time; and upon the fact that there is such a tariff is based the further fact that there is hope of their continuance in prosperity undisturbed for the future. We have fenced out Mongolian competition by excluding from this country the Mongolian himself. When in future time, as will be the case, manufactures, productions of every kind, in all the diversified industries which appertain to our civilization, shall be found in Asiatic countries (which must result from the fact that we have excluded the Mongolian laborer), we shall hereafter protect ourselves against the cheap productions of the Asiatic continent only by virtue of this same protective tariff.

In stating these propositions I appeal to that all-prevailing sentiment at the North which is behind the protective tariff, and I say that every reason which is behind the protective tariff as the source of prosperity

to the Northern people is behind this bill as the source of protection and prosperity of that same Northern people against the coming competition of twenty-five million people at the South. Do we not know that the surplus capital of the North, that the surplus capital of the world, is now pouring in vast streams of beneficence into the South for investment? Is not every coal mine, every iron mine, every water-power, every forest being developed all over the South, and is not every industry being established there which prevails at the North? That is one of the great facts of our time in which we rejoice. It is an undisputed fact. It is in the reports of the public prints. It is like the light of the sun. We all rejoice in this increasing prosperity of the South.

But, Mr. President, what is the ultimate and inevitable result of all this? The surplus capital of the North and of the world is being there invested, not in the cotton business, not in any one exclusive industry, but in all; and as we make hats and agricultural implements and all the forms of iron manufacture which the diversified skill of the world can create, and so of every other industry that appertains to our civilization, we see at the South the erection of the factory and the forge, the shop and every other business place, the counterpart of which we find in our highly enlightened and prosperous civilization north of Mason and Dixon's line. Why does capital go there? Because it is more profitable to invest there in those industries than at the North. Why more profitable? They have the great natural resources given to them by God, and of which we can not divest them if we desired, and of which we do not desire to divest them.

But, after all, this would not induce the migration of capital and skill to another section of the country unless there were more profit there than in remaining where they now are. What is the great source of the increased profit of investment in the South at the present time? The fact that all kinds of ordinary labor at the South cost not more than 50 per cent., paid in the same medium, that they cost at the North. The common citizen of the South is not accustomed to the expenditures in the maintenance of himself and his family which are found to be indispensable at the North. His dwelling may cost him 10 per cent., 20 per cent., possibly, of the average dwelling at the North. Food, clothing, and shelter are vastly less expensive there than at the North; yet they supply his wants; and his muscles are as vigorous, and his capacity to perform like labor in all the various industries and forms of production at the South is as great or certainly will be as great, with a brief period of training, as that of the corresponding citizen of the North.

So we are confronted with this great fact, that the capital of the North and of the world and the skilled labor which go to the South are rapidly building up there a form of competition with the industries and the capital invested at the North far more dangerous than would arise if we cut down the protective tariff and allowed ourselves to be inundated by the surplus productions of Europe to-day.

Is there any escape from this position? It must be free trade, it is free trade, it ought to be free trade forever among the States of one common country. So it will be inevitably, and yet here is this great fact. Labor is at least 90 per cent. of the cost of all production, and many economists place it as high as 95 or 98 per cent., and probably it is so, for there is beyond labor nothing in production but the crude material in the bowels of the earth or upon its surface and the operation of the forces of nature, which cost us nothing. So probably it may be well said that 98 per cent. of all production is labor.

We find at the South that labor, which is 98 per cent. of production, costs not more than 50 per cent. of what it costs at the North; and there is no way to avoid it. Nobody desires to avoid it except for the benefit of the laborer himself. As a necessary result of the process which is now going on at the South of the diversifying and building up of her industries everywhere throughout that immense region of that great continent—as it would be if it were located wholly by itself—which lies south of Mason and Dixon's line, and as a result of the process which must continue to go on, is the almost immediate certainty in the near future of the prostration of the labor, the capital, and the industries of our northern clime. Either that will be so or the whole theory of the protective tariff is false. I am for free trade with the whole world if there be no way to protect us against the consequences of the inevitable and the overwhelming competition of the rising industries of the South. What object is it to New England or the North, anywhere that we maintain a protective tariff simply that we may be ruined by the increasing production of the South rather than by the cheap production of foreign climes? We may as well buy our commodities abroad if we are to be met by an equally ruinous competition right here within our own country.

The protective tariff, if it be an institution that should be maintained by the Republican party or by the Democratic party—which is for protection in the North where it has capital invested—should be maintained against cheap labor and production wherever they are found. The reasons that are behind the protective tariff apply with infinite force to the enactment of this educational bill. Now, I want to show why this assertion is the truth and why it is that I make the assertion that the educational bill, or those consequences which must

flow from its enactment into law, are the protective tariff of the North as against this rising competition of the entire South.

If you educate the masses of the common people at the South they will get the same wages that the common people receive at the North. They come, then, with the increase of intelligence and capacity, to acquire knowledge, to read newspapers, to read books, and in all the ways that increasing intelligence adds to the importance of the ordinary individual to comprehend what the Northern citizen receives for labor like to that which they perform. If the Northern workman gets \$2 for his day's work and they but one, they will inquire, "Why am I not receiving that amount when I perform a corresponding amount of labor and produce a corresponding amount of result?" With intelligence will come that combination which establishes prices and gives rewards; and so the farmer and the operative and the mechanic at the South will demand and will receive of that which they produce an equal proportion in distribution to that which is received by the laborer, the mechanic, or the producer at the North.

What is the result of that? I fancy I hear some Southern gentleman saying: "Well, now, this education bill is to put an end to our industries, is it? Is it to put an end to our Northern market for that which we are to produce, wherein we find our prosperity?" By no means at all; for as you increase the wages of the common people you increase their power to consume, and it makes no difference where the money which is to purchase the article produced is found, whether it be in existence in the South, where the article to be sold is produced, and thus the market be found at the South, or whether it is transported to the North and sold in the markets of the North in competition with the production which finds its location there. It is just as well, indeed it is far better, for the South to sell to the South. It is just as well, it is better, in other words, for the South to have the wealth which she herself produces than it is to find her market elsewhere and have the common people of the South work forever at low wages and remain upon the level of the civilization that is occupied by the cheap labor in other parts of the world.

No, Mr. President, in this process of education by which the masses of men, white and colored, come to understand their rights, and as a result of which they comprehend what belongs to them for the labor which gives production in that great region—as a result, I say, of the education which this bill would provide, we should find the industries of the South developing far more rapidly than they do now. The inducement which common education will offer to those who would emigrate to the South, and who have been accustomed to the advantage of schools and will not go where they fail to abound, that form of encouragement and the increased skill which would result among the common people from their intelligence and the education which is derived from skilled labor coming from abroad will multiply the production of the South with an almost infinite rapidity as compared with the rate at which it is now increasing, and the wages which will be received, being simply the proportion which labor gets of the thing produced, the increased wages which all forms of production give to those who are the producers who work, will enable the common individual who performs that work to purchase increased supplies for himself and for his family, and thus make a market for all the diversified industries of the South exactly as the common people of the North are the market for that which they produce all over that land.

We can not educate the people of Europe. If we could educate the people of Europe, very soon production in Europe would be shared to the same extent by the wage laborers there that it is in the northern part of our own country. Cost of production would be the same there that it is in the North if they were upon exactly the same level of civilized development, and the thing which one can produce his neighbor would consume, and that which the neighbor produced he would consume, and thus there would be a market in Europe for all which the people of Europe could consume. But as it now is, they are able to produce a given thing at a lower rate than we can in this country, and but for the protective tariff they would take the market of the North, where prices are higher.

That is just the case at the South. If things are to continue as they are; if we are to establish and develop these industries, and labor is to remain 50 per cent., as it is in many departments, less than corresponding labor of the North in time to come, and we have free trade between all sections of the country, the trifling cost of transportation will be no protection to us whatever, and we shall find, as we are now finding in some localities, in Pittsburgh, in Philadelphia, and in other parts of the North, that the production of the South with this cheap labor, every particle of which should be consumed there and ought to be consumed there for the general benefit of her people, will be simply inundating the Northern market and destroying that market which alone is the hope and support of our own people.

But if, on the other hand, we give to the masses of the South, not the employers, not the owners of the mines, not the owners of the plantations (for they do not require it), but the common people of the South—and I am thinking of the white quite as much as of the colored in making this statement—if we give to the common people of the South the intelligence that this bill would carry to them, if it should prove as benef-

icent as I should hope in its operation, and as it would prove in its operation if the amount which it gives to them were sufficient, we shall not only vastly increase the production of the South, but we shall find that she will make her own markets at home, she will build her own railroads with her own money, she will establish her educational institutions, her institutions of a charitable character and for the general benefit of society with her own money, and she will educate gradually herself and build up a civilization there which to the common individual means as much as the civilization now existing at the North.

I should hope and I believe that the time would be not far distant when both sections of the country might climb to an altitude compared to which that we now occupy is very low indeed, for I believe that the human race is capable of a degree of development of which we now have no conception. If we could establish here in this country of ours conditions which should render homogeneous and elevated the state of the common people in all sections of our great land and start for once with an equal and a fair chance for all, the civilization and attainment of this country which we may witness would be but the harbinger of an infinitude of blessings of which we can not now conceive. This is a branch of the subject that I would gladly dwell upon and in regard to which there is a vast amount of fact.

Mr. President, before I proceed to put in the mass of evidence which bears upon and, as I think, proves the need of this bill, I want to dwell for a few moments upon some objections which have been made to the form of the bill.

Conceding for the time being that the argument is for the appropriation, and that the aid should be rendered, the question would of course arise, In what way shall this benefit be given? Two general ways have been proposed. One is the establishment of a system of schools under the supervision of Federal power. That is the idea which with a certain section of the Republican party finds most favor. By another and the larger proportion of the Republican party that is opposed. Those who favor the development of a national system of schools at the South, or a system of schools which, being paid for with the national money, shall be under the direct supervision and absolute control of the national agency or power, say that if we give this money to the South, to be expended by the authorities of those States, there is great question as to the proper expenditure of the appropriation with a view to the accomplishment of the desired end. I have no sympathy with that view of the subject.

I have come, I think, to understand the Southern situation so well as to know that school money at the South is expended with as strict fidelity to the purposes to which it is dedicated by law as it is at the North, and whatever amount we might give to the South, adding to the school funds of the States to be appropriated for the education of the children of the South, I should give it with the utmost confidence that it would be as well expended there with a view to the end provided by law as if it were being expended in my own State. But there are those who have apprehensions on this subject, and they say that any bill which applies a remedy to this evil by the use of money from the national Treasury should insure its application by the use of national force or supervision.

There are objections to that of the most serious character to my mind. We have some instruction in history. We must take existing facts. We know the state of mind which prevails in all portions of the country when there is an effort made by national power to interfere with existing institutions in the States. The common school is a State institution all over this country. It is a State institution at the South as it is at the North. When, some years ago, the suggestion was made that there should be national schools established throughout the South and throughout the country, the expenditure to be made for the removal of the existing illiteracy under national supervision, the complaint was as strong from the North as it was from the States at the South. That jealousy for local institutions which prevails at the South prevails almost equally at the North, and whenever we are touched upon any point wherein we may be reasonably and properly sensitive we manifest our opposition, our alertness, our vigilance as quickly as the people do in any other part of the country.

So it is obvious that if a national system of schools is to be interjected where a State system now prevails, however inefficient it may be for one cause or for another, that system would go there to fight local feeling, to fight local pride and sense of independence. Of course we occasion opposition; and as we found when we undertook to provide a system of schools by virtue of the enactment of the law establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, so now we should find that we are establishing a school which would do no good and which would be destroyed in blood. What became of the school-house at that time? It was burned. What became of the teacher? Mobbed or slaughtered; and the school disappeared.

Now, after these twenty-five years in which the Southern country and the Northern country as well have been in possession of themselves, when they have common-school systems, when they are endeavoring in good faith to do the best they can with all the money they can get to educate their children, is it possible to conceive after this long lapse of time that the national power can peacefully establish in a great sec-

tion of this country a national system of schools, a system of schools which, paid for by Federal money, should be under Federal supervision and control, without that local resistance which would render the law inoperative and the school itself utterly void or worse than void? In my belief it could not be done; the proposition is untenable. One would hardly think it could be made seriously with any other purpose than in some way to accomplish the defeat of the entire object. Statesmen are not apt to take such superficial views of questions as this would imply, and an effort of that kind persevered in might, I think, justly be subjected to the criticism that after ten years of debate, in which this has been a prominent subject of discussion, a proposition of that kind was not made in the best faith, with a view to an alleviation of the great wrong and evil under which the country is suffering. It must mean simply no bill whatever, no appropriation whatever, but merely to defeat all movements in the direction of giving national aid to the education of the people at large.

Mr. President, look a little further. Take the condition of the colored man, with reference to whose interests this proposition is specially made by those who claim to be his special friends. What is the trouble with the colored man down South? Is it not that he is surrounded by a white environment, double his own numbers, that is prejudiced against him, that is determined he shall not have his rights, looking at the subject from our Northern standpoint, and whenever he undertakes to assert them at the ballot-box, whenever by increasing intelligence he becomes dangerous, or is supposed to be dangerous, in the community where he lives, he meets with white opposition, white violence? That white environment, two to one, which surrounds him is the real source of his danger; and unless that can be modified he has no remedy, and any association of causes which does not modify that leaves the colored man worse off than he was before.

We are supposed to go there with national schools, simply for the benefit of the colored man, to do him alone a particular good. Do we not ourselves excite beyond all possibility of management or control the local white prejudice against him? Most certainly we do. Suppose we educate the whole colored population of the South—probably seven millions of them, six and one-half millions, at least, south of Mason and Dixon's line—suppose we educate them all and do nothing for the white children, for those of our own blood, the more numerous population who are and are to be the recruiting ground of all violence and of all obstacles which the colored man meets in his efforts to ascend. Sir, I say that unless we accomplish something in the way of amelioration of his immediate white surroundings we shall leave him worse than we found him.

If, on the other hand, we pursue a course which shall not excite the local prejudice, which shall piece out the poor means of the people struggling to do justice by the colored as well as by the white child, if we pour assistance into the school funds of the various States of the South, requiring as a condition, as the bill does require, that the entire fund shall be distributed in such a way (the State fund and the national fund being one fund and all under the control of the State) as to produce an equalization of school privileges to all, whether they be white or colored, then we have done something for the good of the whole.

If we have given the white child the opportunity which we give the black child, and his nature is transformed by the mighty influence of intelligence, as well as the nature of the colored child at his side, that white environment, as I have expressed it, changes under the light and the warmth and the beneficence which come with increasing intelligence. It is a higher form of civilization to the white child as well as to the colored, and the whole community is transformed equally—perhaps more rapidly the white with his supposed superior natural abilities than the colored; and the colored man finds that his increasing intelligence, instead of being a curse, is indeed a blessing. Under no other conditions can that be the case. If you make the colored children of the South universally intelligent and if you do not change their surroundings, within which they must forever live, there is no way for them but to suffer from increasing violence or to quit the country entirely.

I am addressing these remarks to those residents of the North or those statesmen of the North, the friends of the colored man, who would do something in the way of education for his immediate and specific good, and I ask their earnest attention to this view of the subject, and whether it be not the true view of the subject, that any effort to give increasing intelligence to a class of people at the South while we neglect those of our own race can but work harm to the whole. It can not be done, because it would be met with that amount of opposition, perhaps of violence, which would render it an impossible thing; but, if it could be done at all, such, in my belief, would be the result.

Mr. President, there is still another view of this subject which I wish to present to the Senate. Of course nobody contemplates anything but temporary national aid to the common schools of the country. When once this emergency has passed, when once this appalling evil shall be removed, when once throughout all sections of the country the common school sufficient for the general education of the people is everywhere established, when that is done then this national assist-

ance must cease, for a community which has once tasted of this heavenly gift and known the real benefits, the saving influences, the self-defensive influences of education and will not maintain itself by educating its children—the community that fails in this regard is hardly worthy of consideration. It is hardly worth while to burden the national Treasury or any other treasury with further effort to preserve and perpetuate a community like that. So when the common school has once been everywhere established by virtue of assistance during this emergency from the national Treasury, everybody contemplates that this benefaction shall cease, and that the parent living in the community and the State which is inclusive of that community shall educate the children of that community and that State for all future time.

Assuming then, as the bill provides and as reason provides, that national support to education must cease when this condition of homogeneity that I have alluded to has once been accomplished, what would be the result to these schools which we are proposing to establish at the South, if maintained wholly by national money and by national supervision? Let us look at it for a moment. The property of the South is in the hands of a comparatively few individuals. Probably one-tenth of the people of the South own at least nine-tenths of the property, and the other nine-tenths of the people have at least nine-tenths of the children and are without the means, both white and colored, for the maintenance of schools for their education. We go in there with national money and educate these poor people, the white and the colored, for ten years; for I assume that it is not in the bosom of any man, North or South, to undertake to furnish for those who are without schools, by national power and by national supervision, the means of education which shall include the colored children and exclude those of our own blood. The result would be, if we carry out this theory, that throughout the South the common-school system would have fallen under the control and would be maintained by the support and money of the National Government, and at the end of ten years we take away that support.

Who, then, will maintain these schools? Not, certainly, the one-tenth of the people there who have the property, or the two-tenths, it may be by that time, if increasing wealth should change the proportion. We should have instructed them that they are under no obligation to educate the children of their own part of the country; that we had destroyed the theory of the public-school system, which is that all property shall endure taxation for the benefit of all children, no matter who owns that property or who is the parent of the child. That theory we should by this course of legislation and of action have completely destroyed, and should have instructed the property-holders of the South that they may educate their own children from their own money, and that the masses, white and black, around them must take care of themselves unless the nation in its paternal function shall see fit to educate them.

But the nation is withdrawing its help. What, then, is to become of those schools, white and colored, the schools of the poor people who form the great mass of the population of the South? There is no remedy but for the nation to take upon itself permanently the education of the children of these 25,000,000 or to allow them to pass for all time without education and to leave this little, intelligent aristocracy owning the property, possessing the intelligence, to dominate the South as that aristocracy has done hitherto in the history of this country. Those 2,000,000 people down South, its old aristocracy, who had the money, who had the land, who had the education, and who furnished to the liberal institutions of this country as many students and as large a number of graduates as did the entire North prior to the war, those men and their power would be perpetuated by a policy like this for all time to come, and you would have a property aristocracy, a moneyed aristocracy, established forever in the South.

That sort of public-school legislation would be simply destructive to the existence of our institutions; for with a portion of our own country controlled by a class participating in our national deliberations and determining our national policy, you can not succeed; you can not carry on this country permanently half-aristocracy and half-free. You can not carry on this country permanently with every Southern State, as it is to-day, not a republic, but an oligarchy. You must either get general intelligence into the sovereignty of the South or you must abandon the sovereignty based on manhood and allow the power to be assigned to those who, by virtue of knowledge and intelligence, wield it to-day as they have in the past.

We have believed—I have, at least—in universal suffrage. I believe in it to-day. I believe any community of ten thousand people can furnish intellect enough to rule this country, and a very few people, if they have the opportunity, have the native intellectual power to determine the policy, the course, the history of nations. But we have believed in universal sovereignty, and there is no way in which the individual, as a rule, can obtain his rights, can obtain prosperity and happiness, which are wrapped up in the fact that he has a realized sovereignty, unless you give him intelligence and spread intelligence everywhere. That is essential in order that he may defend himself in his own rights. It is essential in order that you may maintain the theory of republican institutions. These conditions do not prevail at the South to-day. They do not prevail fully in the North. Nothing

but universal education can make them prevalent both in theory and in fact anywhere.

Unless we pursue that policy with reference to our public-school system at the South which shall reach the masses of the people there and shall overcome this opposition which we are meeting with from so many there who represent the old-fashioned bulwark of ideas, we shall very soon have perpetuated in this country that solid aristocracy of which we now complain, and its reflex influence upon the North, where the common-school system is to-day trembling in the balance, will be such that very soon, before the younger men in this Chamber, and, I apprehend, before the older men in this Chamber shall have passed away, the public-school system of the United States, which is the Republic, will have felt its death wound, if it shall not have already died.

Mr. President, I have offered these few suggestions to justify, or, as I think, to demonstrate, the necessity that any national measure of support to the schools of the country should be based upon the theory that the people in the locality are to become interested in that benefice and to see to its expenditure under their own laws, subject to those conditions which shall insure the application of the appropriation to the specific end for which it is designed and which must be accepted before the State shall receive it.

By the provisions of this bill only one year's appropriation is received at a time, and it is to be expended in such a way as to produce an equalization of school privileges to all children, white or black, irrespective of race or color or of previous condition in life. It is to be expended by the local authorities in compliance with that condition. The next annual appropriation will be made as provided in the bill and distributed to be expended in the same way, and so with each successive amount until the whole eight years, the entire period, has elapsed. There is no opportunity for great loss. Even if these unjust suspicions should be found to be correct, notwithstanding that, the loss would be exceeding trifling, for it would end with a single year. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] has introduced a bill proposing to expend as much money to carry these people to Africa as the first appropriation under this bill which would reach the South. Every year we lay out \$10,000,000, or about that sum, for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, and here are these great, I had almost said oceans, certainly gulfs and rivers, of illiteracy flowing all over our land, which, it seems to me, require as much attention as do accommodations for our ephemeral, our vanished commerce abroad.

But, Mr. President, I can not spend more time upon this branch of the subject now. I wish to proceed to introduce evidence to demonstrate the existing condition of education in this country. It is not confined to the Southern States, although we have got into the habit of speaking more of them than we do of the Northern States. We have a pretty well developed feeling of self-complacency, not to say self-righteousness, on our part in the Northern States, so that we consider a suggestion that our schools are deficient or that we are failing at all in our duty as surplausage, if not offensive. The evidence which I shall give to the Senate applies to both sections of the country, and as a basis of the case I will put in such tables and such information from the census of 1880 as are immediately at hand.

