1890. CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—HOUSE. 2663

POSTMASTERS.

J. Knox Corbett, to be postmaster at Tucson, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona.
John W. Archibald, to be postmaster at Prescott, in the county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona.
Haliam G. Williamson, to be postmaster at Albuquerque, in the county of Bernalillo and Territory of New Mexico.
Jacob Weltmer, to be postmaster at Santa Fe, in the county of Santa Fe and Territory of New Mexico.
John A. Place, to be postmaster at Oswego, in the county of Oswego and State of New York.
Henry C. Hammond, to be postmaster at Brockport, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.
Justin M. Moody, to be postmaster at Waterbury, in the county of Washington and State of Vermont.
Charles W. Raymond, to be postmaster at East Weymouth, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.
John Lovejoy, to be postmaster at Rockland, in the county of Knox and State of Maine.
Frank E. Helvey, to be postmaster at Nebraska City, in the county of Otoe and State of Nebraska.
James B. Huntwell, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Adams and State of Nebraska.
Samuel L. Andrews, to be postmaster at Crete, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska.
William Cochran, Jr., to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Sullivan and State of Illinois.
Sumner A. Whitehead, to be postmaster at Eaton Rapids, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan.
William M. Monfort, to be postmaster at Stuart, in the county of Guthrie and State of Kansas.
John B. Smith, to be postmaster at Kilbourn City, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin.
Newman G. Nash, to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of Lincoln and State of South Dakota.
Joshua E. Wilson, to be postmaster at Florence, in the county of Florence and State of South Carolina.
John C. Field, to be postmaster at Cuyahoga Falls, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio.
Milton B. DeShong, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Ohio.
John H. Fellows, to be postmaster at Richmond, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine.
James Myers, to be postmaster at Rochester, in the county of Fulton and State of Indiana.
Mark L. DeMotts, to be postmaster at Valparaiso, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana.
William H. Breeding, to be postmaster at Edinburgh, in the county of Johnson and State of Indiana.
Frederick G. Dienlenbach, to be postmaster at Blue Island, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.
Mark L. Dougherty, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri.
William C. Adams, to be postmaster at Petersburg, in the county of Pike and State of Indiana.
George Woodruff, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Fulton and State of Illinois.
Joseph H. Weeks, to be postmaster at Upper Alton, in the county of Madison and State of Illinois.

Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 26, 1890.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Pay Director Thomas H. Looker, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and Paymaster-General in the Department of the Navy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, March 26, 1890.

The House met at 10 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Milbury, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read.

CORRECTIONS.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Speaker, on page 2673 of the Record, under a report filed, it appears that as a member of the Committee on Printing I reported a concurrent resolution of the Senate to print 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health officer of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The concurrent resolution was passed by the House of Representatives and was not referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CARLISLE. The Journal so shows.

Mr. CARLISLE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call the attention of the House to a clerical error in an amendment offered by myself on yesterday and agreed to by the House when the world's fair bill was under consideration. In the preparation of the amendment the word "said" is written instead of the word "such." I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be directed, in engrossing this bill, to substitute the word "such" for the word "said." The meaning is plain in the amendment, and it is a mere clerical error.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the correction will be made as requested.

There was no objection.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER. An enrolled bill was submitted to the House on yesterday evening in such condition that the Chair thinks it should be again submitted.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. KENNEY, 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:

(H. R. 339) to establish two additional land offices in the State of Montana.

SPECIAL ORDER.

Mr. CANNON. As a privileged report from the Committee on Rules, I report back the following resolution with a substitute, the adoption of which is recommended by the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Read, That Thursday, March 26, immediately after the approval of the Journal, be set apart for the consideration in the House of the bill for the admission of Wyoming, and that any previous question ordered by the House, the previous question shall be deemed ordered on the engrossment, third reading, and final passage of the bill at 4 o'clock p.m. of that day.

The committee offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the day be extended to today, immediately after the passage of this resolution, the House enter upon the consideration of the bill for the admission of Wyoming, and that any previous question be ordered by the House, the previous question be deemed ordered on the engrossment, third reading, and final passage of the bill at 4 o'clock p.m. of that day.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Wyoming did, on the 30th day of September, 1889, by a convention of delegates called and assembled for that purpose, in pursuance of a submission which constitution was revised and adopted by the people of said Territory at the election held therefor on the first Monday in November, 1888, with a view to the organization of the government in conformity with the Constitution of the United States; and

Whereas said convention and the people of the said Territory have asked the
admission of said Territory into the Union of the States on an equal footing with the original States of the Union, and for the purpose of enabling Congress to dispose of and appropriate the lands within said Territory, for educational and other purposes.

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of Wyoming is hereby declared to be a State of the United States of America, and is, and shall be, forever thereafter, included within the Territory of the United States, and that said State, with all the power and authority which the same is hereby, asserted, ratified, and confirmed.

Sec. 4. That the said State, when admitted as aforesaid, shall be entitled to one Representative in Congress, for all the time for which this act shall be in force, and shall be entitled to the same privileges and immunities to which the several States are entitled under the Constitution of the United States, and shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges which the same is hereby, asserted, ratified, and confirmed.

Sec. 7. That in all cases of natural or civil or error of error hereof prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States upon any record from the circuit or district court of Wyoming, or that may hereafter be prosecuted upon any record from said courts, may be heard and determined by said Supreme Court of the United States. And the mandate of execution or of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the circuit or district court established within the limits of said State, or to the circuit or district courts of such State as may require, and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Wyoming, in any case or matter pending in the same, the rights of the parties thereto shall be determined in like manner and to like effect as if the supreme court of said State were a court of record in the United States.

Sec. 11. That the Senate of the United States shall by a vote of two-thirds of its members, be necessary to the adoption of any amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 14. That in respect to all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the circuit or district courts of the several States within the limits of said State, and in all cases, proceedings, and matters now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, and that the laws of the United States, whether passed by Congress prior to the adoption of said Constitution, and the laws of Congress subsequently made, and all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Wyoming, and that from all judgments and decrees of the supreme court of the Territory of Wyoming, in any case pending in the same, the rights of the parties thereto shall be determined in like manner and to like effect as if the supreme court of said State were a court of record in the United States.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, Congress and the country may contemplate with pride and satisfaction the fact that the time is not far distant from the day when the constitutional convention shall have completed the work of framing a new Constitution for our State.
when the last of our Territories will cease to exist as such, and the new, renowned, and most satisfactory form of trustship is that which the world's history has shown is more than a century the most eventful in the world's history.

Wyoming will, if admitted under the pending bill, be the forty-third State of the Union, and the thirteenth to enter since the original federation, following which are to come Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Oklahoma (which give promise of early preparation for statehood), and perhaps others. Wyoming is a territory every one of whose last of our Territorial dependencies will become a State in the Union ere another decade shall pass, and when the calendar shall mark "A. D. 1900," we shall be a great Republic of half a hundred States, mighty in the achievements of war, to be sure, but far greater in the conquests of peace.

So the second century of our national existence will, in its first decade, give proof to the world that the people of the United States are destined to be the representatives of the great political parties and the great political parties are destined to be the representatives of the people of the United States. The people of the United States will, in the second decade, have the invincible power and aggressiveness of our advanced civilization, and the Government of the United States will be a government of the people, for the people, and by the people.

While so strong, and so mighty, the people of the United States are destined to be the representatives of the great political parties, and the great political parties are destined to be the representatives of the people of the United States, the people of the United States will be destined to be the representatives of the world in the second century of their existence.

The further condition was imposed that the territory northwest of the Mississippi River, the portion of it from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, shall be organized as a Territory with the name of Wyoming, and that the Territory of Wyoming shall be admitted into the Union as a State in the Union, and shall be clothed with the habiliments of statehood in the Union. This is the first step in the construction of the great Republic of half a hundred States, and shall be the first step in the construction of the great Republic of half a hundred States.