I wish to say before I proceed to this, that of course, during the last eight or nine years, there have been some modifications in the situation, some changes, but it must be obvious to every man who will reflect for a moment that the condition of sixty millions of people can not be essentially modified in the course of seven or eight years. What was true in 1880 as to the condition of education in this country must be, from the necessity of the case, practically and substantially true to-day. There may be improvement here and there, but there will be corresponding falling back and deterioration in other directions. There may be on the whole a little average improvement, but we are to consider the enormous increase of population, so that when it shall appear that there is a somewhat larger expenditure for the maintenance of schools in this country we have to remember that the population has increased at least fifteen millions, or 30 or 31 per cent., since the year 1880. So these returns, which are sworn returns taken by the officers of the country, I look upon as a substantial statement of the condition to-day. I will later on give the evidence of such modifications of the situation, such improvement and such deterioration, as the investigations of the Bureau of Education afford to us, and from other sources.

The first table that I introduce is a tabulation of the provisions of the bill, showing the distribution of the money among the States and Territories, as proposed by the education bill, according to the relative illiteracy therein by the last census. So in this immediate connection I wish to introduce a table which has been prepared showing the population of the whole country, of each State and Territory, except the District of Columbia, and how the whole amount proposed to be appropriated by this bill, \$77,000,000, during the next eight years is to be distributed during that period. This table shows the whole amount distributed in that time to each State and Territory that receives anything under the provisions of the bill, and the amount received by the whole country, in each State and Territory, during each year of the en-

tire period covered by the bill: \$7,000,000 to the whole country the first year, \$10,000,000 in the second year, \$15,000,000 in the third year, \$13,000,000 in the fourth year, \$11,000,000 in the fifth year, \$9,000,000 in the sixth year, \$7,000,000 in the seventh year, and \$5,000,000 in the eighth, and the amount proposed to be distributed to each State and Territory during each of these years, successively, under the provisions of the bill. As to the new States which have recently come into the Union, under a provision of the bill their population is to be ascertained by specific inquiry by the Secretary of the Interior, which

will give them a larger proportion than appears in this table, which was prepared before the admission of those States.

It appears from this table that the entire population of the country in 1880 was 50,155,783. Then follow the population of each State and the number of persons who could not write in the year 1880 in each State, so that the distribution is based upon the number of illiterates; that is to say, the number of persons who can not write, as revealed by the census of 1880. This will be found to be an important table for reference in considering the provisions of the bill.

DISTRIBUTION OF MONEY AMONG THE STATES AND TERRITORIES, AS PROPOSED BY THE EDUCATIONAL BILL, ACCORDING TO THE RELATIVE ILLITERACY THEREIN SHOWN BY THE LAST CENSUS.

Preliminary computation of amounts to be received by the States and Territories, excluding the District of Columbia, of \$77,500,000 distributed on the basis of the number of persons who could not write in 1880, as per Senate bill 194, except that the new States received more on account of their increase of population.

[Prepared in the Bureau of Education, January, 1886, at the request of Hon. H. W. BLAIR.]

States and Territories.	Total population, census of 1880.	Persons who could not write in 1880.	Quota of each State and Territory for the—														
			Whole time.	Dollars.	First year.	Dollars.	Second year.	Dollars.	Third year.	Dollars.	Fourth year.	Dollars.	Sixth year.	Dollars.	Seventh year.	Dollars.	Eighth year.
United States	50,155,783	6,214,180	77,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	10,000,000.00	15,000,000.00	13,000,000.00	11,000,000.00	9,000,000.00	7,000,000.00	5,000,000.00						
Alabama.....	1,262,505	433,447	5,370,848.45	488,258.95	697,512.78	1,046,269.14	906,766.59	767,264.07	627,761.49	488,258.95	348,756.39						
Arizona Territory.....	40,440	5,842	72,388.30	6,580.75	9,401.08	14,101.61	12,221.40	10,341.19	8,460.96	6,580.75	4,700.54						
Arkansas.....	802,525	202,015	2,563,170.97	227,561.00	325,087.14	487,630.72	422,613.29	357,595.89	292,578.43	227,561.00	162,543.57						
California.....	861,694	53,430	662,051.99	60,186.54	85,980.77	128,971.25	111,775.00	94,578.83	77,382.69	60,186.54	42,990.39						
Colorado.....	194,327	10,474	129,783.50	11,798.50	16,855.00	25,282.48	21,911.45	18,540.50	15,169.49	11,798.50	8,427.50						
Connecticut.....	622,700	28,424	352,202.22	32,018.33	45,740.55	68,610.83	59,462.72	50,314.61	41,166.49	32,018.38	22,870.28						
Dakota Territory.....	135,177	4,821	59,737.09	5,430.64	7,758.06	11,637.09	10,085.48	8,533.87	6,982.25	5,430.64	3,879.03						
Delaware.....	146,008	19,414	240,559.17	21,869.02	31,241.45	46,862.08	40,613.59	34,365.60	28,117.31	21,869.02	15,620.73						
Florida.....	269,493	80,183	993,548.79	99,322.62	129,032.31	193,548.46	167,742.00	141,955.34	116,139.08	90,322.62	64,516.16						
Georgia.....	1,512,180	520,416	6,448,482.63	586,225.70	837,465.28	1,256,197.92	1,088,704.87	921,211.81	753,718.75	586,225.70	418,732.64						
Idaho Territory.....	32,610	1,778	22,031.23	2,002.84	2,861.20	4,292.24	3,719.64	3,147.42	2,575.44	2,002.84	1,430.60						
Illinois.....	3,077,871	145,397	801,616.46	163,783.31	233,976.16	330,964.24	304,169.01	257,373.78	210,578.54	163,783.31	116,988.08						
Indiana.....	1,978,301	110,761	1,372,441.26	124,767.39	178,239.12	267,358.08	231,710.86	196,063.04	163,415.21	124,667.39	89,119.56						
Iowa.....	1,624,615	46,609	577,532.81	52,502.99	75,004.27	112,506.39	97,505.54	82,504.69	67,503.85	52,502.99	37,502.14						
Kansas.....	996,008	39,476	489,147.72	44,467.97	63,535.68	95,288.51	82,583.38	69,378.25	57,173.10	44,467.97	31,762.84						
Kentucky.....	1,648,690	318,392	4,316,930.63	392,448.24	560,640.34	840,960.12	728,832.36	616,704.38	504,576.30	392,448.24	280,320.16						
Louisiana.....	939,946	318,380	3,495,051.48	538,641.04	512,344.35	788,516.52	696,047.66	563,578.79	461,109.91	358,611.04	255,172.17						
Maine.....	648,936	22,170	274,708.81	21,973.53	35,676.47	53,514.79	46,379.41	39,244.12	32,108.82	24,973.53	17,838.24						
Maryland.....	934,943	134,488	1,665,442.83	151,494.81	216,421.15	324,641.73	231,357.59	208,063.27	194,779.04	151,494.81	108,210.58						
Massachusetts.....	1,783,095	92,980	1,152,116.61	104,737.87	119,625.54	214,438.31	184,513.20	164,588.09	134,662.98	104,737.87	74,812.77						
Michigan.....	1,633,937	63,723	789,592.67	71,781.15	102,541.50	153,816.76	133,307.86	112,798.96	92,290.05	71,781.15	51,272.25						
Minnesota.....	780,783	31,546	428,060.02	38,914.53	55,592.21	83,388.31	72,269.87	61,151.43	50,032.99	38,914.55	27,796.10						
Mississippi.....	1,131,597	373,201	4,624,339.33	420,394.48	600,563.55	900,845.43	783,732.72	660,619.91	510,507.19	420,394.48	300,281.78						
Missouri.....	2,168,380	208,754	2,585,674.02	235,142.18	335,931.63	503,897.59	486,711.19	369,524.86	302,338.51	235,152.18	167,965.85						
Montana Territory.....	39,159	1,707	21,151.46	1,922.88	2,745.98	4,120.40	3,571.02	3,021.64	2,472.23	1,922.88	1,373.47						
Nebraska.....	452,401	11,523	142,843.63	12,985.78	18,551.12	27,826.66	24,116.46	20,406.24	16,696.00	12,985.78	9,275.56						
Nevada.....	62,266	4,069	50,419.04	4,583.55	6,547.93	9,821.88	8,512.30	7,202.72	5,893.13	4,583.55	3,273.96						
New Hampshire.....	316,991	14,302	177,216.30	16,110.57	23,015.11	34,522.76	29,919.74	25,316.62	20,730.59	16,110.57	11,507.55						
New Jersey.....	1,131,116	53,249	659,809.18	59,982.65	85,689.50	128,534.26	111,396.36	94,258.46	77,120.55	59,982.65	42,844.75						
New Mexico Territory.....	119,565	57,156	708,220.88	61,383.72	91,976.78	137,965.09	119,565.75	101,174.41	82,779.06	64,383.72	45,988.37						
New York.....	5,082,871	219,600	2,721,066.98	247,369.73	333,385.32	530,077.98	459,400.92	388,723.89	318,046.79	247,369.73	170,692.66						
North Carolina.....	1,889,750	463,975	5,749,121.37	522,647.41	745,639.14	1,119,968.70	970,630.88	821,303.06	671,973.23	522,647.41	373,319.57						
Ohio.....	3,198,063	131,847	1,633,718.21	145,519.84	212,171.20	318,256.78	275,822.55	233,388.32	190,954.07	148,519.84	106,085.60						
Oregon.....	174,768	7,423	91,978.52	8,381.68	11,945.20	17,917.88	15,528.84	13,139.79	10,750.73	8,361.68	5,972.63						
Pennsylvania.....	4,282,891	228,014	2,825,324.98	256,847.72	366,925.32	550,387.98	477,002.92	403,617.86	330,232.78	256,847.72	183,462.66						
Rhode Island.....	276,531	24,793	307,210.44	27,928.22	39,897.46	59,845.19	51,866.70	43,887.21	35,907.71	27,928.22	19,948.73						
South Carolina.....	995,577	369,848	4,582,792.26	416,617.48	595,167.82	892,751.83	773,718.27	654,684.61	533,651.04	416,617.48	297,583.91						
Tennessee.....	1,542,359	410,722	5,089,262.62	462,660.24	660,943.20	991,414.78	859,226.15	727,037.52	594,848.87	462,660.24	330,471.60						
Texas.....	1,591,749	316,432	3,920,913.78	355,446.71	509,209.58	763,814.36	661,972.45	560,130.54	458,288.52	356,446.71	254,604.79						
Utah Territory.....	143,963	109,333.10	9,942.10	14,203.00	21,304.50	18,463.90	15,623.30	12,782.70	9,942.10	7,101.50							
Vermont.....	332,286	15,837	196,236.51	17,839.63	23,485.20	38,227.89	33,130.84	28,337.79	22,936.73	17,839.68	12,742.63						
Virginia.....	1,512,565	430,352	5,332,498.25	484,772.57	692,532.24	1,038,793.35	900,291.91	761,785.47	623,279.01	484,772.57	346,266.12						
Washington Territory.....	75,116	3,889	48,188.66	4,380.79	6,258.27	9,387.40	8,135.75	6,884.10	4,332.44	4,380.79	3,129.13						
West Virginia.....	618,457	85,376	1,057,805.33	96,172.30	137,389.00	206,082.51	178,605.71	151,127.91	123,650.10	96,172.30	68,694.50						
Wisconsin.....	1,315,497	55,558	688,420.03	62,583.64	89,405.29	134,107.64	116,226.61	98,345.88	80,464.67	62,583.64	44,702.60						
Wyoming Territory.....	20,789	556	6,839.40	626.31	894.73	1,132.08	1,143.14	984.20	805.25	626.31	447.36						

The next table which I shall introduce is one showing the illiteracy revealed by the census of 1880. I perhaps need hardly call special attention to this, but it shows the total population; the total population who can not read, ten years of age and over; the percentage of the total population who can not read; the total population who can not write, ten years of age and over; the percentage of total population who can not write; the total white population; the total white population who can not write, ten years of age and over; the percentage of total white population who can not write; the total colored population; the total colored population who can not write, ten years of age and over; and then the percentage of the total colored population who can not write.

The average total of the colored population, ten years of age and over who can not write is 47.70 per cent. That is almost one-half of the colored population of the country. It varies of course in different States and in different localities. In one State it is almost 70 per cent, of the colored population who can not write, and is 51, 49, 41, 26, 47, 53, 42, and percentages of that description, almost one-half, sometimes largely exceeding 50 per cent., as you will observe in the column. The condition of the white population is also revealed, the percentage of those

ten years of age and over who can not read, and it is very large in many of the States.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. BLAIR. Certainly, I yield.

Mr. GEORGE. I should like to know if the Senator has the statistics of the illiteracy of colored people, incapable of reading and writing, between the ages of ten and twenty-one.

Mr. BLAIR. Those statistics are in the census.

Mr. GEORGE. Between the ages of ten and twenty-one?

Mr. BLAIR. Between the ages of ten and twenty-one. The distribution of money by this bill in the States, I should say, is based upon the number of illiterates, that is, those who can not write, between the ages of ten and twenty-one years. This money, I ought perhaps to say here now, as I think I observed yesterday, is sent to the State upon the proportion of illiterates ten years of age and over, as revealed by the census.

Mr. GEORGE. In 1880?

Mr. BLAIR. In 1880. When the money reaches the State it is there distributed within the State according to the relative proportions of the white and colored who are illiterate between the ages of ten and twenty-one years,

ILLITERACY.

Table showing illiteracy in the United States (census of 1880).

States and Territories.	Total population.	Total population who can not read, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who can not read.	Total population who can not write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total population who can not write.	Total white population.	Total white population, who can not write, ten years of age and over.	Total white population who can not write.	Percentage of total white population who can not write.	Total colored population.	Total colored population, who can not write, ten years of age and over.	Percentage of total colored population who can not write.
Alabama.	1,262,505	370,279	29.33	433,447	34.33	662,185	111,767	16,88	24.45	600,320	321,680	53.58
Arizona.	40,440	5,496	13.59	5,842	14.45	35,160	4,824	13.72	5,280	1,018	10.28	
Arkansas.	802,525	153,229	19.09	202,015	25.17	501,531	98,542	16.46	210,994	103,473	49.04	
California.	8,4,694	48,583	5.62	53,430	6.18	7,161	26,090	3.50	97,513	27,340	28.04	
Colorado.	194,327	9,321	4.80	10,474	5.39	191,126	9,906	5.18	3,201	568	17.74	
Connecticut.	622,700	20,986	3.37	28,424	4.56	610,769	26,763	4.38	11,931	1,661	13.92	
Dakota.	135,177	3,064	2.29	4,821	3.57	133,147	4,157	3.13	2,090	664	32.71	
Delaware.	146,608	16,912	11.54	19,414	13.24	120,160	8,346	6.95	28,448	11,068	41.55	
District of Columbia.	177,624	21,541	12.13	25,778	14.51	118,606	3,988	3.38	59,618	21,790	36.05	
Florida.	269,493	70,219	26.06	80,183	29.75	142,605	19,763	13.86	126,888	60,420	47.62	
Georgia.	1,542,180	446,683	28.96	520,416	33.75	816,906	128,934	15.78	725,274	391,482	53.98	
Idaho.	32,610	1,384	4.24	1,778	5.45	29,013	784	2.70	3,597	994	27.63	
Illinois.	3,077,871	96,809	3.15	145,397	4.72	3,031,151	133,426	4.37	46,720	12,971	27.76	
Indiana.	1,978,301	70,008	3.54	110,761	5.60	1,938,798	100,338	5.18	39,503	10,363	26.23	
Iowa.	1,624,615	28,117	1.73	46,609	2.87	1,614,600	44,337	2.75	10,015	2,272	23.69	
Kansas.	996,096	23,503	2.56	39,476	3.96	932,155	24,888	2.61	43,941	14,588	33.20	
Kentucky.	1,648,690	258,186	15.66	348,392	21.13	1,377,179	214,497	15.58	271,511	133,895	49.31	
Louisiana.	939,946	297,312	31.63	318,380	33.87	454,954	58,951	12.96	484,992	259,429	53.49	
Maine.	648,936	18,181	2.80	22,170	3.42	646,832	21,758	3.36	2,084	412	19.77	
Maryland.	934,943	111,387	11.91	134,488	14.28	724,693	44,316	6.12	210,230	90,172	42.89	
Massachusetts.	1,783,085	75,635	4.24	92,980	5.21	1,763,782	90,658	5.14	19,303	2,322	12.03	
Michigan.	1,636,937	47,112	2.88	62,723	3.89	1,614,560	58,922	3.65	22,377	4,791	21.41	
Minnesota.	780,773	20,551	2.63	34,546	4.42	776,884	33,506	4.31	3,889	1,040	26.74	
Mississippi.	1,131,597	315,612	27.89	373,201	32.98	479,398	53,448	11.15	652,199	819,753	49.03	
Missouri.	2,168,380	138,818	6.40	208,754	9.63	2,022,826	152,510	7.54	145,554	56,244	38.64	
Montana.	39,159	1,530	3.91	1,707	4.36	35,385	631	1.78	3,774	1,076	28.51	
Nebraska.	452,402	7,830	1.73	11,528	2.55	449,764	10,926	2.43	2,638	602	22.82	
Nevada.	62,266	3,703	5.95	4,069	6.53	53,556	1,915	3.58	8,710	2,154	24.73	
New Hampshire.	346,991	11,982	3.45	14,302	4.12	316,229	14,208	4.10	762	94	12.34	
New Jersey.	1,131,116	39,126	3.46	53,249	4.71	1,092,017	41,049	4.03	39,099	9,200	23.53	
New Mexico.	119,565	52,994	44.32	57,156	47.80	108,721	49,597	45.62	10,844	7,559	69.71	
New York.	5,082,871	166,625	3.28	219,600	4.22	5,016,022	208,175	4.15	66,849	11,423	17.09	
North Carolina.	1,399,750	367,890	26.28	463,975	33.15	867,242	192,032	22.14	522,508	271,943	51.07	
Ohio.	3,198,062	86,754	2.71	131,847	4.12	3,117,920	115,491	3.70	80,142	16,356	20.41	
Oregon.	174,768	5,376	3.08	7,423	4.25	163,075	4,343	2.66	11,693	3,080	26.34	
Pennsylvania.	4,282,891	146,138	3.41	228,014	5.23	4,197,016	209,981	5.00	85,875	18,033	21.00	
Rhode Island.	276,531	17,456	6.31	24,763	8.97	269,939	23,544	8.72	6,592	1,249	18.95	
South Carolina.	995,577	231,780	32.32	369,848	37.15	391,105	59,777	15.28	604,472	310,071	51.30	
Tennessee.	1,542,359	394,885	19.09	410,722	26.63	1,188,831	216,227	18.99	463,528	194,495	48.20	
Texas.	1,591,749	256,223	16.10	316,432	19.88	1,197,237	123,912	10.35	391,512	192,520	48.80	
Utah.	143,963	4,851	3.37	8,826	6.13	142,423	8,137	5.71	1,540	689	44.74	
Vermont.	332,286	12,993	3.91	15,837	4.77	331,218	15,681	4.73	1,068	156	14.61	
Virginia.	1,512,565	360,495	23.83	430,352	28.45	880,858	114,692	13.02	631,707	315,660	49.97	
Washington.	75,116	3,191	4.25	3,889	5.18	67,199	1,429	2.13	7,917	2,460	31.07	
West Virginia.	618,457	52,041	8.41	85,376	13.80	592,537	75,237	12.70	25,920	10,139	39.12	
Wisconsin.	1,315,497	38,693	2.49	55,558	4.22	1,309,618	54,233	4.14	5,879	1,325	22.54	
Wyoming.	20,789	427	2.05	566	2.67	19,437	374	1.92	1,352	182	13.46	
Total.	50,155,783	4,923,451	9.82	6,239,968	12.44	43,402,970	3,019,080	6.96	*6,752,813	3,220,878	47.70	

* Including Indians, Chinese, Japanese, etc.

The above table, prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. BLAIR, chairman of the Senate Committee on Education, is respectfully submitted to the Superintendent of the Census, with the statement that while its figures are believed to be in most instances correct they are entirely preliminary, and therefore subject to such changes as may result from the final revision.

HENRY RANDALL WAITE,
Special Agent Statistics of Education, Illiteracy, Libraries, Museums, and Religious Organizations.

The above is more convenient for comparison than the tables in the Compendium of the Census, volume 2, pages 1645-1656.

There was an idea, which was invented and seized upon by the opponents of the bill, that the money carried by the bill to the State upon the basis of illiteracy as it exists comparatively between the States was to be expended upon the illiterates in the States, who would range all the way from ten years of age to one hundred, or it might be more, according to the age of the illiterates. Of course there never was any such absurdity in the bill. The bill from the beginning provided that when in the State the money should be applied to the maintenance of the common schools there, to the children who by the laws of the State should be in attendance upon the common schools, and this basis of illiteracy is merely the means of apportioning the money among the States, and was adopted simply because it was necessary to have some mathematical basis, some method ascertained by authority of law which would determine the proper amount to go to the various States.

It was found that there was nothing more exact or more just in its operation than the relative illiteracy as revealed by the returns of the census, which show not alone the number or the condition of the people in the matter of education or of ignorance, but also their relative ability to bear taxation; and it was found that wherever there was illiteracy there was poverty; that wherever there was the necessity of education there was the necessity of assistance by reason of the local inability to

provide means of education. That is only one of the tricky arguments that have been made by empty heads against this bill.

Mr. President, I call attention to another table which shows the public and private schools existing throughout the whole country as brought to light by the census of 1880. In addition to those being educated in the common schools of the country there were about five hundred thousand educated in the private schools. A great deal has been said about the fact that the private schools of the country were taking charge of these six million children and of a great many others who are under the necessity of being educated, and that work was being done in the private schools if they do not appear in the enrollment of the public schools. But at that time there were only half a million in the private schools.

I have no doubt that the number in private schools has somewhat increased since that time. Very likely there may be a million in the private schools to-day, but meanwhile the childhood of the country has increased at least five millions. The increase of the country must be in the form of childhood wholly, with the exception of the immigration, which has not, I presume, averaged much more than half a million a year. At the present time I have no doubt there is a larger number of children in this country without the means of education than there were in the year 1880. This table will throw light upon that subject.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS—CENSUS 1880.

Public school statistics of the United States in 1880, with number of teachers and pupils in private schools, prepared by Commissioner of Education.

States and Territories.	School age.	School population.	Enrolled in public schools.	Average daily attendance.	Average duration of school in days.	Expenditures in the year per capita of pupils enrolled in public schools.	Number of public schools.	Teachers in public schools.	Teachers in private schools. ^a	Pupils in private schools. ^a	Available school funds (permanent).	Permanent school fund, including portions not now available.	Interest on permanent fund, including rents of school lands.		
Alabama.	7-21	388,003	179,490	117,978	80.0	\$2.08	4,594	4,615			\$2,528,950			\$138,013	
Arkansas.	6-21	247,547	70,972				3,100	1,827			614,875	6190,186		614,269	
California.	5-17	215,978	158,765	100,966	146.6	\$17.17	2,803	3,595			2,006,800	2,104,465		180,309	
Colorado.	6-21	35,566	22,119	12,618	589.0	17.80						36,000		67,041	
Connecticut.	4-16	140,235	119,694	d78,421	179.2	11.01	1,630	2,100	512	13,900	2,021,346	2,021,346		112,188	
Delaware.	6-21	35,459	27,823				561	594			448,999			26,607	
Florida.	4-21	88,677	39,315	27,046			1,131	1,095			246,900			g17,96:	
Georgia.	6-18	5433,414	238,533	145,190		1.99	55,916	6,000	1,680	48,452					
Illinois.	6-21	1,010,851	704,041	431,638	150.0	9.61	11,964	22,255	1,497	60,440	9,049,302	9,049,302	593,119		
Indiana.	6-21	703,558	511,283	321,629	136.0	7.96	9,383	13,578	7502	h12,112		9,065,255	6631,914		
Iowa.	5-21	586,556	426,037	259,836	148.0	11.25	11,084	21,598	474	12,724		3,484,411	282,902		
Kansas.	5-21	340,647	231,434	137,667	107.0	7.85	5,233	7,780	979	56,205	2,297,590	11,815,519	454,608		
Kentucky.	6-20	545,161	266,581	j193,874	102.0	3.85						1,765,682	114,172		
Louisiana.	6-18	273,845	68,440	45,626	118.0	b6.74	1,494	2,025	k247	34,404		1,130,867	30,320		
Maine.	4-21	214,656	149,827	103,113	120.0	6.53						438,287		27,995	
Maryland.	5-20	1276,120	162,431	55,778	m210.0	8.64	2,300	3,125			906,229		52,116		
Massachusetts.	5-15	307,321	206,777	233,127	177.0	j14.93	5,570	8,595			26,289	2,086,886	138,016		
Michigan.	5-20	506,221	362,556	j213,898	141.0	b8.11	6,695	13,949	703	18,854	2,580,942	13,340,949	226,955		
Minnesota.	5-21	n271,428	180,248	j117,161	94.0		6,42	5,215			4,449,728	5,000,000	250,485		
Mississippi.	5-21	426,689	236,704	156,761	77.5	2.70	5,367	5,566			6815,229		126,233		
Missouri.	6-20	723,484	476,376	j219,132	6100.0		8,641	10,447			8,950,806		636,245		
Nebraska.	5-21	142,348	92,549	j60,156	109.0	12.29	2,922	4,100			3,323,217	p20,754,810	134,025		
Nevada.	6-18	610,295	57,590	b5,108							580,000				
New Hampshire.	6-21	b72,102	665,048	648,910	b101.5		2,528	63,582			52,066		524,809		
New Jersey.	5-18	330,685	204,961	115,194	192.0	9.45					572	43,530	2,515,785		
New York.	5-21	1,641,173	1,031,593	573,089	179.0	10.09	e20,500	30,730			q139,476	r7,365,807		s170,000	
North Carolina.	6-21	459,324	225,606	147,802	54.0	1.12	5,503	4,130				120,000	u311,555	8,000	
Ohio.	6-21	b1,043,320	747,183	476,279	150.0	8.59	12,043	23,684	292	28,650			245,745		
Oregon.	4-30	59,615	37,533	27,435	89.6	8.87						5562,830		36,910	
Pennsylvania.	6-21	v1,200,000	937,310	601,627	147.0		518,388	21,375	w947	w24,066			z1,090,000		
Rhode Island.	5-15	52,273	44,790	29,065	y184.0	11.63	924	1,295	208	6,676	240,376	266,950	12,448		
South Carolina.	6-16	z228,128	134,072		77.0	2.42	2,973	3,171							
Tennessee.	6-21	544,862	290,141	191,461	68.0		5,522	5,945	1,605	41,068	z2,512,500	z2,512,500		44,623	
Texas.	8-14	230,527	186,788				6,127	4,361				n3,385,571		553,690	
Vermont.	5-20	g92,831	75,238	48,606	125.0		2,616	4,326			6669,087				
Virginia.	5-21	555,807	220,736	128,404	113.0	3.82	4,854	4,873	1,609	25,692		1,468,765			
West Virginia.	6-21	210,113	142,850	91,704	99.0	4.43	53,725	4,134			423,989	423,989	15,320		
Wisconsin.	4-20	483,229	299,258	197,510	162.5	7.51	6,984	10,115	804	25,938	2,747,844	2,995,112	184,409		
Total for States.		15,128,078	9,679,675	5,743,839			187,005	280,143	12,993	560,239			6,302,048		
Arizona.	6-21	7,148	4,212	2,847	100.0										
Dakota.	5-21	12,030	8,042	3,170	88.0										
District of Columbia.	6-17	43,558	26,439	20,637	193.0	14.87	e325	433				60,385	60,385	2,225	
Idaho.	5-21		6,758				155	bb160			cc5,000				
Indiana.		dd111,444	p6,098	133,944			212	z196			ee3,634,425		186,359		
Montana.	4-21	7,070	3,970	2,506	96.0										
New Mexico.	f7-18	127,312	f5,151		f132.0		f138	f147	f81	f1,259					
Utah.	6-18	40,672	24,326	17,178	128.0		6373	517							
Washington.	6-21	b24,223	614,032	59,585	b87.5	b8,15	340	bb560	b31	b451					
Wyoming.	b7-21		b2,090	b1,287				b49							
Total for Territories.		175,457	101,118	61,154			1,696	2,610	112	6,921				188,584	
Grand total.		15,803,535	9,780,773	5,804,993			188,701	282,753	13,105	567,160				6,580,632	

^a As far as reported by State superintendents.^b In 1879.^c From rents in 1879.^d For the winter.^e Approximately.^f In white schools only.^g State appropriation.^h Private schools in public buildings.ⁱ For whites; for colored 6-16.^k In 1879; exclusive of New Orleans private schools.^l Census of 1870.^m In cities; 176 in counties.ⁿ In 1878.^p In the five civilized tribes.^o Includes revenue from other funds and private schools.^q Includes the United States deposit fund, as reported in 1878, amounting to \$4,014,521.^r United States deposit fund, as reported in 1878, ordered to be sold by the last Legislature.^s Apparently does not include interest on the United States deposit funds.^t In State and United States 4 per cent., ordered to be sold by the last Legislature.^u In 1873.^v In 1879; exclusive of Philadelphia.^w Exclusive of 1,000,000 acres of swamp land made subject to entry sale by last Legislature.^y In evening schools, 61.^z In 1877.^{aa} In the counties; 153 in cities and towns.^{bb} Number necessary to supply the schools.^{cc} Estimated average number of pupils.^{dd} In the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Creek Nations.^{ee} Funds in the five civilized tribes, whole or part interest of which is used for school purposes.^{ff} In 1875.

I have here a table which shows the condition of education in the cities of this country. I do not need to descant upon the great influence which the city population of the United States now exercises in controlling its destinies, vastly greater than that of the rural population in proportion to numbers, and vastly more dangerous, vastly more difficult to educate and prepare for the exercise of a good influence upon the destinies of the land than the rural population. In this table, as I said, is given the condition of the cities of the country. These cities are taken from all parts of the country. The percentage of school population not enrolled is one of the columns.

In the city of Selma, Ala., 50 per cent. of the school population is not enrolled; in Little Rock, Ark., 59 per cent. is not enrolled; in Oakland, Cal., 26 per cent. is not enrolled; in Sacramento 21 per cent. is not enrolled; in San Francisco 29 per cent. is not enrolled; in Jacksonville, Fla., 42 per cent. not enrolled; in Atlanta, Ga., 66 per cent. not enrolled. I find difficulty in running my eye across the numerous columns, so I will read the percentages which apply to the various cities, which Senators can pick out at their leisure: 42, 21, 66, 61, 57, 57 again, 51, 48, 43, 35, 61, 51, 32, 68, 57, and so on down through this lamentable column. This indicates the status of education in some of the cities of the country and of the correspondingly great danger which exists there to our institutions.

There is hardly an important election in this country, nor has there been for years, that has not been controlled by one great city, the city of New York, for that city has controlled that State, and that State has controlled the decision of the Union; and so with every State it is almost universally the fact that some one city, or at all events the city population, controls the result, and the ignorance in a city so susceptible to adverse influence comes thus to control the politics of this country.

CONDITION OF EDUCATION IN THE CITIES.

Table prepared at the request of Hon. H. W. BLAIR, by the Bureau of Education, showing the total population, school population, enrollment, average attendance, total number of teachers, length of school year in days, number of pupils or children of school age not attending school, per cent. of school population enrolled in schools, per cent. of school population not enrolled in school in eighty-six cities (census of 1880).

Cities.	Population.	School population.	Enrollment.	Average attendance.	Total number of teachers.	Length of school year in days.	Number of pupils not attending.	Per cent. of school population enrolled.	Per cent. of school population not enrolled.
Mobile, Ala.	29,132		4,659	4,014	125	172			
Selma, Ala.	7,529	1,757	882	717	14		875	50	50
Little Rock, Ark.	13,138	6,169	2,503	1,655	33	180	3,666	41	59
Oakland, Cal.	34,555	8,108	5,996	5,067	129	206	2,112	74	26
Sacramento, Cal.	21,420	4,943	3,895		75	200	1,018	79	21
San Francisco, Cal.	233,959	53,892	38,320	28,150	686	211	15,572	71	29
Denver, Colo.	35,629	5,700	3,210	1,953	65	190	2,490	56	44
Bridgeport, Conn.	29,148	6,641	5,229	3,529	91	210	1,412	79	21
Hartford, Conn.	42,015	9,653	7,612	4,886	140	201	2,040	79	21
New Haven, Conn.	62,882	13,897	11,897	7,931	230	200	2,000	86	14
Wilmington, Del.	42,478		7,043	4,472	115	207			
Georgetown and Washington, D. C.	159,871	27,142	15,728	12,508	259	203	11,414	58	42
Jacksonville, Fla.	7,650	1,011	804		17	176	207	79	21
Key West, Fla.	9,890	3,415	1,168	823	17	240	2,247	34	66
Atlanta, Ga.	37,409	10,500	4,100	2,609	68	200	6,400	39	61
Augusta, Ga.	21,891	9,366	4,127		32	183	5,339	43	57
Chicago, Ill.	502,185	137,035	59,562	42,375	896	200	77,473	43	57
Peoria, Ill.	29,259	9,670	4,761	3,386	76	200	4,409	49	51
Indianapolis, Ind.	75,056	26,789	13,938	8,925	219	200	11,853	52	48
Terre Haute, Ind.	26,042	8,096	4,128	2,975	78	200	3,958	57	43
Des Moines, Iowa.	22,408	3,576	2,322	1,562	41	190	1,254	65	35
Dubuque, Iowa.	22,254	9,476	3,686	2,555	71	200	5,790	39	61
Leavenworth, Kans.	16,546	6,257	3,060	2,154	34	180	3,197	49	51
Topeka, Kans.	15,452	2,816	1,935	1,607	30	180	881	68	32
Covington, Ky.	29,720	10,094	3,286	2,485	60	198	6,809	32	68
Louisville, Ky.	123,758	46,587	10,990	13,498	325	215	26,597	43	57
New Orleans, La.	216,090	56,947	17,886	15,190	407	208	39,061	31	69
Bangor, Me.	16,856	5,479	3,120	2,458	71	204	2,359	55	45
Lewiston, Me.	19,083	5,974	3,558	2,061	76	187	2,416	60	40
Portland, Me.	33,810	10,660	6,797	4,347	128	200	3,863	64	36
Baltimore, Md.	332,313	86,961	48,066	29,961	822	186	38,895	55	45
Boston, Mass.	362,839	57,703	59,768	46,130	1,201	206	2,065	a103	
Lawrence, Mass.	39,151	6,865	4,800	4,232	118	200	2,065	70	30
Lowell, Mass.	59,475	9,121	12,211	6,045	160		3,090	a134	
Worcester, Mass.	58,291	10,988	11,452	7,913	218	200	464	a104	
Detroit, Mich.	116,340	39,467	15,719	10,818	250	200	23,748	40	60
Grand Rapids, Mich.	32,016	9,784	5,727	3,590	106	200	4,057	58	42
Minneapolis, Minn.	46,887	12,806	6,142	4,248	120	200	6,664	48	52
St. Paul, Minn.	41,473		4,338	3,030	96	200			
Vicksburg, Miss.	11,814	3,000	1,196		21		1,804	39	61
Kansas City, Mo.	55,785	11,325	5,259	3,146	62	200	6,066	46	54
St. Joseph, Mo.	32,431	8,908	3,820	2,579	58	200	5,088	43	57
St. Louis, Mo.	250,518	106,372	55,780	36,449	1,044	200	50,592	52	48
Omaha, Nebr.	30,518	7,381	3,716		57	200	3,665	50	50
Dover, N. H.	11,687	2,350	1,880	1,436	46	180	470	80	20
Manchester, N. H.	32,630	4,774	4,350	2,818	86	190	424	91	9
Nashua, N. H.	13,397	2,072	2,526	1,630	52	180	454	a121	
Portsmouth, N. H.	9,690	2,251	1,891		35	200	300	62	38
Jersey City, N. J.	120,722	41,226	22,776	12,905	328	204	18,450	55	45
Newark, N. J.	136,508	41,935	19,778	11,100	270	210	22,457	46	54
Paterson, N. J.	51,031	13,672	7,901	4,750	142	200	5,571	58	42
Albany, N. Y.	90,758	35,411	14,049	9,175	229	210	21,362	40	60
Brooklyn, N. Y.	566,663	181,083	96,663	52,677	1,315	205	84,720	53	47
Buffalo, N. Y.	155,134	56,000	18,606	14,555	439	201	37,394	33	67
New York, N. Y.	1,206,209	385,000	270,176	132,720	3,357	204	114,824	70	30
Rochester, N. Y.	89,366	37,000	13,869	8,250	230	200	23,131	37	63
Wilmington, N. C.	17,350	4,921	3,666				4,053	18	82
Cincinnati, Ohio.	255,139	87,618	36,121	27,279	671	225	51,497	41	59
Cleveland, Ohio.	160,116	49,256	24,262	16,807	596	196	24,994	49	51
Columbus, Ohio.	51,647	14,662	7,902	5,953	149	200	6,760	54	46
Dayton, Ohio.	38,678	11,660	6,114	4,527	125		5,546	52	48
Toledo, Ohio.	50,137	14,898	7,615	4,739	125	200	7,233	51	49
Portland, Oregon.	17,577	4,669	2,650	1,956	46	200	2,019	57	43
Allegheny, Pa.	78,682		11,610	8,287	202	193			
Philadelphia, Pa.	877,170		105,541	94,145	2,295	207			
Pittsburgh, Pa.	156,389		26,937	17,387	526				
Scranton, Pa.	45,850	19,800	10,174	6,861	169	220	9,626	51	49
Newport, R. I.	15,693	3,419	2,580	1,808	53	198	839	75	25
Providence, R. I.	104,857	19,108	13,993	9,630	289		5,115	73	27
Charleston, S. C.	49,984	12,727	7,284		91	197	5,433	57	43
Columbia, S. C.	10,036				32				
Chattanooga, Tenn.	12,892	3,061	2,185	1,382	30	180	876	71	29
Knoxville, Tenn.	9,693	2,100	1,509	930	26	200	591	72	28
Memphis, Tenn.	33,592	9,011	4,105	2,889	63	151	4,906	45	55
Nashville, Tenn.	43,350	12,460	6,098	4,299	96	190	6,362	49	51
Houston, Tex.	16,513	2,746	1,756	1,172	23	160	990	64	36
San Antonio, Tex.	20,550	3,022	1,584	934	22	205	1,438	52	48
Burlington, Vt.	11,365				1,566				
Rutland, Vt.	12,149				2,395	64			
Norfolk, Va.	21,966	6,695	1,613	1,117	26	210	5,082	24	76
Petersburg, Va.	21,656	7,417	1,985	1,494	28	174	5,434	27	73
Richmond, Va.	63,600	21,536	5,821	4,778	129	198	15,715	27	73
Madison, Wis.	10,324	3,517	1,939	1,745	34	185	1,578	55	45
Milwaukee, Wis.	115,587	37,742	17,085	11,149	239		20,657	45	55
Oshkosh, Wis.	11,748	5,874	2,217	2,017	53		3,657	38	62
	8,300,081	2,052,923	1,302,776	858,533	21,672		750,147		

a More than the school population. This is due to the fact that they are allowed to attend school after the school age established by law.

Average attendance about two-thirds of enrollment or one-third of population of school age.

Thirty-four cities 50 per cent. and upward not enrolled at all.

I have before me some further observations, which I will perhaps read, bearing upon this subject. The total population of the country, by the census of 1880, was 50,155,783. The table shows a school population of 15,303,535, of whom 9,780,773 are enrolled in the public schools, 567,160 in private schools, with an average attendance in the public

schools of 5,804,993. The average attendance in private schools is not known.

The column giving the different school ages in different States and Territories upon which the return of school population is based indicates that the whole number of the children who are of suitable age to

receive instruction is much more than 15,303,535. In Texas, for instance, the school period is from eight to fourteen years, and her total is only 230,527, while her population is 1,591,749. In Tennessee, where the school period is from six to twenty-one, a much preferable rule, and the whole population is 1,542,359, the school population is 545,862, or two and one-third times that of Texas, although there can be no doubt that families are quite as large in the latter as in the former State. Besides this, and taking into account the increase since the census from natural causes and from immigration, we believe it to be a low estimate which places the whole school population of the country at 18,000,000.

Coming particularly to the cities: eighty-six cities contain 8,300,081 inhabitants, or nearly one-sixth of the total population of the country. As a rule the school facilities are better in cities than in rural portions of the country, and these great centers of population are supposed to more immediately influence the course of affairs. And as we are constantly pointing pathetically at the unfortunate South, so we of the all-wise, all-perfect, all-conquering North may well study the condition of our cities, which are as great a source of danger as the ignorant rural population of the South.

These cities contain an aggregate school population of 2,052,923, of whom 1,302,776, or three-fifths, are enrolled; that is, are more or less instructed during the school year, while only 858,533, or two-fifths, fully avail themselves of the advantages provided, and more than one-third never enter the school-room at all. Some of these may attend private schools, but not a large proportion, for the whole number of pupils in private schools of the 15,303,535 in the country is only 567,160.

The average attendance is about two-thirds of the enrollment, or one-third of the whole number who should attend.

In thirty-four of these cities from 50 to 82 per cent. of the children are not enrolled at all. They derive their information from some other sources. They will never know how to read or write.

Some of these undoubtedly attend school for limited periods and some of them may have ceased to attend school. But in the enrollment the school age is fixed upon the supposition that the education between those ages is necessary in order that the children of the country be sufficiently educated to discharge the duties of life. We well know that the education our children receive is not such as to make them over-intelligent even under the most favorable circumstances.

New York has a school population of 385,000, of whom 270,000 are enrolled, 114,000 are not enrolled at all, and the average attendance is but 132,000.

The average attendance in Cincinnati is 27,000, less than one-third the whole number, while 51,000 are not enrolled at all. It does not relieve this dark picture to say that these must be in private schools, for out of the school population of the entire State, numbering 1,043,320, only 28,650 are in private schools. Of these, probably not more than 10,000 can be found in Cincinnati. Yet Cincinnati is one of the best of our great cities, and Ohio is a model State.

Chicago enrolls less than half—43 per cent.—of her children in the public schools; less than one-third are habitually in school.

St. Louis has a school population of 106,000; 55,000 are enrolled; 36,000 is the average attendance.

Milwaukee has 38,000 children of school age; the average attendance is 11,000; 20,000, or 55 per cent., are not even enrolled.

Wilmington, N. C., has an enrollment of 866, or 18 per cent., while 82 per cent. of the children of that city would appear to be habitually absent from school.

New Orleans has a school population of 57,000. The average attendance is 15,000, while 39,000 is the average absence. The whole State of Louisiana has but 4,404 pupils in private schools, no doubt increased somewhat at this time.

But it is useless to specify these deadly instances. The cities of our country have been our pride. Behold the record. The revelations of the census ought to overwhelm us with shame and stimulate every power of the national intellect and command every dollar in the Treasury or within reach of the taxing power to provide a remedy equal to the terrible disease.

Five millions of our people over ten years of age can not read; six and one-fourth millions can not write. In eighteen States, including two Territories, more than 13 per cent., and in eleven more than 25 per cent., can not write. In fifteen States and Territories more than 11 per cent. of the white population over ten years of age can not write, varying in these from 11 to 45 per cent. Illiteracy among the colored population varies from 13 to 70 per cent. The percentages of illiteracy among the whites vary in different subdivisions from less than 2 per cent. in Wyoming, where it is the least, to over 45 per cent. in New Mexico, where it is the largest. An inspection of this table not only demonstrates the great necessity everywhere, but that necessity is most pressing where its ability to meet its requirements is least, making assistance from a central power indispensable.