The population of each of ten of the great States has already been more than the population of the United States of the first century of its existence, and the population of each of the great States will never be less than the population of the United States of the first century of its existence.

The great Republic of half a hundred States will be clothed with the habiliments of statehood in the Union, and will be clothed with the habiliments of statehood in the Union. The very existence of the great Republic of half a hundred States will be clothed with the habiliments of statehood in the Union.

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admitted had 45,000: Indiana, 63,000; Mississippi, 35,000; Illinois, 35,000; Alabama, 40,000; Missouri, 66,000; Oregon, 45,000; and Kansas, Nebraska, and Colorado each had but 100,000.

The vote cast in 1888 at the election for her present Delegate was 18,210. The record of 30,000 votes last year has been marked. A comparison with the votes cast at Presidential elections at various periods in the history of several of the States will prove interesting. I quote from the remarks of Wyoming's Delegate made before the Committee on Territories.

Wisconsin Territory at election preceding admission cast 20,318 votes, admitted with two Representatives, and she cast first Congressional election 24,600. Iowa admitted with two Representatives, who were elected with the votes cast of 20,004. Kansas cast at second Congressional election after admission 15,272. Nebraska cast first Congressional election subsequent to admission 14,710. Colorado cast at election previous to admission 17,100. California at her first State election, after a most bitter political fight when the selection of governor, judiciary, and other State officers, including United States Senators, was dependent upon the last cast only 12,625 votes.

In the great debate over the admission of Oregon and Kansas it was not divided more than 10,101 votes and over had been cast in the former 15,328 votes in the latter Territory. The votes rejected as well as those counted were included in these totals.

At almost every Presidential election up to and including that of 1872 there were from three to five States that did not have as many male voters as those there were in Wyoming in 1888.

The new State also makes a most favorable exhibit in her postal affairs.

I am tempted to quote briefly from the report of Professor Meade, the Territorial engineer, to illustrate the wonderful push and industry of the people in the matter of reclaiming and developing her agricultural resources, as is shown, in reclaiming fully 500,000 acres, making it to bear abundant fruit. Professor Meade says:

Wyoming stands third in extent of irrigated lands and in number and mileage of irrigation canals. More than 50,000 acres are irrigated in irrigation ditches and canals, and over $15,900,000 have been expended in the reclamation of desert lands. The irrigated districts, as to extent, are equal to two-thirds of Italy and are a trifle more than half of France in the same limit. The large districts would, if divided, make 30,000 80-acre farms and, if provided with transportation facilities, would furnish employment for more than a million of people. Fully 10,000,000 acres can be reclaimed by irrigation if proper measures are taken for storing and distributing the water. These lands are not only enormously productive, but their agricultural value is enhanced by the adjoining 300,000,000 acres of valuable grazing lands. The irrigable land of this Territory equals in extent the combined irrigations of Egypt and Italy, the agricultural area of which supports over 100,000,000 people. Taken in connection with the grazing land, its area and productive value are above the States in the Mississippi Valley.

In the volume and distribution of her water supply Wyoming takes the first places among the States and Territories of the arid belt. Within her boundaries are the sources of three of the great rivers of the continent—the Missouri, Colorado, and Columbia—streams crossing the continent in three directions and meeting in the middle of Montana and Wyoming, and forming the Missouri. These three great water courses have their origin within a circle of which the radius is 2,000 miles. The hundred water ways have their waters diverted in irrigation. Four great rivers cross her borders: the Platte on the east, the North Platte on the west, and the Green on the south. Their tributaries penetrate all parts of her vast extent and are fed from the mountains of a larger area which covers over 250,000 square acres. There are over 2,000 irrigation ditches, with a total length, not counting laterals, of nearly 8,000 miles. The record ditches cover 2,165,180 acres of land.

I have hastily referred to these things in passing, not in the belief that any gentleman is in doubt or needs convincing, for I believe that with one voice the people of the United States, through their Representatives on this floor, are ready to say amen to the prayer of Wyoming for admission. They have in an orderly and authoritative manner expressed their desire to be clothed with the power and charged with the duties of statehood. They have proceeded in a justifiable and regular way to plan themselves into a permanent State government.