The nation is a whole. As such it must act; as such it is to be saved or lost. In this battle for its life the whole line must be maintained and advanced. Re-enforcements must be sent to the weakest parts. Because they are the weakest is the reason that help is wanted. If they were strong, no re-enforcements would be needed. Nor does it change

the duty and necessity, even if there be forces, unless they fight. They must still be aroused to duty, for the work must be done. The evil is the same whether the battle be lost for one cause or for another. But in this struggle we believe there is as great danger to the future of the country from the Northern cities as from the Southern States.

In both help is imperatively needed, and it must be given where it is most needed and that immediately. The only reasonable test is, for the present at least, that of illiteracy, and not of population. As a permanent rule, after conditions are once equalized, the latter will be the more just. But once thoroughly educated it is to be hoped that the several States will take care of themselves. To deny them aid in the present emergency is as though a general should march his reserves to the support of his unassailed positions, leaving his already broken lines to take care of themselves. Such a commander would find it difficult to excuse himself by saying that the articles of war required every soldier to do his duty or every division and corps to defeat the enemy. It is as a whole that battles are lost or won and that nations are lost or saved.

It may be conceded that every State and Territory should educate its children so far as it has the power, but when that fails, upon the same principle that individual citizens pay taxes for the common good according to their ability to pay, and not their personal needs for protection, or the number of their children or dependents, must the whole people see to the provision of whatever funds are required for the general education where otherwise taxation to any locality would become unduly oppressive.

I have a recent table prepared by Dr. Harris, the Commissioner of Education, from the most recent intelligence in possession of the country bearing upon the existing state of education. I will call attention to the last two columns in the table, which show the relative expenditure in the different States in the year 1880 and at the present time. It shows in many of the States an increase of expenditure, in many of the Southern States as well as of the Northern States.

Mr. GEORGE. The expenditure per capita or in the aggregate?

Mr. BLAIR. The ages of six and fourteen are the ages given here. The table does not reveal it, and I am somewhat at a loss to know how they may have had the data from which to prepare the table. As it is, it is in the best possible condition for those who object to the passage of the bill. The per capita expenditure, for instance, in Alabama, for, as I suppose, the children who attend school by the census of 1880, was \$1.33. By this table that is given under this head, "Expenditure for school purposes per capita of population between six and fourteen." The office could not have been in possession of the necessary data to ascertain the expenditure per capita between the age of six and fourteen in the year 1880, because such data did not exist, to my knowledge.

The school age in Alabama is, perhaps, four to eighteen. I do not remember it, but it was not between six and fourteen. That was the school age in a single State or in one or two States. They now make their calculations in the Bureau with reference to a uniform age of from six to fourteen in all the States. In Alabama, in 1880, the expenditure per capita would appear to be \$1.33. If it was per capita between the ages of six and fourteen at that time it would have been a very considerably increased amount; but taking it at \$1.33 since that time the expenditure has increased, if it be an increase; so that between the ages of six and fourteen the expenditure per capita is \$2.03, which, as you see, is an apparent increase of 70 cents per child.

In Arizona at that time, in 1880, it was \$12.07; in Arkansas, \$1.31; it is now \$3.27. The expenditure then in California was \$20.90, and it is now \$25.37 for those between six and fourteen. So you will find passing down this column that in the Southern States at the present time the expenditure per capita, as it has been figured by Dr. Curry, is some \$3.82, less than \$4, while the expenditure in the Northern States per capita is an average of over \$15.

Mr. REAGAN. Is that per capita per scholar?

Mr. BLAIR. Per capita, as I understand it, of those actually educated or enrolled in the schools. It is given here. You can make as much out of it as I can. The expenditure in California for those between six and fourteen years of age is to-day \$25.37; in Alabama it is \$2.03, and in Texas it is \$5.65, or one-fifth of the expenditure in California.

Mr. REAGAN. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. BLAIR. Certainly.

Mr. REAGAN. I have in my hand a letter from the superintendent of education of my State showing that the expenditure was a little over \$13 for those who attend school.

Mr. BLAIR. I do not know what the superintendent's showing may be. I know that the teachers can not get their pay down there anyway; and I do not believe the report. Here are the official data of the Bureau of Education. I have letters and much information from teachers and others in the State of Texas, which do not comport with any proposition to the effect that education is at all general throughout that State.

Mr. REAGAN. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him again?

Mr. BLAIR. Certainly.

Mr. REAGAN. I see that I was mistaken in the statement I gave.

Mr. BLAIR. I presumed so.

Mr. REAGAN. It is \$11.12 per capita for such as go to school.

Mr. BLAIR. Does that statement show how many do not go to school?

Mr. REAGAN. It is \$1.16 per capita of the population of the State.

Mr. BLAIR. That would make it about \$5, just about what this table gives it.

Mr. REAGAN. It is \$5.90 for the ages between six and fourteen.

Mr. BLAIR. That is what this table says.

Mr. REAGAN. On the average daily attendance it is \$9.37.

Mr. BLAIR. That is to say, the daily attendance is not more than two-thirds of the enrollment, and the enrollment is about 50 per cent. of the entire number that ought to go to school.

Mr. REAGAN. The total expenditure per capita of the average daily attendance is \$11.12.

Mr. EDMUND. That is for each scholar?

Mr. REAGAN. Eleven dollars and twelve cents was the average cost for the scholars in daily attendance.

Mr. EDMUND. For each scholar?

Mr. REAGAN. For each scholar.

Mr. EDMUND. That can not be true.

Mr. BLAIR. See how much there is—

Mr. REAGAN. Does the Senator doubt it? This is an official statement which I have just received from the superintendent of education of Texas.

THE PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPOONER in the chair). The Senator from New Hampshire has the floor and can not be interrupted without his consent.

Mr. BLAIR. His returns are less favorable than those I have given, if anything. The average is \$9. The average daily attendance will not be over two-thirds, if it is over 50 per cent., of those who are enrolled, and the enrollment will embrace only a trifle over 50 per cent. of the children who ought to be attending school. So you find the expenditure of this \$9 is among about one-fourth of the children who ought to be attending school, and 75 per cent. are getting nothing because they are not in school, and when you come to divide it among those who are between the ages of six and fourteen it is, as this table says, at the most favorable showing, not over \$5, while in California on the same basis it is \$25.37, and in all the Northern States the average on the same basis is over \$15, while the average upon the same basis throughout the South is less than \$4.

Mr. EDMUND. Mr. President—

THE PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Vermont?

Mr. BLAIR. Certainly.

Mr. EDMUND. I think there must be some misunderstanding between Senators here as to these tables per capita. I understood my friend from Texas to say that the tables he had showed that the average cost per capita for average daily attendance was \$9.37.

Mr. BLAIR. No, that is for the year, as I understand it.

Mr. EDMUND. Ah! for the year.

Mr. BLAIR. That is the total reckoning of average daily attendance. That is a certain number of the comparatively few who are enrolled, perhaps 60 per cent. of those enrolled; the average daily attendance of those enrolled is so many. Now, dividing the total expenditure of the State among those, that average, which is, of course, an imaginary quantity, because it may be one child to-day and another child to-morrow, but suppose that just that number attended all the time, they would get \$9 apiece for their education the whole year round.

Mr. EDMUND. That is another thing.

Mr. BLAIR. That is what that table is which Mr. REAGAN presents.

Mr. EDMUND. In other words, let me see if my friend from Texas understands me.

Mr. REAGAN. Let me state it. It is \$11.12 a year. That is for the average daily attendance.

Mr. EDMUND. Yes; for a year. Then in Texas it costs \$11.12 to send a particular child to school for the whole time in the year that schools are held. Do I understand it correctly that way?

Mr. REAGAN. Certainly; that is it.

Mr. EDMUND. That is all perfectly satisfactory to me. That is not very bad. I could not send my children to school in Vermont for that price.

Mr. BLAIR. If you did not send more than one or two out of a dozen it would not be a very good education for the Edmunds family, I imagine.

Mr. EDMUND. No; but I have not a dozen; and I could not go in on that wave, as fishermen say.

Mr. BLAIR. Texas has got the dozen and goes in on that wave. Here are States where the expenditure for the year is, for instance, \$7.61, \$4.20, \$6.16, \$5.65 (that is Texas), \$2.54, \$1.75, \$1.88, and others \$22, \$25, \$23, and so on, and \$2.04, \$4.34, \$17.16, that being the expenditure if we divide it among the population in different States between the ages of six and fourteen. That is this table, prepared by the Bureau at my request, but this will be before Senators, and I will look upon anything that attracts the attention of Senators to these alarming figures as a perfect godsend, and I wish Senators would interrupt me as I am going along.

Comparison of population, expenditure, and taxation in 1880 and 1887-'88 (latest returns).

State or Territory.	Ages for enumeration of school population.	School population in—		Expenditure for school purposes.		Assessed value of all taxable property.		Average rate of taxation per dollar for all purposes in—	Average rate of taxation per dollar for schools in—	Expenditure for school purposes per capita of school population in—		Expenditure for school purposes per capita of population in—		
		1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.			1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.	
Alabama	7-21	388,003	445,551	\$375,465	\$712,808	\$122,867,223	\$214,000,000	\$0.016	\$0.0011	\$0.0026	\$0.96	\$1.46	\$1.33	c\$2.03
Arizona	6-18	7,197	10,303	61,172	130,212	9,270,214	22,000,000	.051	.0057	.50	11.66	12.07		
Arkansas	6-21	247,547	388,165	238,056	901,191	86,409,364	148,259,654	.021	.0022	.0065	0.96	2.32	1.31	3.27
California	5-17	215,978	270,500	2,864,571	4,387,527	584,578,036	955,455,839	.021	.0046	.0048	13.26	16.22	20.90	25.37
Colorado	6-21	35,566	76,445	305,527	1,152,412	74,471,693	168,812,247	.028	.0045	.0062	11.12	15.08	16.45	
Connecticut	4-16	140,235	154,932	1,408,376	1,813,823	327,177,388	349,725,773	.016	.0038	.0044	10.04	11.71	14.54	17.09
Dakota	7-20	30,242	116,129	124,483	1,790,968	20,321,530	161,420,974	.023	.0060	.0110	4.11	15.42	5.75	19.94
Delaware	6-21	35,459	443,538	207,281	269,523	59,951,643		.010	.0026	.585	6.19	7.75	69.20	
District of Columbia	6-17	43,538	51,500	438,567	800,233	99,401,787	127,214,025	.014	.0048	.0063	10.07	15.54	14.23	21.51
Florida	4-21	88,677	(f)	114,895	484,110	30,933,309	82,600,976	.019	.0034	.0055	1.30		1.94	5.87
Georgia	6-18	461,016	560,281	471,029	g751,662	239,472,599		.013	.0021	.02	1.36	1.37	1.96	
Idaho	5-21	9,115	20,130	38,812	138,663	6,440,876	21,288,392	.030	.0074	.0063	4.26	6.89	7.92	9.31
Illinois	5-21	1,010,851	1,118,472	7,631,942	10,279,374	786,616,394	784,911,874	.024	.0086	.0120	7.45	9.19	12.44	15.66
Indiana	6-21	703,558	756,989	4,491,850	5,255,083	727,815,131	831,297,368	.014	.0037	.0038	6.38	6.94	11.26	12.32
Iowa	5-21	588,556	639,248	4,921,248	6,087,093	334,671,251	505,728,571	.025	.0106	.0107	8.39	9.52	15.00	17.16
Kansas	5-21	340,647	532,010	1,818,387	4,703,643	180,891,680	353,237,323	.027	.0079	.0103	5.34	8.84	8.68	
Kentucky	6-20	545,161	641,638	1,069,030	a1,754,107	250,563,971	a43,491,690	.014	.0026	.0036	1.96	2.73	2.99	a4.34
Louisiana	6-18	273,845	g355,603	455,758	g514,270	180,162,489	g211,925,751	.027	.0028	.0023	1.66	1.53	2.23	g2.04
Maine	4-21	214,656	211,980	1,067,991	1,238,898	235,978,716	a235,598,888	.021	.0065	.0044	4.98	5.84	10.27	12.08
Maryland	6-21	316,182	(h)	1,544,367	1,828,178	497,307,675	478,526,611	.010	.0024	.0033	4.88		8.64	9.19
Massachusetts	5-15	307,321	359,504	4,980,900	6,918,479	1,584,756,803	1,932,548,807	.015	.0027	.0030	16.22	19.24	18.88	23.42
Michigan	5-20	506,221	a619,979	3,109,915	a730,665	517,666,359	a945,450,000	.016	.0047	.0038	6.10	7.63	10.50	a13.57
Minnesota	5-21	289,028	d416,550	1,706,114	3,844,684	258,028,687	d550,000,000	.015	.0032	.0047	5.90	9.23	11.16	16.64
Mississippi	5-21	426,689	471,352	830,705	a839,797	110,628,129		.021	.0030		1.95	1.78	3.21	a2.91
Missouri	6-20	723,484	a838,812	3,152,178	a357,936	532,795,804	a701,808,503	.019	.0040	.0057	4.36	5.20	6.90	a8.31
Montana	4-21	7,070	23,165	68,002	a288,575	18,609,802	a60,200,000	.021	.0037	.0048	9.62	12.46	15.23	a22.63
Nebraska	5-21	142,348	298,006	1,137,993	3,038,091	90,585,782		.030	.0087		7.99	10.19	12.71	16.85
Nevada	6-18	10,592	9,748	144,245	a128,285	29,291,459	26,247,018	.029	.0028		13.62	13.16	19.40	a18.09
New Hampshire	5-21	60,899	(f)	565,339	686,491	164,755,181		.016	.0031		9.28		11.61	13.28
New Jersey	5-18	330,683	a374,011	1,873,465	a2,665,938	572,518,361	a586,917,380	.015	.0030	.0043	5.67	7.13	9.37	a11.51
New Mexico	7-18	40,415	(h)	28,973		11,363,406		.011			0.71		1.24	
New York	5-21	1,641,173	1,772,938	10,296,377	14,980,841	2,651,940,006	3,469,190,945	.021	.0037	.0040	6.28	8.48	12.29	16.65
North Carolina	6-21	459,324	580,819	376,062	700,000	156,100,202	210,035,453	.012	.0020	.0027	1.82	1.21	1.24	1.88
Ohio	6-21	1,082,976	1,097,345	7,704,449	9,194,624	1,584,360,500	1,732,058,796	.016	.0044	.0054	7.11	9.03	12.64	15.42
Oregon	4-20	-59,615	86,574	314,017	670,896	52,522,084	86,000,000	.021	.0041	.0032	5.27	7.75	9.77	14.26
Pennsylvania	6-21	1,422,377	(h)	7,369,682	11,021,991	1,683,459,016		.016	.0042	.518		9.12	11.89	
Rhode Island	5-15	52,273	64,395	526,112	825,072	232,536,673		.010	.0019	10.06	12.81	12.35	17.17	
South Carolina	6-18	297,303	(h)	324,629	a430,689	133,560,135	141,986,154	.013	.014	7.31	9.03	3.02	1.75	

* Necessary data not available. ^a Statistics of 1886-'87. ^b Approximately. ^c Amount of receipts. ^d Estimated. ^e Statistics of 1885-'86. ^f Census imperfect. ^g Statistics of 1887. ^h No census taken.

Comparison of population, expenditure, and taxation in 1880 and 1887-'88 (latest returns)—Continued.

State or Territory.	Ages for enumeration of school population	School population in—		Expenditure for school purposes.		Assessed value of all taxable property.		Average rate of taxation per dollar for all purposes in—	Average rate of taxation per dollar for schools in—	Expenditure for school purposes per capita of school population in—		Expenditure for school purposes per capita of population 6-14 in—			
		1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.			1880.	1887-'88.	1880.	1887-'88.		
Tennessee.....	6-21	544,862	a640,014	\$744,180	b\$1,023,803	\$211,778,538	\$236,841,184	30.013	.....	\$0,0041	\$1.37	\$1.60	\$2,17	\$2,51	
Texas.....	8-15	311,567	528,110	753,346	2,778,172	320,364,515	685,000,000	.014	.....	.0029	2.42	5.26	2.15	5.65	
Utah.....	6-18	40,672	53,953	132,194	24,270	24,775,279	46,379,073	.017	.....	\$0,0043	.0035	3.25	4.53	4.27	6.16
Vermont.....	5-20	99,463	(d)	446,217	650,392	86,806,775	a157,192,263	.020	.....	.0048	.0033	4.49	8.21	11.93	.....
Virginia.....	5-21	555,807	e810,271	946,109	1,558,233	308,455,135	339,342,723	.015	.....	.0041	.0041	1.70	2.53	2.91	4.20
Washington.....	6-21	22,667	a47,431	114,379	305,365	23,810,693	56,177,453	.021	.....	.0044	.0054	5.05	6.44	8.58	a10.17
West Virginia.....	6-21	210,113	256,350	707,553	1,234,578	139,622,705	163,863,088	.014	.....	.0050	.0071	3.37	4.82	5.17	7.61
Wisconsin.....	4-20	483,229	567,702	2,230,772	3,490,010	438,971,751	e498,723,843	.013	.....	.0050	.0072	4.63	6.15	8.68	10.78
Wyoming.....	7-31	4,112	(d)	22,120	f118,908	13,621,829	32,089,613	.016	.....	.0005	5.38	.....	9.02	g11.86	.....

* Necessary data not available. a Statistics of 1886-'87. b Some counties not reported. c Approximately. d No census taken. e Statistics of 1885-'86. f Statistics of 1886-'87; amount of receipts. g Estimated.

I have made an estimate of the additional public-school plant at once required by the country. I have done this on former occasions, and I have modified it to suit the present conditions as nearly as I well could. I have a table which has been before the Senate formerly, prepared from school statistics of the several States and Territories for the year 1881, showing the number of youth not enrolled in school, the expense of supplying them with necessary school-houses and teachers and text-books for a school of three months in length for the first year.

The Senate will observe that I am now undertaking to deal with those who are in utter darkness, who have no schools and who are not enrolled, for every child who goes inside a school-house has his name put down and is enrolled, and it appears upon this enrollment, which is the basis of many of these calculations. As is shown by the census, there were, in 1880, in this country, 6,030,936 children of school age who were not enrolled.

Mr. ALLISON. Not attending school at all?

Mr. BLAIR. Not attending school at all between the school ages. The number of school-houses and teachers required for those not enrolled is 120,567 school-houses and teachers, one teacher to a house. Here is an estimate of the cost of school-houses required, which is \$36,170,100. The cost of qualifying teachers would be \$30,141,850. It gives them here a normal-school term of one year. The cost of teachers' wages for three months, the first proposed school the first year after this new plant is put in operation, would be \$10,854,930. The

cost of text-books would be \$180,782. The total cost of school-houses, preparation, pay of teachers, and school-books is an aggregate of \$77,347,662; that is, to provide a school-house which is not to cost over \$300, to provide a teacher who is to have one year at a normal school and to pay him three months' wages, to buy text-books at \$180,782, and to give three months' schooling one-fourth part of the year to this un instructed mass of children, these six millions not enrolled anywhere. This upon the returns of 1881.

As I said before, some of those not enrolled in the school at a given time may have attended formerly, may have attended at another time, but the fact is that of those actually enrolled not over two-thirds attend, and here is this great surplausage beyond that who do not attend at all; so that it can not be claimed that there is not needed for the actual use of the childhood of the country between the school ages at least the additional expenditure which is here calculated for.

In this enrollment a large number attend school who are beyond the school age, which carries the enrollment above the total school population, so that the absence of those of school age does not appear, and in the actual enrollment many who are beyond the age of attendance according to the statute are included. This calculation allows one teacher to each 50 pupils, allows one school-house at a cost of \$300 to 50 pupils, and allows one year at a normal school at a cost of \$250. This is a calculation which I have worked and labored with myself, so that I have some confidence in it, and I think it is pertinent to this case, though it applies to the year 1881.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC-SCHOOL PLANT AT ONCE REQUIRED BY THE COUNTRY.

Table drawn from returns of school statistics from the several States and Territories for the year 1881, showing number of youth not enrolled in school, and expense of supplying them with necessary school-houses and teachers and text-books for school of three-months length for first year.

States and Territories.	No. of school age not enrolled.	No. of school-houses and teachers required.	Cost of school-houses required.	Cost of qualifying teachers.	Wages of teachers for three months.	Cost of text-books.	Total cost of school-houses, preparation, pay of teachers, and school-books.
Alabama.....	246,450	a4,929	b\$1,478,700	c\$1,232,250	d\$443,610	e\$7,395	\$3,161,953
Arkansas.....	177,097	3,482	1,044,600	870,500	313,380	5,223	2,233,703
California.....	47,382	945	283,500	235,250	85,050	1,417	606,217
Colorado.....	14,804	296	88,800	74,000	26,640	444	189,884
Connecticut.....	24,364	457	146,100	121,750	43,530	730	312,410
Delaware.....	3,163	163	48,900	40,750	15,570	244	105,464
Florida.....	49,462	987	256,100	216,750	88,830	1,485	633,165
Georgia.....	216,819	4,336	1,300,800	1,084,000	390,240	6,504	2,781,544
Illinois.....	300,595	6,012	1,803,600	1,503,000	541,080	9,018	3,856,698
Indiana.....	210,488	4,209	1,262,700	1,052,250	378,810	6,313	2,700,073
Iowa.....	163,217	3,224	967,200	800,000	293,160	4,836	2,071,196
Kansas.....	99,145	1,983	594,900	485,750	178,470	2,974	1,272,094
Kentucky.....	315,198	6,364	1,891,200	1,576,000	567,380	9,456	4,044,016
Louisiana.....	209,044	4,181	1,254,300	1,045,250	376,290	6,271	2,682,111
Maine.....	63,860	1,277	383,100	319,250	114,930	1,915	819,195
Maryland.....	160,292	3,206	961,800	801,500	288,540	4,809	2,056,649
Massachusetts.....	146,531	2,931	879,300	732,750	263,790	4,386	1,890,226
Michigan.....	123,645	2,473	741,900	618,250	222,570	3,709	1,588,429
Minnesota.....	182,675	3,653	1,095,900	913,250	328,770	5,479	2,343,399
Missouri.....	247,108	4,942	1,482,600	1,235,500	444,780	7,413	3,170,293
Nebraska.....	52,048	1,041	312,300	260,250	93,690	1,561	67,501
Nevada.....	2,204	44	13,200	11,000	3,960	66	623,226
New Hampshire.....	132,089	2,641	792,300	660,250	237,600	3,961	1,694,201
New Jersey.....	640,810	12,817	3,845,100	3,204,250	1,153,530	19,225	8,222,105
New York.....	227,356	4,547	1,364,100	1,136,750	409,230	6,820	2,916,900

a Allowing one teacher to each fifty pupils. b Allowing one school-house of a cost of \$300 to fifty pupils. c Allowing one year at a normal school at a cost of \$250. d This is the additional cost of a school of three months for the non-attending persons of school age according to the returns for 1881; other returns can be made for 1882. e This is an expense incurred by each parent, and, though not a public tax, is a part of the additional expense to be incurred by the communities.

Table drawn from returns of school statistics from the several States and Territories for the year 1881, etc.—Continued.

States and Territories.	No. of school age not enrolled.	No. of school-houses and teachers required.	Cost of school-houses required.	Cost of qualifying teachers.	Wages of teachers for three months.	Cost of text-books.	Total cost of school-houses, preparation, pay of teachers, and school-books.
Ohio	318,579	6,371	\$1,911,300	\$1,592,750	\$573,390	\$9,556	\$4,086,996
Oregon	27,143	543	162,900	135,750	48,870	814	348,334
Pennsylvania	490,628	9,812	2,943,600	2,453,000	883,080	14,718	6,294,398
Rhode Island	8,157	163	48,900	40,750	14,670	244	104,664
South Carolina	128,821	2,576	772,800	644,000	231,840	3,864	1,652,504
Tennessee	262,407	5,248	1,574,400	1,312,000	472,320	7,822	3,366,542
Texas	45,741	875	262,500	218,750	78,750	1,312	561,312
Vermont	24,817	496	148,800	124,000	44,640	744	318,184
Virginia	317,619	6,352	1,905,600	1,588,000	571,680	9,258	4,074,808
West Virginia	67,988	1,359	407,700	339,750	122,310	2,038	871,798
Wisconsin	191,236	3,324	1,147,200	956,000	344,160	5,736	2,453,096
Arizona	5,727	114	34,200	28,500	10,260	171	73,131
Dakota	13,364	267	80,100	66,750	24,030	400	171,280
District of Columbia	16,259	325	97,500	81,250	29,250	487	208,487
Idaho	1,440	29	8,700	7,250	2,610	43	18,603
Montana	4,783	95	28,500	23,750	8,550	142	60,942
New Mexico	24,500	490	147,000	122,500	41,100	735	314,335
Utah	15,581	311	93,300	77,750	27,990	466	199,506
Washington	9,145	183	54,900	45,750	16,470	274	117,394
Wyoming	1,205	24	7,200	6,100	2,160	36	15,496
Total	6,030,936	120,567	36,170,100	30,141,850	10,854,930	180,782	77,347,662

NEW PLANT REQUIRED TO-DAY.

The increase of population throughout the country since 1881 has been not less than 25 per cent., and the items of this table should be increased in at least the same proportion.

Thus at present, 1890, the aggregates should be—

Number of school age not enrolled	7,538,670
I am trying to deal with the present time.	
Number of school-houses and teachers required (one house and one teacher to fifty pupils)	150,708
Cost of school-houses required, at \$300 each	\$45,212,625
Cost of qualifying teachers, allowing one year at normal school, at \$250	37,672,062
Cost of teachers' wages for a three-months school	13,568,662
Cost of text-books	225,957
Total cost of school-houses, preparation of teachers, pay of teachers, and for school-books, for school plant, and three months' wages of teachers	96,679,306
But there should be at least a six-months instead of a three-months school, and teachers' wages should be doubled	27,137,334

Or, total for new plant required in the country and first six-months school

110,247,968

Cost of school plant alone required, excluding wages of teachers, for school children not now provided for

83,110,644

That is, eliminating the year's expenses for teachers, before the school can begin, there should be \$83,110,644 expended. The total expenditure in the South, including Missouri, last year was \$20,000,000 in the schools that now exist.

Now, as to the school plant at once required at the South, here is a table containing the same items, selecting the Southern States and excluding the Northern States upon the data attainable, of which we were in possession in the year 1881, and it gives a total of 2,873,399 children at the South not enrolled; 57,465 school-houses and teachers required for them; \$17,239,500 as the cost of building school-houses required; cost of qualifying teachers, \$14,366,250; cost of three months of school-teachers' wages, \$5,172,750; cost of school-books, \$86,148, and the total cost required in order to supply the opportunity of going to school at the South beyond the poor opportunity enjoyed by a portion of the children, \$36,864,648 at that time. The table is as follows:

THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL PLANT AT ONCE REQUIRED AT THE SOUTH.

Table drawn from the returns of school statistics from the Southern States and District of Columbia for the year 1881, showing the number of youth not enrolled in school and the expense of supplying them with the necessary school-houses and teachers and the books for a school of three months' length for the first year.

Southern States and District of Columbia.	No. of school age not enrolled in school.	No. of school-houses and teachers required for them.	Cost of building school-houses required.	Cost of qualifying teachers.	Wages of teachers for three months.	Cost of books for pupils.	Total cost of school-houses, expense of preparation of teachers, pay of teachers, and school-books.
Alabama	246,450	44,929	\$1,478,700	\$1,232,250	\$443,610	\$7,398	\$3,161,953
Arkansas	174,097	3,482	1,044,600	870,500	313,380	5,223	2,233,703
Delaware	8,163	163	48,900	40,750	15,570	244	105,464
Florida	49,362	987	296,100	246,750	88,830	1,485	633,965
Georgia	216,819	4,836	1,300,800	1,084,000	390,240	6,504	2,781,544
Kentucky	315,198	6,304	1,891,200	1,576,000	567,360	9,456	4,044,016
Louisiana	209,044	4,181	1,254,300	1,045,250	376,290	6,271	2,682,111
Maryland	160,292	3,206	961,800	801,500	288,540	4,809	2,056,649
Mississippi	182,675	3,653	1,095,900	913,250	328,770	5,479	2,343,399
Missouri	247,108	4,942	1,482,600	1,235,500	444,780	7,413	3,170,293
North Carolina	227,356	4,547	1,364,100	1,136,750	409,230	6,820	2,916,900
South Carolina	128,821	2,576	772,800	644,000	231,840	3,864	1,652,504
Tennessee	262,407	5,248	1,574,400	1,312,000	472,320	7,822	3,366,542
Texas	45,741	875	262,500	218,750	78,750	1,312	561,312
Virginia	317,619	6,352	1,905,600	1,588,000	571,680	9,528	4,074,808
West Virginia	67,988	1,359	407,700	339,750	122,310	2,038	871,798
District of Columbia	16,259	325	97,500	81,250	29,250	487	208,487
Total	2,873,399	57,465	17,239,500	14,366,250	5,172,750	86,148	36,864,648
Adding one-fourth for increase to 1890	3,603,848	71,831	21,549,375	17,957,716	6,465,937	107,685	46,080,804

^a Allowing one teacher to each fifty pupils. ^b Allowing one school-house at a cost of \$300 to fifty pupils. ^c Allowing one year at normal school, cost of \$250. ^d This is the additional cost of a school of three months for the non-attending persons of school age, according to the returns of 1881; other returns can be made for 1882. ^e This is an expense incurred by each parent, and, though not a public tax, is a part of the additional expense to be incurred by the community.

So that the total amount required at the South to-day, in order that the children may go to school at all, is \$46,080,804.

In the South proper there should be an immediate expenditure to start the necessary schools into existence, in addition to what they now have, of at least \$39,514,867

Add teachers' wages for six months instead of three, first school 12,931,874

Total for plant and six-months school for first year 52,446,741

As school advantages have not existed at the South hitherto, it can not be said that the non-enrolled of school age there have already been educated, and, as a matter of fact, the non-enrolled are very largely the children of the precise age when absence from school is most injurious. All this is not to be met by saying that the non-enrolled are in private schools, for in 1880 there were but 567,160 pupils in private schools throughout the whole country. The South now, in 1890, is expending \$16,000,000 yearly to maintain her existing schools for possibly four months. This does not include Missouri. Where are these \$52,446,741 imperatively demanded at once to come from?

This education bill gives only about \$5,000,000 in all to the South the first year, or \$7,000,000 the first year to the whole country, of which the South will not receive over \$5,000,000 at the most favorable calculation, which will not do more than to prolong existing schools for six months of the year. I repeat, where are the still remaining \$52,000,000 for the South and \$110,000,000 for the whole country to come from? Yet it is proposed to construct a new navy forthwith, and at a cost of \$350,000,000.

O Shame, where is thy blush?

Educate the world and there will be no need of a navy.

I have here some additional matter, calculations, tabulations, and a discussion of two or three pages upon a former occasion, which I think will be useful and pertinent to be considered, and so I will, with the leave of the Senate, ask that that matter be printed.

I now pass to consider the ability of the different sections to bear taxation. The ability of communities to bear taxation is not in proportion to their relative total wealth and property. But there must first be deducted as properly exempt from any imposition so much property and producing power as is necessary to subsistence, and taxation can not be sustained excepting upon the surplus remaining, if any. The valuation per capita of the New England States is \$61; of the Middle States, \$473; of the Western States, \$34; of the Territories, \$21; of the Southern States, \$15; of the colored population, not over \$5; average of whole country, \$37.

But the ability to bear taxation depends upon producing power at the time the levy is made as much as upon accumulated property, for property will not sell, and consequently can not pay unless producing forces are active.

The census shows that from 1870 to 1880, in the States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Tennessee, thirteen States, there was a net loss in valuation of \$202,888,844. In Texas there was a gain of \$170,631,586; in Georgia, \$12,253,080; North Carolina, \$25,721,580; total \$208,606,246. Consequently, the total loss of valuation in the other ten States enumerated was the enormous sum of \$411,475,090 in ten years.

Bear in mind these are the ten years during which the slaves were liberated. These were the ten years between 1870 and 1880.

Mr. MILLER, of New York. If it will not interrupt the Senator, I should like to ask him if it is not possible that that difference or shrinkage of value in some of the Southern States is accounted for by the difference in the value of money in the census reports, being currency in 1870 and gold in 1880?

Mr. BLAIR. I can not say in regard to that. That is an open question upon which everybody can draw his own inference. But during the same time in the country at large, as the Senator knows, the aggregate valuation, which undoubtedly was made upon the same substantial basis in all parts of the country, very nearly doubled. It went from sixteen billion to thirty billion dollars or more, if I recollect aright. I will not vouch for figures, but I think it was from sixteen to thirty billion dollars, the actual values. The Senator will observe, too, that in three of the States enumerated there was an actual increase, in North Carolina of \$25,000,000, in Texas of \$170,000,000, and in Georgia of \$12,000,000. I apprehend that the valuation is substantially on the same basis.

Mr. EDMUND. How do you account for it?

Mr. BLAIR. I account for it in the actual diminution in the cash value of the property in those States, if the figures are worth anything.

Mr. EDMUND. But how do you account for it?

Mr. BLAIR. From the general influences that operated in that section of the country. I think the data before the country very plainly show in most of these same States a quickening and revival in the business tendencies and in the business activity of the people and a general inclination to the investment of capital from abroad. The people are turning their attention to industrial questions, and very rapidly. The face of the South is being transformed, and the old poetic quotation will come in one of these days: the South will really bud and blossom as the rose, and that before a great while. But between the years 1870 and 1880 we all know the condition of the Southern country, and I do not think I could elucidate the subject in such a way that it would be better understood than the honorable Senator from Vermont and others already understand it.

The lack of education among the masses of the people is undoubtedly one more reason why property depreciated; perhaps the greatest reason was the absence of schools, and that was one cause why Northern emigration failed to find its home in the South rather than in the West. If there is anything that a Northern man or a Northern family wants, it is a chance to educate the children; it will not go where there are no schools. It is only primarily by the establishment of schools that that portion of the country can avail itself of the natural tendencies to immigration in that direction, either of individuals or of capital largely.

The decrease in the losing States varied from 45 to 78 per cent. I call attention to the thread of what I was saying, showing a decrease in the valuation in ten of those States of \$411,000,000. During the same ten years the increase of population was 4,006,982, which is, I suppose, at least 30 per cent. of the population of the same thirteen States in 1870.

Ignorance and poverty procreate faster than intelligence and wealth.

Again, ability to bear taxation for a certain purpose will depend upon the

other existing demands for the application of revenue. In a great section of our country the fixed capital, the houses, structures of all kinds for residence and business of every description, highways, and other means of transportation, etc., were lately destroyed by fire and sword, and when for that reason they have to be replaced or must be produced as a primary condition to existence and advancement for any reason, the taxation, such as poor and struggling communities can bear, must be greatly absorbed in these uses.

A community has certain primary physical necessities like an individual, and as he must eat before he learns to read, so the community must provide for some things even before it provides completely for the intellectual culture of its children; hence it would be expected for all these causes that the people in the Southern States would be able to pay far less for the support of common schools than other portions of the American people. Yet, as a fact, they pay in proportion to their valuation as much and in proportion to their capacity to be taxed a great deal more for the education of their children. It is not a question of effort, but of strength.

The rate per cent. of school to total taxation is, in New England, 25.2 per cent.; Middle States, 19.5 per cent.; Western States, 28.6 per cent.; Territories, 22.4 per cent.; Southern States, 20.1 per cent.; average, whole country, 22.6 per cent.

Mr. EDMUND. Do you mean on the total valuation?

Mr. BLAIR. No; the percentage of school taxation to the entire amount of taxation.

Mr. EDMUND. To a fixed ratio.

Mr. BLAIR. Taking the entire taxation of the country and dividing that taxation into groups, the New England States, the Middle States, the Western States, the Territories, and the Southern States. In New England 20.2 per cent. of all taxation is given to education, to schools.

Mr. EDMUND. That percentage of the total for all purposes?

Mr. BLAIR. Of the amount of all taxes raised and collected. For instance, where there is \$100,000 raised in any given community in New England, \$20,200 of that \$100,000 is applied to schools; in the Middle States, \$19,500 of the \$100,000 is applied to schools; in the Western States, \$28,600 is applied to schools; in the Territories, \$22,400 is applied to schools; in the Southern States, \$20,100 is applied to schools; and the average for the whole country of every \$100,000 of taxation is \$22,600. It has a very important bearing on the merits of the proposition that this table be understood.

I now proceed to consider the increase of educational expenditures required. I have not dared to make these calculations up to what I think they really should be; they are the minimum. The education of children is a business just as much as the running of a government or a line of transportation or the raising of crops. A plant is first required. The child, ignorant of his letters, is the raw material; and, in theory at least, the young man or woman instructed in the rudiments of knowledge and skilled in the primary arts for its acquisition is the manufactured article.

Falling back upon the returns of the Bureau of Education of 1881, the latest and most reliable we have, and bearing in mind all that I have said in the early part of my remarks of the increase since that time and the enlarged proportions of the problem, we are dealing with, I ask attention to the following facts:

In 1881 there were children of the schoolages in the United States not enrolled, that is, not attending at all anywhere in public or private schools, 6,030,936.

I will here state that educators complain everywhere that they lack accommodations for those who are actually enrolled. There are no school-houses for their accommodation. In fact there are not sittings for more than are enrolled anywhere. A school-house for fifty pupils can not cost less than \$300. We have, then, a necessity for increase of school-houses 120,567, and of teachers at least the same number. The houses would cost \$36,170,100; if you fit the teachers with one year of instruction, at \$250, \$30,141,850; teachers' wages for three-months school, at \$30, boarding themselves, about 50 cents per day—one-third pay of diggers of ditches and short drains—\$10,854,930; cost of books, which must be paid for by some one, \$180,782; total, \$77,347,682, to provide the plant and run it three months for the instruction of the children not now attending school at all in this country.

Taking now the seventeen Southern States, including the District of Columbia. There were not-enrolled children of school ages returned to the Bureau in the year 1881, 2,873,399; school-houses and teachers required, 57,465; cost of houses at \$300 each, \$17,239,500; cost of fitting teachers, at \$250 one year, \$14,366,250; pay for three-months school, at \$30 per month, teachers paying board, \$5,172,750; school-books, \$86,148—a total cost to provide for and instruct for three months the children not now enrolled in public or private schools \$36,864,648, of which \$31,692,998 is necessary before the schools could begin.

Now, all this done, in addition to what already exists North and South, the country would be only tolerably supplied with a school plant, the repair and reproduction of which, with constant increase of investment to perform properly the increasing educational work, must be provided for.

But it should be borne in mind that a school of three months leaves nine months in the year in which to forget what has been learned in the three. Many schools are far less in duration, and consist of but a single term during the year, some not more than three or four weeks, in fact. These averages are pernicious, inasmuch as it is like an effort to divide the crime or misery of the country according to population, and say that each person suffers 25 per cent. from cancer, or is three-fourths a lunatic or 50 per cent. a murderer.

But it is the best we can do, and in no event are we likely fully to grasp the tremendous significance of the solid facts. The schools in my opinion should be six months yearly and be divided in two terms. That is enough; and the rest of the time of youth should be given to industrial improvement and recreation.

The actual yearly expenditures of all moneys for public schools in the whole country is at this time just about \$80,000,000. I believe that to be a liberal estimate. Of this, in the sixteen Southern States, with the District of Columbia, there may be \$14,000,000. In the year 1881 it was \$13,359,784, as returned to the Commissioner of Education. The schools average about three months yearly.

If we deduct the \$14,000,000 from \$80,000,000 we have remaining as the expenditure in the rest of the country \$66,000,000. As these Southern States have one-third the total population, in order to that section upon an equality of privilege with the rest there should be, instead of \$14,000,000, a yearly expenditure of \$33,000,000 for her enrolled children, and none of these calculations makes any provision for children not enrolled at all.

It is too low an estimate to say that in the North there should be an expenditure of \$100,000,000 at once to increase school facilities, provide and qualify teachers for their work, and at least as much more in the South, or in the whole country, \$200,000,000. Upon the present basis of expenditure in the North there would be \$100,000,000 annually paid for the support of public schools in the whole country. If one-third the children are now unenrolled and unprovided for, there should be an increase in yearly expenditure of \$50,000,000 on their account. This would make the annual cost of our public schools only \$150,000,000, and would give to all the children of the whole country but six months' training each year, and to teachers only the pay of common laborers, or less.

I also embrace this fitting opportunity to say that I fully believe that the States will everywhere disburse the moneys received under this bill, if it becomes a law, in good faith and with as sacred regard to the demands of prudence and honor in one section of the country as in the other. For a year or two there may be some possible confusion in setting up and testing machinery, but in the existing condition of the public mind the better way is to give outright to the

States and hold them, as they desire to be held, to an undivided responsibility, to be redeemed upon their honor. We shall not trust to that honor in vain.

Expenditure of 1880 and at present time in the Northern and Southern States compared, according to the latest returns.

The total school expenditure for the whole country for the year 1887-'88, the last of which we have returns, was, by Commissioner Dawson's report \$122,455,252

In the Southern States \$16,576,365
Including Missouri 4,357,636
20,934,636

In all Northern and Western States and Territories 101,510,616

These Southern States, including Missouri, have about three-eighths of the children requiring instruction in the whole country.

They have very poor school-houses, furniture, apparatus, and teach-

ers, and consequently money is far less profitably spent there than it otherwise would be.

A large proportion, one-third certainly, Dr. Curry says nearly one-half, are not in attendance at all. The schools are very short compared with those of the North. Under all these disadvantages the Southern three-eighths of our children have not exceeding one-sixth of the money. If the expenditure for the whole country were at the same rate as for the Northern and Western five-eighths, the total present expenditure would be \$160,000,000, of which the South would have \$60,000,000 instead of \$20,000,000, which is the amount her children now receive, including the great State of Missouri; that is to say, three times the amount which they are now receiving.

I will ask that there here be inserted a table, which is in the educational Report of the Commissioner of Education for 1887-'88, pages 82 and 83. I have it not by me, but perhaps it can be supplied from one of the copies of the last report.

The table is as follows:

Table showing school expenditures, mainly for 1887-'88, compared in part with those of preceding year.

State or Territory.	Sites, buildings, and furniture.	Libraries and apparatus.	Salaries of superintendents.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries of superintendents and teachers.	Increase or decrease since preceding year.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Other expenses.	Total expenditure, excluding payment of bonded indebtedness.	Increase or decrease since preceding year.	Increase or decrease per cent.	Indebtedness paid.
North Atlantic Division:												
Maine.....	(\$133,761)	\$33,287	\$740,000	\$773,287				\$331,850	\$1,238,899	D.....\$13,431	D.....1.07	
New Hampshire.....	554,660	\$44,062	20,678	474,401	495,076	I.....\$30,044	I.....6.46	92,698	686,491	I.....71,135	I.....11.56	\$21,997
Vermont.....	58,858		10,118	473,309	483,426	I.....11.25	I.....2.32	5108,108	650,392	I.....37,544	I.....6.13	(c)
Massachusetts.....	684,355	4428,736	209,758	65,114,402	65,324,190	I.....63,748	I.....1.21	481,223	6,918,479	D.....81,604	D.....1.17	
Rhode Island.....	184,785	4,592	18,474	519,184	537,658	I.....14,016	I.....2.68	98,036	825,072	I.....49,870	I.....6.43	
Connecticut.....	124,599	11,334	31,256	1,284,061	1,295,317	I.....36,821	I.....2.93	382,574	813,823	I.....45,452	I.....2.37	0
New York.....	2,866,522	432,972	113,000	9,676,092	9,789,092	I.....389,666	I.....3.97	1,892,256	14,980,841	I.....1,220,172	I.....8.87	
New Jersey <i>g</i>	445,500	7,790	32,242	1,638,092	1,671,234	D.....98,164	D.....5.55	511,415	2,665,938	D.....70,591	D.....2.58	183,394
Pennsylvania.....	2,007,637			6,404,895	6,404,895	I.....526,145	I.....8.95	62,600,459	111,012,991	I.....882,258	I.....8.72	(j)
South Atlantic Division:												
Delaware <i>k</i>	132,443	56,202		178,085	178,085			52,798	260,528			
Maryland.....	163,553	0	42,889	1,244,506	1,387,395	I.....41,323	I.....3.07	277,230	1,828,178	D.....11,648	D......63	0
District of Columbia.....	239,116	(j)	7,450	437,686	445,136	I.....31,599	I.....7.55	5110,797	7793,049	I.....210,008	I.....35.90	
Virginia.....	165,610	3,501	45,442	1,186,353	1,231,795	I.....4,393	I......38	157,447	1,568,353	D.....16,972	D.....1.08	
West Virginia.....	199,801	1,527	42,956	780,743	823,699	I.....106,285	I.....14.81	209,550	1,234,578	I.....146,903	I.....13.51	6,072
North Carolina.....	66,869	0	23,340	547,693	571,034	I.....39,258	I.....7.38	62,097	700,000	I.....46,953	I.....7.19	0
South Carolina <i>g</i>	12,125	502	22,229	385,257	407,486	I.....16,325	I.....4.17	10,557	430,669	I.....6,243	I.....1.47	0
Georgia <i>o</i>	511,001	0	39,067	644,199	683,266	I.....16,963	I.....2.55	57,395	751,602	I.....39,672	I.....5.57	
Florida.....	410,000				449,000			25,110	484,110	I.....34,811	I.....7.75	
South Central Division:												
Kentucky <i>g</i>	(239,342)	0	1,416,840	1,416,840	I.....57,873	I.....4.26	97,925	I.....754,107				
Tennessee <i>gg</i>	49,721	14,946	33,056	887,669	920,725	D.....7,099	D......77	38,503	1,023,893	D.....23,330	D.....2.23	
Alabama.....	75,829	83,585	13,901	553,753	567,744	I.....21,401	I.....3.92	65,650	8712,808	I.....112,808	I.....18.80	
Mississippi <i>g</i>			33,272	806,525	839,797	I.....437,321	I.....4.65		839,797	I.....37,321	I.....4.65	
Louisiana <i>o</i>	143,343	0	24,479	446,165	470,643	D.....7,857	D.....1.64	39,783	514,270	D.....3,500	D......68	0
Texas <i>p</i>	175,748	(j)	78,506	2,319,127	2,397,633			5204,791	2,778,172			(e)
Arkansas.....	69,073	10,326		790,133	m790,133	I.....70,536	I.....9.80	31,658	901,191	I.....66,142	I.....7.92	
North Central Division:												
Ohio.....	1,300,085		186,215	6,382,373	6,568,588	I.....125,620	I.....1.95	2,045,951	9,914,624	I.....560,985	I.....6.00	645,503
Indiana.....	1,588,910	0	3,465,173	6,151,873	D.....15,817	D.....4.45	200,000	5,255,083	I.....238,404	I.....4.75		
Illinois.....	1,080,935	50,277	141,205	w6,714,517	6,855,722	I.....396,446	I.....6.14	2,342,441	10,279,374	I.....145,224	I.....1.43	381,643
Michigan <i>g</i>	780,081	54,889		2,951,472	2,940,321	I.....109,909	I.....387	944,224	4,730,665	I.....397,697	I.....9.18	337,140
Wisconsin.....	664,723	39,832	81,776	2,253,545	2,340,321			445,125	3,490,010			107,552
Minnesota.....	1,21,305	9,065			1,942,666	I.....111,576	I.....6.09	771,649	3,844,684	I.....598,927	I.....18.45	489,011
Iowa.....	749,965	37,180		4,107,102				1,192,846	6,087,093			319,476
Missouri <i>g</i>	394,428	22,052		3,172,097	m3,172,097	I.....64,556	I.....2.08	769,659	4,357,636	I.....259,872	I.....6.34	222,355
Dakota.....	243,897	51,482	51,002	937,717	988,720	I.....210,342	I.....28.92	506,869	1,799,968	I.....237,394	I.....15.28	37,065
Nebraska.....	51,028,358				1,682,093	I.....151,550	I.....9.90	327,640	3,038,091	I.....489,918	I.....19.23	173,279
Kansas.....	1,051,125	62,893			2,677,513	I.....342,608	I.....14.67	912,116	4,703,648	I.....638,702	I.....15.71	
Western Division:												
Montana <i>g</i>					a225,000			a63,575	a288,575			
Wyoming <i>g</i>	a16,000				84,908	m84,908		a18,000	a118,908			
Colorado.....	306,771				586,242	I.....87,055	I.....17.44	259,399	1,152,412	I.....287,383	I.....53.22	
New Mexico <i>x</i>					28,002	m28,002		971	28,973			
Arizona.....	22,029	817	5,644	100,222	105,866	I.....15,626	I.....17.32	a1,500	130,212	I.....12,936	I.....10.52	
Utah.....	33,530	4,094	11,068	163,462	174,531	I.....943	I......54	32,115	241,270	I.....3,284	I.....1.36	
Nevada <i>k</i>	9,510	417		106,874	106,874	I.....3,795	I.....3.68	11,483	128,285			
Idaho <i>p</i>	19,397	1,077			m92,911	I.....7,453	I.....8.72	25,277	138,663	D.....2,434	D.....1.72	
Washington <i>g</i>	58,539	0	0	213,633	213,633	I.....16,079	I.....8.14	33,173	305,365	I.....15,991	I.....5.53	
Oregon.....	97,427	3,181	15,642	421,936	440,578	I.....16,398	I.....3.87	129,709	670,896	I.....102,085	I.....17.95	0
California.....	621,555	89,764	66,145	3,083,027	3,149,172	I.....171,868	I.....5.77	527,036	4,887,527	I.....433,194	I.....10.95	(c)
Alaska.....	6,000		1,800	12,440	14,240	D.....110		2,534	22,774			
SUMMARY.												
North Atlantic Division.....	(133,761)				26,774,145	I.....y84,700	I.....=3.82	6,528,618	40,792,925	I.....2,141,805	I.....5.54	
South Atlantic Division.....	6,426,916	929,486			6,176,897	I.....y284,800	I.....=4.83	962,981	8,052,127	I.....y471,800	I.....=6.22	
South Central Division.....	900,518	11,732			7,403,515	I.....y254,653	I.....=3.56	478,310	8,524,238	I.....y386,000	I.....=4,75	
North Central Division.....	247,214	23,857			36,752,467	I.....y19,970	I.....=5.21	10,457,930	57,491,876	I.....y4,278,000	I.....=8.04	
Western Division.....	9,953,812	327,670			5,207,717	I.....y341,050	I.....=7.01	1,102,238	7,594,086	I.....y20,800	I.....=13,80	
United States <i>aa</i>	(373,103)				82,314,741	I.....y3,685,175	I.....y4.69	19,530,077	122,455,252	I.....y3,198,405	I.....y7.17	

a Estimated. *b* Includes expenditure for libraries and apparatus. *c* Not reported. *d* School books and supplies. *e* Includes board, fuel, and care of fires and school-houses. *f* Increase in salaries of teachers only. *g* These statistics are for 1886-'87. *h* Cost of tuition. *i* Including debt paid. *j* Included in "other expenses." *k* These statistics are for 1885-'86. *l* In the city of Wilmington. *m* Salaries of teachers only. *n* There were also expended \$5,184 for night schools. *o* These are statistics for 1887. *p* So far as reported. *q* A few counties not reported. *r* In cities only. *s* Amount of receipts. *t* Includes funds for support of normal schools. *u* Meager estimate for country schools. *v* Including rent of school-houses. *w* Includes salaries of city superintendents. *x* These statistics are for 1880. *y* An estimate embracing all the States in the group to which it belongs. *z* States not tabulated in the same column above are excluded from this summary. *aa* Excluding Alaska.

Mr. VEST. Will the Senator permit me to make a conference report? The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. SPOONER in the chair). Does the Senator from New Hampshire yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. BLAIR. I will give way to the conference report and the proposed executive session in a few moments, if the Senator will not feel that I am discourteous. Is it anything that is particularly pressing?

Mr. VEST. I wanted to get it into form to-day.

Mr. BLAIR. I will not object in a few moments.

I have here calculations of the condition of the Southern States as exhibited by the last census, which show expenditures of \$12,475,044

in the States, not including Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia. These data are very important, and ought to be called particularly to the attention of the Senate. I will ask, however, to have the table, with the accompanying observations, printed.

CONDITION OF THE SOUTHERN SCHOOLS BY LAST CENSUS.

The Southern States, seventeen in number, including the District of Columbia, are usually classed together as a section of the country requiring special help. Of all but Maryland, Missouri, and the District of Columbia this is true. The following table exhibits their condition:

Comparative statistics of education at the South.

States.	White:			Colored.			Total expenditure for both races, ^a
	School population.	Enrollment.	Per cent. of school population enrolled.	School population.	Enrollment.	Per cent. of school population enrolled.	
Alabama.....	217,590	107,483	49	170,413	72,007	42	\$375,465
Arkansas.....	6181,799	653,229	29	654,332	617,743	33	238,056
Delaware.....	31,505	25,053	80	3,954	2,270	70	207,281
Florida.....	646,410	618,871	41	642,099	620,444	49	114,895
Georgia.....	6236,319	150,134	64	6197,125	86,399	45	471,029
Kentucky.....	6478,597	6241,679	50	606,564	623,902	36	803,490
Louisiana.....	6139,661	644,652	32	6134,184	634,476	26	480,320
Maryland.....	6213,669	134,210	63	663,591	28,221	44	1,544,367
Mississippi.....	175,251	112,994	64	251,438	123,710	49	800,704
Missouri.....	681,995	454,218	67	41,489	22,158	53	3,152,178
North Carolina.....	291,770	136,481	47	167,554	89,125	53	352,882
South Carolina.....	683,813	61,219	73	6144,315	72,853	50	324,629
Tennessee.....	403,353	229,290	57	141,509	60,851	43	724,862
Texas.....	6171,426	138,912	81	662,015	47,874	77	753,316
Virginia.....	314,827	152,136	48	240,980	68,600	23	946,109
West Virginia.....	202,364	138,779	68	7,749	4,071	53	716,864
District of Columbia.....	29,612	16,934	57	13,946	9,505	68	438,567
Total.....	3,899,061	2,215,674	.....	1,803,257	784,709	.....	12,475,044

^a In Delaware the colored public schools have been supported by the school tax collected from colored citizens only; recently, however, they have received an appropriation of \$2,400 from the State; in Kentucky the school tax collected from colored citizens is the only State appropriation for the support of colored schools; in Maryland there is a biennial appropriation by the Legislature; in the District of Columbia one-third of the school money is set apart for colored public schools, and in the other States mentioned above the school moneys are divided in proportion to the school population, without regard to race. ^b Several counties failed to make race distinctions. ^c Estimated. ^d In 1870. ^e For whites the school age is 6 to 20; for colored, 6 to 16. ^f Census of 1870. ^g In 1877.

^h These numbers include some duplicates; the actual school population is 230,527.

By the census of 1880, excluding the States of Maryland and Missouri and the District of Columbia, the total yearly expenditure for both races is only \$7,339,932, while in the whole country the annual expenditure is from taxation \$70,341,435 and from school funds \$6,580,-632, or a total of \$76,922,067, or one-tenth of the whole, while they contain one-fifth of the school population. The causes which have produced this state of things in the Southern States are far less important than the facts themselves as they now exist. To find a remedy and to apply it is the only duty which devolves upon us. Without universal education not only will the late war prove to be a failure, but the abolition of slavery be proved to be a tremendous disaster, if not a crime.

In 1886 I made calculations which illustrated the condition of education at that time, and the tables and statements are valuable. I will ask to have that page printed also.

They are as follows:

THE PRESENT EXPENDITURE FOR SCHOOLS.

During the decade from 1870 to 1880 the population of the entire country increased about 31 per cent.—from 38,000,000 in round numbers to 50,000,000 and over. Assuming that the population in this country has continued to increase in the same ratio, and that it will continue so to increase until the next census is taken in 1890, the population of the country would then be 65,704,050. Assuming, too, that from 1880 until the present time the same ratio of increase has prevailed, the population on the 1st of next July would be over 59,000,000 and nearly 60,000,000 of souls. In round numbers, 60,000,000 may be stated as the present population of the United States.

The amount of money raised and expended for purposes of education in the country has, during the last six years, somewhat increased; but from the best statistical information that can be obtained, through the reports of superintendents of education and in other ways, the expenditures for common-school education in the country have not increased in any larger proportion than has the population of the country. If the southern portion of the country were selected as an illustration of this proposition, it would be found that the expenditure, which in 1880 was \$12,475,044, had increased in 1882 to \$14,325,288, an increase during those two years of \$1,850,244. The total expenditure in the year 1884 was \$16,655,755, and the increase from 1882 to 1884 was \$2,330,467.

The total expenditure throughout the United States has increased in just about the same proportion according to the best information that I am able to obtain. I think that the actual expenditure throughout the country for common schools the last year was just about \$55,000,000. Of course the great mass of this expenditure is in the Northern States, as in fact the capacity to demand taxation for that purpose is mainly in the North. It is not the fact that the taxation of the latter section of the country is any larger than, and in many localities is not as large for school purposes as, in the Southern States to which allusion was first made; and in this connection I will ask to have inserted as part of my remarks a table showing expenditures each year from 1880 to 1884, inclusive, for the public schools of the Southern States, together with the addenda or memoranda at the bottom of the table.

Expenditure from 1880 to 1884 for public schools of the Southern States.

States.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	Total.
Alabama.....	\$375,465	\$410,690	\$408,602	\$448,498	\$522,727	\$2,160,982
Arkansas.....	538,056	388,412	503,857	479,471	561,745	2,171,541
Delaware.....	207,281	6207,281	179,668	6179,668	215,161	989,059
Florida.....	114,895	683,583	133,260	6133,260	172,178	637,125
Georgia.....	471,029	498,533	584,174	613,647	658,868	2,821,251
Kentucky.....	803,490	1,248,524	737,076	700,790	6700,790	4,188,670
Louisiana.....	480,320	441,494	441,484	385,438	466,930	2,215,636
Maryland.....	1,544,367	1,604,560	1,651,908	1,603,211	1,686,640	8,090,700
Mississippi.....	830,704	757,758	680,640	803,876	8203,876	3,876,834
Missouri.....	3,152,178	3,463,739	3,753,224	3,767,049	4,288,135	18,429,325
North Carolina.....	352,882	409,659	509,736	623,441	535,205	2,430,923
South Carolina.....	324,629	345,034	389,834	423,473	428,419	1,911,989
Tennessee.....	724,862	688,009	827,154	918,863	955,470	4,064,358
Texas.....	763,346	773,346	803,850	1,150,332	1,661,476	5,122,350
Virginia.....	946,109	1,100,239	1,157,142	1,297,620	1,321,537	5,822,647
West Virginia.....	716,864	761,250	879,820	947,371	997,431	4,302,736
District of Columbia.....	338,567	527,312	579,312	669,691	559,697	2,774,578
Total.....	12,475,044	13,644,982	14,213,741	15,145,699	16,531,285	72,010,751

^a For the previous year, no report for this year having been received.

^b Thirteen counties not reporting.

^c For white schools only; estimating the expenditure for colored schools on the basis of the same per capita expenditure for white and colored children of legal school age, the total expenditure for the year 1882 is \$646,623, and for 1883 \$825,260.

INCREASE.

If the above total expenditure for 1882 be augmented by the estimated expenditure for colored schools in Kentucky, as explained above, the increase of expenditure for all the public schools in the States named for the year 1882 over that of 1880 is \$1,850,244. If the expenditure for 1884 be augmented in like manner the increase of expenditure for the public schools in the States named above for the year 1884 over that for 1882 is 2,330,467.

Total expenditure for 1882 *14,325,288

Total expenditure for 1880 12,475,044

Increase 1,850,244

Total expenditure for 1884 *16,655,755

Total expenditure for 1882 *14,325,288

Increase 2,330,467

*Includes an estimate for the colored schools of Kentucky not included in totals of table.

Here are tables showing the population, property, and taxation of the whole country, as exhibited by the census of 1880; also the population,

property, and the relative ability of the Southern States to bear taxation and maintain schools, as revealed by the same census:

Table showing the population, total assessed valuation of property, total taxation, per capita of valuation, per capita of taxation, rate of taxation, total indebtedness, per capita of indebtedness, by States and Territories, drawn from the census of 1880.

States and Territories.	Population.	Total assessed valuation of property.	Total taxation.	Per capita valuation.	Per capita taxation.	Rate of taxation.	Total indebtedness.	Per capita indebtedness.
Alabama	1,262,505	\$122,867,228	\$2,061,978	\$97.32	\$1.63	.016	\$14,728,545	\$11.66
Arkansas	802,525	86,409,364	1,839,090	107.67	2.29	.021	7,938,784	9.89
California	864,694	584,578,036	12,628,005	676.05	14.72	.021	16,755,688	19.37
Colorado	194,327	74,471,693	2,052,008	383.22	11.07	.028	3,594,296	18.49
Connecticut	622,700	327,177,385	5,365,739	525.41	8.61	.016	22,001,661	35.33
Delaware	146,608	59,951,643	604,257	408.92	4.12	.01	2,346,585	16.05
Florida	269,493	30,938,309	605,180	114.89	2.23	.019	2,626,509	9.74
Georgia	1,542,180	239,472,599	2,207,008	155.28	2.07	.013	19,681,903	12.76
Illinois	3,077,871	786,616,394	19,283,413	255.57	6.26	.024	44,942,422	14.27
Indiana	1,978,301	727,815,131	10,843,630	367.90	5.48	.014	18,354,737	9.27
Iowa	1,624,615	398,671,251	10,261,605	245.39	6.31	.025	7,962,767	4.90
Kansas	906,096	160,891,689	4,414,821	161.52	4.43	.027	16,005,853	16.06
Kentucky	1,648,690	350,563,971	5,204,017	212.63	3.15	.014	14,977,881	9.08
Louisiana	939,946	160,162,439	4,395,876	170.39	4.67	.027	42,865,952	45.60
Maine	648,936	235,978,716	5,182,135	363.64	7.98	.021	22,406,850	34.52
Maryland	924,943	497,307,675	5,437,462	531.91	5.81	.01	10,896,006	11.65
Massachusetts	1,783,085	1,584,756,802	21,326,877	888.77	13.64	.015	91,283,913	51.19
Michigan	1,636,937	517,666,359	8,627,949	316.24	5.27	.016	8,803,144	5.37
Minnesota	780,773	258,028,687	3,713,707	330.47	4.75	.015	8,476,064	10.85
Mississippi	1,131,597	110,628,129	2,384,475	97.75	2.10	.021	2,018,190	1.77
Missouri	2,168,380	532,795,801	10,269,730	245.71	4.73	.019	57,487,384	26.51
Nebraska	452,402	90,585,782	2,792,480	200.23	6.17	.03	7,425,757	16.41
Nevada	62,266	29,291,459	871,673	470.42	13.99	.029	1,024,523	16.45
New Hampshire	346,991	164,755,181	2,697,640	443.11	7.77	.016	10,724,170	30.90
New Jersey	2,131,116	572,518,361	8,958,065	505.26	7.91	.015	49,547,102	43.80
New York	5,082,871	2,651,940,006	56,392,975	521.54	11.09	.021	218,723,314	43.03
North Carolina	1,399,750	156,100,202	1,916,182	111.52	1.36	.012	8,184,606	5.85
Ohio	3,198,062	534,360,508	25,756,658	479.77	8.03	.016	48,756,454	15.24
Oregon	174,768	52,522,084	1,113,942	300.52	5.37	.021	848,502	4.85
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	1,683,459,016	28,604,334	393.06	6.67	.016	114,034,759	26.62
Rhode Island	276,531	252,536,673	2,692,715	913.22	9.73	.01	13,102,790	47.38
South Carolina	995,577	133,560,135	1,839,983	124.15	1.84	.013	13,345,938	13.40
Tennessee	1,542,359	211,778,538	2,788,781	137.37	1.80	.013	37,387,900	24.24
Texas	1,591,749	320,364,515	4,568,716	201.26	2.87	.014	11,604,913	7.20
Vermont	332,286	86,806,775	1,745,111	261.24	5.22	.02	4,352,168	34.92
Virginia	1,512,565	308,455,135	4,642,202	203.92	3.07	.015	42,099,802	27.83
West Virginia	618,457	139,622,705	2,056,979	225.76	3.32	.014	1,513,424	2.44
Wisconsin	1,315,497	438,971,751	5,838,325	333.69	4.43	.013	11,876,992	9.02
Arizona	40,440	9,270,214	293,036	229.23	7.25	.031	377,501	9.33
Dakota	135,177	20,821,530	478,066	150.33	3.53	.023	998,860	7.38
District of Columbia	177,624	99,401,787	1,469,254	503.32	8.27	.014	22,675,459	127.66
Idaho	32,610	6,440,876	195,887	197.51	6.00	.03	235,319	7.21
Montana	39,159	18,600,802	383,947	475.23	9.80	.02	759,925	19.40
New Mexico	119,565	11,363,406	126,942	950.39	1.06	.011	84,872	.70
Utah	143,963	24,775,279	435,238	172.09	3.02	.017	116,251	.80
Washington	75,116	23,810,693	505,417	316.98	6.72	.021	239,311	3.18
Wyoming	20,789	13,621,829	230,228	655.24	11.07	.016	205,462	9.88

Table showing assessed valuation of real and personal property; total population by States, groups, and grand total; also average valuation per capita for the several States and groups.

States.	Total assessed valuation.	Total population.	Valuation per capita.	States.	Total assessed valuation.	Total population.	Valuation per capita.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.							
Maine	\$235,978,716	648,936	\$363	Missouri	\$532,795,801	2,168,380	\$245
New Hampshire	164,755,181	346,991	474	Kansas	160,891,689	996,096	161
Vermont	86,806,775	332,286	261	Nebraska	90,585,782	452,402	200
Massachusetts	1,584,756,802	1,783,083	888	Colorado	74,471,693	194,327	372
Rhode Island	252,536,673	276,331	912	Nevada	29,291,459	62,266	469
Connecticut	327,177,385	622,700	525	Oregon	52,522,084	174,768	300
Totals for the group.	2,652,011,532	4,010,529	661	California	584,578,036	864,694	676
SOUTHERN STATES.							
Virginia	308,455,135	1,512,565	203	Totals for the group.		6,187,266,625	18,524,989
West Virginia	139,622,705	618,457	225	MIDDLE STATES.		2,651,940,006	5,082,871
North Carolina	156,100,202	1,399,750	111	New York	2,651,940,006	5,082,871	521
South Carolina	133,560,135	995,577	134	New Jersey	572,518,361	1,181,116	506
Georgia	239,472,599	1,542,180	155	Pennsylvania	1,683,459,016	4,282,891	393
Florida	30,938,309	269,493	114	Delaware	59,051,643	146,608	409
Alabama	122,867,228	1,262,505	97	Maryland	47,307,675	934,943	531
Mississippi	110,628,129	1,131,597	97	District of Columbia	99,401,787	177,624	559
Louisiana	161,162,439	939,946	170	Totals for the group.	5,564,578,488	11,756,053	473
Texas	320,364,515	1,591,749	201	TERRITORIES.			
Arkansas	86,409,364	802,525	107	Arizona	9,270,214	40,440	226
Kentucky	350,563,971	1,648,690	218	Dakota	20,321,530	135,177	150
Tennessee	211,778,538	1,542,359	137	Idaho	6,444,876	32,610	197
Totals for the group.	2,370,923,266	15,257,393	155	Montana	18,609,802	39,159	475
WESTERN STATES.				New Mexico	11,363,406	119,565	95
Ohio	1,534,360,508	3,198,062	479	Washington	24,775,279	143,963	172
Indiana	727,815,131	1,978,301	367	Wyoming	13,621,829	20,789	655
Illinois	786,616,394	3,077,871	255	Totals for the group.	128,213,629	6,618,819	211
Michigan	517,666,359	1,636,937	318	Grand totals.		16,902,993,543	50,155,783
Wisconsin	438,971,751	1,315,497	333				
Iowa	398,671,251	1,624,615	245				
Minnesota	258,028,687	780,773	330				

Table showing valuation and taxation for 1880 for school and other purposes compared.

States.	Assessed valuation.			Taxation.				
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	School.	Other purposes.	Total.	Per cent. of school of total.	Rate of taxation on \$100.
NEW ENGLAND STATES.								
Maine.....	\$173,856,242	\$62,122,474	\$235,978,716	\$937,525	\$4,244,610	\$5,182,135	18.0	\$2.19
New Hampshire.....	122,733,124	42,022,057	164,755,181	516,449	2,181,191	2,697,640	19.1	1.63
Vermont.....	71,436,623	15,370,152	86,806,775	429,706	1,315,405	1,745,111	24.6	2.01
Massachusetts.....	1,111,160,072	473,596,730	1,584,756,802	4,955,428	19,371,449	24,326,877	20.3	1.53
Rhode Island.....	188,224,459	64,312,214	252,536,673	411,993	2,280,722	2,692,715	15.3	1.06
Connecticut.....	223,791,267	98,386,118	327,177,385	1,276,111	4,089,628	5,365,739	23.7	1.64
Total.....	1,896,201,787	755,809,745	2,652,011,532	8,527,212	33,483,005	42,010,217	20.2	1.58
MIDDLE STATES.								
New York.....	2,329,282,359	322,657,647	2,651,940,006	10,466,552	45,926,423	56,392,975	18.5	2.12
New Jersey.....	442,632,638	129,885,723	572,518,361	1,742,201	7,215,864	8,958,065	19.4	1.56
Pennsylvania.....	1,540,007,937	143,451,059	1,683,459,016	6,298,408	22,305,926	28,604,334	22.0	1.69
Delaware.....	50,302,739	9,648,904	59,951,643	132,408	471,849	604,257	21.9	1.00
Maryland.....	368,442,913	128,864,762	497,307,675	1,218,443	4,219,019	5,437,462	22.4	1.09
District of Columbia.....	57,980,356	11,421,431	99,401,787	(a)	1,449,254	1,469,254	(a)	1.47
Total.....	4,818,648,962	745,929,526	5,564,578,488	19,858,012	81,608,335	101,466,347	19.5	1.82
SOUTHERN STATES.								
Virginia.....	233,601,599	74,853,536	308,455,135	1,125,028	3,517,174	4,642,202	24.2	1.50
West Virginia.....	105,000,306	34,622,399	139,622,705	752,763	1,304,216	2,056,979	36.5	1.47
North Carolina.....	101,709,326	54,390,876	156,100,202	345,720	1,570,412	1,916,132	18.0	1.22
South Carolina.....	77,411,670	56,098,465	133,560,135	423,623	1,416,360	1,839,983	23.0	1.37
Georgia.....	189,983,941	99,488,658	239,472,599	3,57,818	2,819,190	3,207,008	12.0	1.33
Florida.....	18,885,151	12,053,158	30,938,309	109,146	4,96,034	635,180	18.0	1.95
Alabama.....	77,374,068	45,493,220	122,867,218	260,147	1,801,881	2,061,978	12.6	1.67
Mississippi.....	79,469,530	31,158,599	110,628,129	474,903	1,909,570	2,384,475	19.8	2.15
Louisiana.....	122,362,297	37,800,142	160,162,439	545,654	3,850,222	4,395,876	12.4	2.74
Texas.....	205,508,924	114,855,591	320,364,515	549,827	4,018,889	4,568,716	12.0	1.42
Arkansas.....	55,760,388	30,648,976	86,409,364	558,700	1,280,390	1,839,090	30.3	2.12
Kentucky.....	265,085,908	85,478,063	350,563,971	1,109,623	4,091,394	5,201,017	21.3	1.48
Tennessee.....	195,644,200	16,134,338	211,778,538	928,609	1,860,172	2,788,781	33.2	1.31
Total.....	1,677,847,248	693,076,021	2,370,923,269	7,571,563	29,935,854	37,507,417	20.1	1.58
WESTERN STATES.								
Ohio.....	1,093,677,705	440,682,803	1,534,360,508	6,954,053	18,802,605	25,756,658	26.9	1.67
Indiana.....	538,683,239	189,131,892	727,815,131	3,394,412	8,949,188	12,348,630	27.4	1.69
Illinois.....	575,441,053	211,175,341	786,616,391	6,829,680	18,256,338	24,586,018	25.7	3.12
Michigan.....	432,861,884	84,804,475	517,666,359	2,524,164	6,103,785	8,627,949	29.2	1.66
Wisconsin.....	344,788,721	94,183,030	438,971,751	1,906,489	5,681,836	7,588,325	25.1	1.72
Iowa.....	297,254,342	101,416,909	398,671,251	4,113,576	6,948,029	11,061,605	37.1	2.77
Minnesota.....	203,446,781	54,581,903	258,028,687	1,331,524	3,014,774	4,346,300	30.6	1.68
Missouri.....	381,985,112	150,810,689	532,795,831	2,496,197	7,773,533	10,269,736	24.3	1.92
Kansas.....	108,432,049	52,459,640	160,891,689	1,118,859	3,860,791	4,979,650	22.4	3.09
Nebraska.....	55,073,375	35,512,407	90,585,782	769,800	2,022,680	2,792,480	27.5	3.08
Colorado.....	35,604,197	38,867,496	74,471,693	424,628	1,727,380	2,152,008	19.7	2.88
Nevada.....	17,941,030	11,350,429	29,291,459	122,048	749,625	871,673	14.0	2.97
Oregon.....	32,584,966	19,937,118	52,522,084	224,932	889,010	1,113,942	20.1	2.12
California.....	466,273,585	118,304,451	584,578,036	2,709,787	9,918,218	12,628,005	21.4	2.16
Total.....	4,584,048,039	1,603,218,586	6,187,266,625	34,420,181	94,697,798	129,117,979	26.6	2.08
TERRITORIES.								
Arizona.....	3,922,961	5,347,253	9,270,214	49,667	243,369	293,036	16.9	3.16
Dakota.....	13,333,918	6,987,612	20,321,530	102,714	375,352	478,066	21.4	2.35
Idaho.....	2,297,526	4,143,350	6,440,876	36,380	159,507	195,887	18.5	3.04
Montana.....	5,077,162	13,532,640	18,609,802	88,998	299,949	383,947	21.8	2.06
New Mexico.....	4,788,764	6,574,642	11,363,406	34,748	92,194	126,942	27.3	1.11
Utah.....	14,779,341	9,995,935	24,775,279	141,651	293,587	435,288	32.5	1.75
Washington.....	11,335,923	12,474,779	23,810,683	111,091	394,328	505,417	21.9	2.12
Wyoming.....	4,485,291	9,136,638	13,621,829	34,294	195,934	230,228	14.8	1.69
Total.....	60,020,889	68,192,740	128,213,629	494,543	2,054,218	2,648,761	22.4	2.06
The United States.....	13,036,766,925	3,866,226,618	16,902,993,543	70,971,511	241,779,210	312,750,721	22.6	1.85

a No tax for the support of schools separate from other taxes is levied, but the expenses of the schools, amounting to \$433,567, are paid out of the District revenue.

PROPERTY AND POPULATION IN THIRTEEN SOUTHERN STATES.

Table showing changes in assessed valuation of property in Southern States, 1870-1880.

States.	Assessed valuation in 1870.	Assessed valuation in 1880.	Increase.	Decrease.	Increase in population.		
					White.	Colored.	Total.
Virginia.....	\$365,439,917	\$308,455,135	.....	\$56,984,782	168,769	118,775	287,402
West Virginia.....	140,538,273	139,622,705	915,568	168,504	7,906	176,443	176,443
North Carolina.....	130,378,622	156,100,202	\$25,721,580	.....	188,772	139,627	328,889
South Carolina.....	183,913,337	183,560,135	50,353,202	104,488	188,518	288,971	288,971
Georgia.....	227,219,519	239,472,599	12,253,080	.....	177,980	179,991	358,071
Florida.....	32,480,843	30,938,309	1,542,534	46,458	35,001	81,745	81,745
Alabama.....	155,582,595	122,867,228	32,715,367	140,801	124,593	265,513	265,513
Mississippi.....	177,278,890	110,628,129	66,650,761	96,502	206,090	303,675	303,675
Louisiana.....	253,317,890	160,162,439	93,209,451	92,889	119,445	213,031	213,031
Texas.....	149,732,929	320,362,515	170,631,586	.....	632,537	139,909	773,170
Arkansas.....	94,528,843	86,409,364	8,119,479	229,416	88,497	318,054	318,054
Kentucky.....	409,544,294	350,563,971	58,980,323	278,487	49,241	327,679	327,679
Tennessee.....	253,782,161	211,778,538	42,003,623	202,712	80,820	283,839	283,839
	2,573,792,113	2,370,923,269	208,606,246	411,175,090	2,525,355	1,478,413	4,006,982

a This total includes the white, colored, 686 Chinese, 1 Japanese, and 2,527 civilized Indians.

b Net decrease.

Here also is a table which shows that in the Southern cities, as other tables show that in the Southern States, they are subjecting themselves to as high rates of taxation for the maintenance of their schools as is the case in the Northern cities or in the Northern States. Here are perhaps forty cities, selected with reference to the percentage of school taxation of these several cities, so that it is easy to compare the cities of the North and of the South particularly:

Rate of tax for school purposes in various cities.

[Mills per dollar of assessed valuation.]

	Mills.
Little Rock, Ark.	5
New Haven, Conn.	3
Columbus, Ga.	2.97
Macon, Ga.	2
Chicago, Ill.	9.5
Quincy, Ill.	6.4
Rock Island, Ill.	10
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2.6
Indianapolis, Ind.	2
Louisville, Ky.	2
Newport, Ky.	3
New Orleans, La.	1.9
Bangor, Me.	2.45
Lewiston, Me.	1.93
Baltimore, Md.	1.52
Boston, Mass.	2.54
Lowell, Mass.	2.9
Springfield, Mass.	2.9
Vicksburg, Miss.	4
Kansas City, Mo.	4
St. Louis, Mo.	5
Manchester, N. H.	2.7
New Brunswick, N. J.	2.54
Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.12
New York, N. Y.	2.84
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	2.2
Rochester, N. Y.	3.53
Syracuse, N. Y.	3
Erie, Pa.	8
Harrisburg, Pa.	13
Pottsville, Pa.	8
Newport, R. I.	1.3
Charleston, S. C.	3
Knoxville, Tenn.	2.25
Memphis, Tenn.	2
Nashville, Tenn.	4.5
Galveston, Tex.	2
Alexandria, Va.	2.8
Norfolk, Va.	1
Richmond, Va.	1.37
Wheeling, W. Va.	7

I call attention to the general fact, demonstrated to be so, that the South is not negligent or derelict in the effort to educate its children, but is without money to do it, because, forsooth, in addition to the excessive taxation required to repair the losses and destruction by war of

property that had been the accumulation of generations, highways and public buildings, all those structures and those causes of expenditure which have been supplied by the taxation of generations at the North, and which still exist there—in addition, I say, to the exorbitant taxation imposed upon the South to meet these losses, these requirements, they are also taking this new burden of the education of the children upon themselves, which they were not accustomed to do, for the masses, at least, before the war, and taxation in that direction is as high as it is at the North.

Here is a table which, though defective in not coming down to the present time, throws much light upon the assistance which has been received by the common-school systems of the Northern and Western States from the public Treasury in the form of public lands. This is a table showing the amount of money which was paid out to or deposited with the several States, known as the surplus fund, under the act of 1836, which table shows the entire amount to have been \$28,104,644.91 deposited with the States of the Union as the Union was then constituted:

Money distributed among the States under the act of June 23, 1836.

Maine	\$955,838.25
New Hampshire	669,086.79
Massachusetts	1,338,173.58
New York	4,014,520.71
New Jersey	764,670.60
Pennsylvania	2,867,514.78
Delaware	286,751.49
Maryland	955,838.25
Virginia	2,198,427.99
North Carolina	1,433,757.39
South Carolina	1,051,422.09
Georgia	1,051,422.09
Alabama	689,086.79
Louisiana	477,919.14
Vermont	609,086.79
Connecticut	764,670.60
Rhode Island	382,335.30
Mississippi	382,335.30
Tennessee	1,433,757.39
Kentucky	1,433,757.39
Ohio	2,007,260.34
Missouri	382,335.30
Indiana	860,254.44
Illinois	477,919.14
Michigan	286,751.49
Arkansas	286,751.49

28,104,644.91

This table is pertinent to this discussion because the amounts of money given to several of the States were appropriated to the common schools and became the basis of common-school funds, notably in the State of New York; and in many others, I understand, it was expended for the benefit of schools.

Table showing the area of the several States and Territories containing public lands, and the quantity devoted for educational purposes by Congress up to June 30, 1867.

[Compiled from report of the Commissioner of the Land Office for 1867.]

States and Territories containing public lands.	Area of States and Territories containing public lands.		Donations and grants for schools and universities.		Granted for agricultural colleges July 2, 1862. ^a		Granted for deaf and dumb asylums.	Remaining un-sold and un-appropriated June 30, 1867.
			Schools.	Universities.	Selected in place.	Located with scrip.		
Ohio	39,964	25,576,960	704,488	69,120				500.00
Indiana	33,809	21,637,760	650,317	46,080				2,900.00
Illinois	55,410	35,462,400	985,066	46,080				2,000.00
Missouri	65,350	41,824,000	1,199,039	46,080	244,384.51	147,797.25		1,835,892.71
Alabama	50,722	32,462,080	902,774	46,080			21,949.46	6,915,081.32
Mississippi	47,156	30,179,840	837,584	46,080				4,930,893.56
Louisiana	41,346	26,461,440	786,044	46,080				6,582,841.54
Michigan	56,451	36,128,640	1,067,397	46,080	225,253.88	960,807.59		5,180,640.63
Arkansas	52,198	33,406,720	886,460	46,080			2,097.43	11,577,662.54
Florida	59,268	37,931,520	908,503	92,160			20,924.22	17,540,374.00
Iowa	55,045	35,228,800	905,144	46,080	240,000.96	1,760.00		3,113,464.18
Wisconsin	53,924	34,511,360	958,649	92,160	240,007.73	702,425.07		10,016,700.87
California	188,981	120,947,840	6,719,324	46,080				106,062,392.13
Minnesota	83,531	53,459,840	2,969,990	46,080	119,852.17	488,803.03		36,776,170.89
Oregon	95,274	60,973,360	3,329,706	46,080		1,920.00		52,742,078.96
Kansas	81,318	52,043,520	2,891,306	46,080	90,000.40	411,959.70		43,148,876.44
Nevada	112,060	71,737,741	3,985,480	46,080				67,090,382.62
Nebraska	75,995	48,638,800	2,702,044	46,080				42,523,927.38
Washington	69,994	44,796,160	2,488,675	46,080				41,627,464.39
New Mexico	121,201	77,568,640	4,309,388	46,080				73,005,192.00
Utah	88,056	56,353,635	3,130,869	46,080				51,139,646.00
Dakota	240,597	153,982,080	8,554,560					145,295,284.97
Colorado	104,500	66,880,000	3,715,555					62,870,665.83
Montana	143,776	92,016,640	5,112,035					86,904,605.00
Arizona	113,916	72,006,304	4,050,350					68,855,954.00
Idaho	90,932	58,196,480	3,233,137					54,453,843.00
Indian.	68,991	44,154,240						44,154,240.00
American purchase from Russia	577,390	369,529,600						369,529,600.00
Total	2,867,183	1,834,998,400	67,983,914	1,082,880	1,159,499.65	3,192,582.22	44,971.11	1,414,567,571.99

^a The whole quantity liable to be issued under the act of July 2, 1862, is 9,600,000 acres.

I have some matter which shows the effect of illiteracy upon the suffrage, but I shall be unable to conclude my remarks to-day, and, as the Senate desires an executive session, I will at this point give way.

MISSOURI RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Mr. VEST. I submit the report of the committee of conference on Senate joint resolution 37.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the joint resolution (S. R. 37) for the removal of obstructions to navigation in the Missouri River, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the House amendments, and agree to the same.

G. G. VEST,
J. N. DOLPH,
S. M. CULLOM,
Conferes on the part of the Senate.
THOS. J. HENDERSON,
N. C. BLANCHARD,
BINGER HERMANN,
Conferes on the part of the House.

Mr. EDMUND. Let the House amendment be read, to which we agreed in effect by receding from our disagreement.

Mr. VEST. I will state to the Senator from Vermont that it reduces the amount \$75,000 for the Missouri River and puts an appropriation on the joint resolution of \$75,000 for the Columbia River. The resolution as passed appropriated \$250,000 for the Missouri River.

Mr. EDMUND. What was the House amendment?

Mr. VEST. They put on an amendment of \$75,000 for the mouth of the Columbia River improvement and reduced the appropriation of \$250,000 for the Missouri River \$75,000.

Mr. EDMUND. A mere question of amounts?

Mr. VEST. That is all.

Mr. EDMUND. That is satisfactory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

The report was concurred in.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. SHERMAN. With the consent of the Senator from New Hampshire, who has the floor on his bill, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 10, 1890, at 12 o'clock m.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate the 6th day of February, 1890.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Louis T. Barin, of Oregon, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Oregon, *vice* John Myers, to be removed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

George B. Edmonds, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, to succeed Walter Goddard, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

J. H. Pinkerton, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Marks, in the State of Florida, in the place of John F. McDonnell, to be removed.

Alanson W. Beard, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Leverett Saltonstall, to be removed.

Francis A. Vaughan, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Saluria, in the State of Texas, in place of Edward D. Linn, to be removed.

Louis McKenzie Bell, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Alexandria, in the State of Virginia, to succeed John P. Robinson, whose term of office will expire by limitation February 26, 1890.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Paris Kilburn, of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, in place of Wiley J. Tinnin, to be removed.

SUPERVISORS OF CENSUS.

Elias S. Clark, of Prescott, Ariz., to be supervisor of census for the census district of Arizona.

John F. Sheehan, of San Mateo, Cal., to be supervisor of census for the first census district of California.

David S. Dodds, of Lakota, N. Dak., to be supervisor of census for the census district of North Dakota.

Charles S. Partridge, of Sanford, Fla., to be supervisor of census for the first census district of Florida.

John W. Tompkins, of Lake City, Fla., to be supervisor of census for the second census district of Florida.

Adoniram J. Pinkham, of Ketchum, Idaho, to be supervisor of census for the census district of Idaho.

John W. Rowley, of Keosauqua, Iowa, to be supervisor of census for the first census district of Iowa.

Emil Schmidt, of Nashville, Ill., to be supervisor of census for the seventh census district of Illinois.

Norman H. Moss, of Mount Vernon, Ill., to be supervisor of census for the eighth census district of Illinois.

Sidney Conger, of Flat Rock, Ind., to be supervisor of census for the third census district of Indiana.

John W. Chandler, of Cliftonville, Miss., to be supervisor of census for the second census district of Mississippi.

George T. Oliver, of Pittsburgh, Pa., to be supervisor of census for the ninth census district of Pennsylvania.

James B. Mates, of Butler, Pa., to be supervisor of census for the tenth census district of Pennsylvania.

William Denney, of Claysville, Pa., to be supervisor of census for the eleventh census district of Pennsylvania.

Randall D. George, of Charleston, S. C., to be supervisor of census for the third census district of South Carolina.

Marshall O. Howe, of Vermont, to be supervisor of census for the census district of Vermont.

Homer Merrell, of Rawlins, Wyo., to be supervisor of census for the census district of Wyoming.

POSTMASTERS.

Leonard Cornish, to be postmaster at Demopolis, in the county of Marengo and State of Alabama; the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1889.

Jacob M. Copes, to be postmaster at Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona, in the place of William A. Hall, resigned.

Solomon D. Bosworth, to be postmaster at Grass Valley, in the county of Nevada and State of California, in the place of Mary F. Byrne, removed.

Nelson J. Allender, to be postmaster at New London, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, in the place of George D. Whittlesey, whose commission expires February 19, 1890.

Patrick O'Leary, to be postmaster at Putnam, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, in the place of Edward Mullan, whose commission expires February 19, 1890.

Thomas J. Howard, to be postmaster at La Junta, in the county of Otero and State of Colorado, in the place of Alexander C. Hickman, resigned.

John R. Dewey, to be postmaster at Ocala, in the county of Marion and State of Florida, in the place of Leonard Dozier, removed.

David A. Dudley, to be postmaster at Americus, in the county of Sumter and State of Georgia, in the place of Joseph C. Roney, removed.

Jacob P. Prickett, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1890.

Henry A. Snapp, to be postmaster at Bourbon, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, in the place of George Stockman, removed.

William W. Birdsall, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, in the place of D. B. Hanan, whose commission expires February 15, 1890.

Omar H. Brooks, to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in the place of John H. Howell, resigned.

Luther M. Axline, to be postmaster at Medicine Lodge, in the county of Barber and State of Kansas, in the place of Thomas A. McCleary, whose commission expired January 13, 1890, and who has resigned.

Morgan Caraway, to be postmaster at Great Bend, in the county of Barton and State of Kansas, in the place of Mrs. Hattie P. Bayne, whose commission expired January 13, 1890.

William K. P. Dow, to be postmaster at St. John, in the county of Stafford and State of Kansas, in the place of Cornelius S. Mace, removed.

Amzi G. Patterson, to be postmaster at Harper, in the county of Harper and State of Kansas, in the place of Samuel T. Carrico, whose commission expired January 13, 1890, and who has resigned.

Samuel M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Nicholasville, in the county of Jessamine and State of Kentucky, in the place of William J. Denman, removed.

Dennis M. Foster, to be postmaster at Lake Charles, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in the place of Mary J. Leveque, whose commission expired January 12, 1890.

Charles E. Bowman, to be postmaster at Wakefield, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Alstead W. Brownell, whose commission expires February 19, 1890.

James Monroe, to be postmaster at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kal-

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 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.

RECODER 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, nay 0, not voting 176; as follows:

YEAS—153.

Adams,	Dalzell,	Laws,	Sherman,
Allen, Mich.	Darlington,	Lehmbach,	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,	Morrell,	Taylor, E. B.
Boutelle,	Gest,	Morse,	Taylor, J. D.
Brewer,	Gifford,	Niedringhaus,	Thomas,
Brosius,	Greenhalge,	Nute,	Thompson,
Brower,	Grosvenor,	O'Donnell,	Townsend, Colo.
Browne, Va.	Grout,	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,	Scull,	

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,	Culberson, 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,	Stahnecker,
Breckinridge, Ark.	Ellis,	McCreary,	Stewart, Ga.
Breckinridge, Ky.	Enloe,	McMillin,	Stewart, Tex.
Bricker,	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,	Mutchler,	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,	Wiike,
Chipman,	Herbert,	Pennington,	Wilber,
Clancy,	Hitt,	Perry,	Wiley,
Clarke, Ala.	Holman,	Phelan,	Wilkinson,
Clements,	Hooker,	Pierce,	Willcox,
Clinch,	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. CULBISON 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. LANHAM, Mr. LAWLER, Mr. LESTER of Virginia, Mr. McCORMICK, Mr. McMILLIN, Mr. McRAE, Mr. MILLS, Mr. MONTGOMERY, Mr. MOORE of Texas, Mr. MORGAN, Mr. O'FERHALL, Mr. O'NEILL of Indiana, Mr. OUTHWAITE, Mr. PAYNTER, Mr. QUINN, Mr. REILLY, Mr. ROGERS, Mr. SAYERS, Mr. SPINOLA, Mr. TARSNEY, Mr. TILLMAN, 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 employés 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 employés.

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 abolition 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, statuary, 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 on 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 the 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 absences 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 to 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.

Taird. 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:

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.

3. 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.

4. 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 Fifty-fifth 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 number 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.

REIRS 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 22d 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 engrave 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 have I 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 a tribute 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 deposit 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 for 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 \$8 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.

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 re-lape 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 va'ned at \$2.12½ per month; at \$2.66½ per month; \$4.56½ 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 1,131 persons who received \$1 per month, 30,823 who received \$2 per month, and 65,946 who received \$4 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 boasting.

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 \$379,255,074.66 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	555,667,563.74
1863	899,815,911.25
1864	1,295,541,114.86
1865	1,906,433,331.37

Total 4,752,845,231.27

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	603,314,411.32	63,261,235.31
1864	690,391,048.66	86,704,963.74
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 \$1,625,521,576.63, still leaving in the Treasury, cash, \$704,650,497.42 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 value, 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 THIS 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 a 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 Encyclopaedia 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 manufactures, 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 \$8 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 outran 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! Verify 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, 129; Armer Reed Post, 339; Buffaloville Post; Ottwell Service-Pension Club; Archer Post, 28; Thomas Burch Post, 239; Oakdale 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.—Patterson 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; Strader Harris Post, 96; F. G. Weiman 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, 321; Joe Lane Post, 540; Thornburgh Post, 407; Burnsides 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. McPhee Post; Gordon Post, 201; W. J. Flinn Post, 503; Henry Clay Post, 450; Laetonia Post, 470; E. R. Mitchell Post; William J. Jones Post, 517; Hendrick Post, 441; Marengo Post; Scott Post, 305; 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. Stopher 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, 134; 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, 255; R. M. Kelly Post, 217; Union soldiers of Elettsville; Guy Post, 376; Milton Carter Post, 487; Land Post; Wild Cat Post, 482; German Veterans' Association; John A. Hollett Post, 242; S. K. Harryman Post, 278; La Fountain Post; Bloomington Post; Frank Beigel Post, 210; Putnamville Post, 240; Morton Post, 431; Hazlett Post, 550; John Layton Post, 237; James W. Waggener Post, 177; Alexander Post, 218; 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, 296; soldiers of Ridgeville; Williams Post; Elwood Hill Post; Rob. Callaway Post, 504; Leeson Post, 453; John Brandt Post, 156; Harom Ragi Post, 360; Michael Campbell Post, 441; J. B. Mason Post, 168; Abramam B. Shultz Post, 73; Nelson Truster 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; Soi. Meredith Post, 55; Ideiman Post, 337; 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. Ruckie 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; Kirhoff Post, 531; William B. Fleming Post, 250; 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; Iliam Post, 394; Union soldiers of Vermillion County; Freeman Post, 459; John Cashon Post; R. C. Kise Post, 437; Thomas Cox Post, 23; Gen. Crut 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, 419; 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; Keras 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; Hambright Post, 270; Robert J. Templeton Post; John A. Logan Post, 3; Gardfield Post, 32; Lookout Valley Post, 184; Rich Mountain Post, 42; George D. Wagner Post, 365; Cleo 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; Faibler 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 Salimonia; 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 Gimstedt Post, 542; Jonesboro' Post; Emmett Post, 6; C. F. Nelson Post; Union soldiers of Indiana; Stephen Baily 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, 488; 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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Union soldiers and sailors of Argyle Park, city of Chicago; Stephenson Post, Springfield; Harrington Post, 234; Palemon Schooley Post, 418; Robert Hall Post, 556; Frank Lowry Post, 157; Freeborn Post, 144; John Baird Post, 285; Pollack Post, 200; Butler Post, 428; Arthur Marx Post, 343; M. K. Laufer Post, 337; Raymond Post, 99; soldiers of Merdoria; Greenup Post, 257; Collingsville Post, 73; Marlang Post, 224; Service-Pension Club, of Tallasula; J. E. Reed Post, 550; William H. Thomas Post, 308; Metropolis Post; Union Post, 302; Albert Wood Post, 175; J. P. Lasled Post, 542; Dongola Post, 608; West Salem Post, 222; J. B. Smith Post, 651; Jack Hill Post, 645; Colonel Louimus Post, 583; F. L. Rhonds Post, 586; Markley Post, 170; T. S. Terry Post, 463; Tom White Post; Bethalio Post, 502; Carter Post, 242; Arthur Pollack Post, 200; Post 574; Eph. Scott Post, 464; Forrest Post, 114; John T. Mud Post, 545; Post 516; Ord Post, 372; E. S. Kelly Post, 513; Union soldiers of Townawa; Cary Post; Charles Chatfield Post, 590; Simeon Walker Post, 629; Semders Post, 393; Macuauess Post; Union soldiers of Whitesides County; W. C. Baker Post, 551; Lovington Post, 354; C. A. Andress Post, 135; Chillicothe Service-Pension Club; Hunter Post, 564; Joe Lane Post, 247; Sidel Post, 536; Post 497; Post 383; Thomas W. Humphrey Post, 580; Lowe Post, 323; Post 581; Post 535; Post 347; Foster Post, 598; Bugbee Post; Woodhull Post; Molton Post, 318; Cerro Gordo Post, 399; Lookout Mountain Post, 94; Jack Post, 255; Post 430; Post 365; Post 610; Grayville Post, 373; Thomas Post, 310; Post 594; Dunn Post, 436; Navoo Post, 237; soldiers of Pike County; Louisville Post; Roger Bell Post, 495; Cowen Post, 557; Post 668; Keysport Post, 604; Post 564; Ewins Post, 611; H. C. McCreery Post, 552; Atkins Post, 536; Cissna Post; Perry Post; Dow Post, 290; Hilton Post, 639; Ripley Post; Spooner Post, 294; William L. Distin Post, 96; Joe Stooker Post, 69; Galva Post, 33; Morgan Post, 208; John Hunter Post, 168; Post 84; Post 609; Kykes Post, 204; James Hutchinson Post, 201; Timber Post, 432; soldiers of Sheldon; soldiers of Mount Carmel; Soldiers' and Sailors' Home; Atlanta Post, 469; Tolom Post, 334; Post 649; Potter Post, 12; John Huffer Post, 633; Ingraham Post, 238; James Harris Post, 504; Cottingham Post, 236; Hughes Post, 481; Alatoona Post, 166; Service-Pension Club of Batavia; William Larimore Post, 591; Adams Post, 548; Jacquin Post, 293; Bowers Post, 125; Calhoun Post, 448; Brown Post, 577; William Lawrence Post; Union soldiers of Noble; Fritch Post, 150.

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Custer Post; Ford Post, 14; Dill Post, 463; John Rowler Post, 411; Yager Post, 505; Tresscott Post, 10; Union soldiers of Rush Creek Township, Logan County; Dafield Post, 339; Slaughter Post, 568; John Dunn Post, 74; Weiser Post, 93;

Greenwich Post, 279; William H. Railey Post, 610; Harker Post, 146; Dupont Post; J. H. Phillips Post, 378; Hecker Post, 638; Preston Morton Post, 4; Luther Devol Post, 313; Tom Talbot Post, 143; Davis Kimble Post, 662; William H. Tumble Post, 213; Henry Lincoln Post, 364; Dolph Graves Post, 429; Burkholder Post, 115; J. I. Alexander Post, 447; Wilson Post, 264; Bowers Post, 23; D. F. Misser Post, 677; Lewis Post, 347; John W. Lowe Post, 349; McBride Post, 223; James St. John Post, 82; Hamilton Post, 90; Martin Post, 665; Kyle Post, 41; Maj. P. C. Robinson Post; W. I. Mitchell Post, 593; David Reed Post, 142; citizens and soldiers of Jackson; Harrison Duglan Post, 458; Gideon Post, 667; Nolan Post, 659; Prospect Service-Pension Club; Oscar F. Randall Post; C. B. Tarson Post, 484; Mount Post, 424; Thomas Tourne Post, 475; Vincent Allen Post, 678; Stout Post, 108; Union soldiers, Chicago Junction; Walton Post, 413; ex-soldiers of Leon; Headman Post, 21; James P. Cooper Post, 635; Z. R. Evans Post, 668; General William Richardson Post; Livingston Post, 425; L. N. Robinson Post, 485; Robert L. McCook Post, 30; Wetzel Compton Post, 96; Service Pension Club of Remsen; Reed Post, 572; H. B. Banning Post, 198; Joseph H. Ingersoll Post, 444; Andrew Limnaborg Post, 621; Quigley Post, 289; J. Nutt Post, 301; Charles Hayes Post, 224; Bishop Williams Post; Thomas Allen Post, 578; J. B. Richardson Post, 454; Bloom Post, 209; Union soldiers of Clinton County; Post 184; Duncan Post, 477; Union soldiers of Sedan; Miller Post, 270; Daniel Snider Post, 688; E. L. Hughes Post, 640; J. H. Jenkins Post, 242; Jacob Davis Post; Union soldiers of Dresden; Van Wert Post, 627; John A. Logan Post, 620; Carlton Baer Post, 516; Boggs Post, 518; Young Men's Republican Club of Springfield; Madison Post; Canfield Post, 121; Charles E. Austin Post, 11; Captain Kinsler Post, 341; Phil. H. Sheridan Post, 328; George B. Torrence Post, 60; W. H. McAlster Post, 212; Alexander Post, 153; Watkins Andrews Post, 352; Union soldiers of Covington; Post 319; Union soldiers of Antwerp; Charles Lyons Post, 447; Reuben Lupton Post, 240; Union soldiers of Perry County; Cicero Davis Post, 514; Pleasant Hill Post; Brown Post; Moody Post; C. P. Ogden Post, 569; Stonington Post, 386; J. K. Ruffner Post, 256; T. F. Wilds Post, 312; Lincoln Post, 18; Albert Moore Post; G. W. Hughes Post, 298; Reno Post, 87; Lindsay Post, 75; J. B. Steedman Post, 399; Ray Heller Post, 284; Wilson Barrows Post, 389; Grandville Thurston Post, 213; E. S. Owens Post, 557; Hibbens Post, 327; Harrison Wright Post, 497; General Lyon Post, 44; Morton Post, 363; Poysell Post, 103; Post 2; Mason Post, 304; Post 161; Post 26; Post 85; Post 149; Post 208; Post 693; Nineteenth Ohio Brigade; Warren; Joseph Sailor Post, 440; Joe Crook Post, 325; McPherson Post, 267; Perry Post, 449; Union soldiers of Versailles; Jobes Post, 167; Warrenton Post; Thomas Lilly Post, 335; Miller Post, 78; Heath Post, 351; Drury Post; Barner Post, 230; Lutz Post, 338; Cross Post; John Bell Post, 63; Barnes Post, 230; Hurd Post, 114; Union soldiers of Logan County; E. Gleason Post, 654; Parmelee Horn Post, 122; Lieutenant Boyd Post, 540; Eugene Reynolds Post, 441; Sam Edward Post, 611; John Bartges Post, 561; Wheelerburgh Post, 508; Union Post, 483; John Brown Post, 633; H. G. Jacon Young Post, 539; Westfall Post, 599; Joe Collar Post, 192; James Alton Post, 488; Musser Post, 329; Hill Post, 192; Caleb Marker Post, 646; Post 556; Bond West Post, 24; John Harrison Post, 550; Sergeant McKenzie Post, 187; Union soldiers of Allen County; Recksecker Post, 469; Austin Macy Post, 671; Coton Post, 510; Union soldiers of Green County; Lewis Stewart Post, 657; Driggs Martin Post, 392; Service-Pension Club of East Liverpool; Given Post, 133; Post 105; I. N. Leggett Post, 336; Parker Post, 418; William M. Sanders Post, 661; William Earsnah Post, 590; soldiers of Athens; Swartz Post, 144; Buell Post, 178; Joy Post, 162; Sackman Post, 618; Sandy Valley Post, 433; Haldeman Post, 618; Barton Post, 434; Scioto Post, 286; Arthur Post, 519; Stanley Post, 223; Cross Post, 691; Post 544; John Miller Post, 685; Sergeant McKee Post, 42; Myers Post, 586; Lieutenant Fellers Post, 194; Axline Post, 290; Bell Harmon Post, 36; Union soldiers of Niinian; S. M. Neighbor Post, 494; Daniel Rose Post, 472; Lupton Post, 526; John H. Adams Post, 273.

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B. Cornwall Post, 63; Post 141; Kilpatrick Post; Faller 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 Pardessville; Post 33; 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.

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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, 62; 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; Verning Post, 107; Walter L. Parker Post, 156; James E. Cushman Post, 81; J. S. Sampson Post, 31.

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RHODE ISLAND.

Smith Post, 9; Charles E. Sweeter 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.

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VIRGINIA.

Tracy Post, 27; Deep Creek Post; W. M. Turner Post, 34; Post 30; Post 19; Ord Post, 16; T. F. Meagher Post, 8; Garfield Post, 7; Farragut Post, 1.

CONNECTICUT.

Post 76; Warner Post, 51; Fowler Post, 53; Palmer Post, 33; Chapman Post, 72; Trowbridge Post, 69; M. A. Taintor Post, 9; Nathan Hale Post, 23; 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, 28; Greenfield Post, 75; Staunton Post, 15; James A. Mulligan Post, 11; Union soldiers of Pitts Post, 324; McCook Post, 34; John A. Dix Post, 76; George H. Meade Post, 48; Colonel Shaw Post, 343; Benton Post, 376; R. P. Carnes Camp, Division of Missouri, Sons of Veterans; Bosco 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, 260.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

David Hunter Post, 9.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

McDowell Post; Philo Buckman 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, 33; 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. Hopple 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; McMill 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. Waltz Post, 575; Pennsylvania; B. B. Shaw Post, West Virginia; Zeegler Post, 512; Ohio; Union soldiers, Sauk County, Wisconsin; Fredericksburg Post, 97; California; Hartford Veterans Association, Connecticut; Commerce Post, 332; Missouri; Murrel Post, 77; Kentucky; Dennison Post, 8; Maryland; I. E. Bean Post, 92; New Jersey; Harkins Post, 40; Dakota; Union soldier, Sulphur Rock, Ark.; I. 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, 173; 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, 365; 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; Tulley Post, 304; Illinois; Putney Post, 300 members; Illinois; Elmhurst Post, 172; Illinois; Steel Post, 300; Ohio; Driskle Post, 209; Illinois; Merrel Post, 167; Ohio; Union soldiers, Castalia, Ohio; Campbell Post, 204; Ohio; Allen Post, Ohio; Burnside Post, 137; Ohio; Union soldiers, Flushing, Ohio; Clinch Post, 692; Ohio; Stanford Post, 647; Ohio; Lewis Baker Post, 172; Ohio; Coldrell's Post, 439; Ohio; Seth H. Wied Post, 296; 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, 186; Michigan; G. W. Ash Post, 179; Kansas; Samuel Post, 370; Missouri; Union soldiers, Britton, Mich.; Beaver Valley Post, 161; Pennsylvania; H. B. Hill Post, 269; Nebraska; Benton Reed Post, 232; Indiana; Soldier Prayer for Peace, Indiana; Union soldier, Van Wert, Ohio; Lewis Post, No. 500; Ohio; George Simpson Post, 44; Pennsylvania; Faragut 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, Whitingville, 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, 10; 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; Hobart 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. Polk 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 Weistown, Ohio; A. Hochran Post, 159; Ohio; Band Post, 633; Ohio; Lill Post, 57; Ohio; McRitchie, 524; Ohio; Reserve Post, 119; Pennsylvania; Rankin Post, 127; Pennsylvania; William Conner Post, 40; Pennsylvania; Stephen Post, 76; Pennsylvania; Rieksrecker Post, 152; Pennsylvania; Proudfit Post, 416; Pennsylvania; James Johnson Post, 354; 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, 65; New Jersey; H. H. Legg Post, 25; Massachusetts; Middleborough, Mass.; Richmond Post, Iowa; Garden Green Walton Post, 312; Iowa; Union soldiers, Bayard, Iowa; Kelley Post, 432; Iowa; E. C. Buckner Post, 154; Iowa; Emmerson Post, 224; Iowa; Henry Jacques Post, 225; Iowa; Shaw Post, Illinois; Barnes Post, 305; Illinois; E. D. Kettie 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, 348; 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, Ethan, S. Dak.; William H. Brown Post, 138; 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 COQUELLE 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 Brazos 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.

ERCTION 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 1860 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 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 Fifty-first 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 meagreness 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 Fifty-first 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 employees 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 demagogic 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 licensee 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 469¹, 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 rated. 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, Samoa 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, Samoa 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, Samoa 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 Samoa 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, Samoa 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, Samoa 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 Samoa 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 strandings 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 endorsement 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 Malden 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 Malden. 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 Chouteau, 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'Alène 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 favorable to 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 tractbooks 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. 583) 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 Marcella, 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 un-stamped 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. 1033) 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, Chattahoochee, 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 1865, 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 injustice 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 recommitted 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 Fifty-first 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. McClellan 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. McClellan 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. McClellan 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. McClellan 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 Fifty-first 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. McClellan 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. McClellan 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 mis-educated 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—with out 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 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 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 Glaman—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. MUTHLER: 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 Perrazzo—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 in 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 Ploertner, 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. Remsberg—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. Copinger—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 Sutten and Mahala Sutten—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.