Their constitution and State government, duly adopted and organized, are republican in form, and all the conditions as to area, population, production, resources, morals, and lawful and orderly practices assure the existence and continuance of a permanent State government.
plated by the fathers in the formation of this Government. I hope that I may be able reasonably to demonstrate the truth of these propositions. In what I shall say I am actuated by no feeling of opposition to the people of the Territory, nor to their admission into the Union when they are ready for it.

It may be well, Mr. Speaker, at the outset to recur to some of the principles set forth in the Constitution of the United States which have been heretofore applied to analogous cases. If we govern according to the Constitution, we are bound to observe its provisions, and they require that we shall provide for the administration of the affairs of those areas of country which we usually describe under the name of Territories, and at the same time those principles which are to regulate and control our conduct as Representative and Senator, as members of the Federal Government. The Constitution of the United States, Mr. Speaker, is remarkably silent upon this subject. For many years it was supposed that the provision in the Constitution which had reference to the dispositive of the territory and other property of the United States was formed there were but thirteen States. Said Mr. BAKER. I think you need it now.

We have a right, then, to exercise exclusive legislative over such District, and like authority over such forts, arsenals, etc.

This refers to legislation and confirms the power of exclusive legislative. The former provision quoted uses language applicable to the territory and other property of the United States as property.

This subject came before the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Dorr. The court in that case gave a history of this clause and showed in that history that it was intended to refer only to the territory of the United States belonging to it at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and to that territory simply under its charter of property. It is in that case, the court traced the power of the General Government over the Territories to the inevitable consequence of the right to acquire territory; and the right to acquire territory, it was held, was conferred by the right given to admit new States.

Chief-Justice Taney in his review of this subject shows that the whole control which we exercise over what are known as the Territories, as long as they remained Territories, should be governed came under the control of necessity, and derived from the clause in the Constitution which provides that—

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union.

We have a right, then, to acquire territory—not to be held, to use the language of the Supreme Court, as a colony, and governed by Congress with absolute authority, but to be held by the United States until it is in a suitable condition to become a State, on an equal footing with the other States of the Union.

The Chief-Justice in this opinion says—and with the views therein expressed I am in full accord—that the Constitution intended that these Territories, as long as they remained Territories, should be governed in such a way as ultimately to fit them to become States; and I believe, Mr. Speaker, that as long as they are in that territorial condition, however small the number of people who may dwell within the fixed area which we may prescribe for a Territory, those people should be allowed the very large share of self-government compatible with their subordination to the Constitution of the United States.

It is at the same time true that the right of admitting them as States of this Union is a matter of sound discretion on the part of Congress, and inasmuch as the Constitution has been perfectly silent as to the regulations which should precede their admission, I think that the discretion that discretion it should not be exercised in a spirit of caprice, but should be exercised with wisdom, caution, and deliberation.

If there is much, Mr. Speaker, because we have before us not merely the bill now under consideration for the admission of Wyoming, but we have also upon the Calendar a bill for the admission of Idaho, and there are two or three other similar bills which have been introduced, that discretion may not receive favorable consideration by the hands of the committee and may or may not come before the House. It is well that when we have to consider the question of the admission of so many States we should understand clearly and carefully the limitations and qualifications which precedent and the experience of the past suggest to us. When the Union was formed there were but thirteen States entering that Union. Twenty-nine have since been admitted. The great majority of these States were admitted after Congress had passed enabling acts authorizing the people to assemble in convention to form State constitutions and apply for admission. This is unquestionably the regular method.

Mr. BAKER. If the gentleman desires to be exactly accurate as to the number, I can assist him in that respect.

Mr. BARNES. I do not desire any assistance whatever; when I need it the gentleman will call for it.

Mr. BAKER. The fact is that only ten States came in without enabling acts, and ten in the regular way.

Mr. BARNES. I know.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. BARNES. I do not desire any assistance on this subject; when I need it from the gentleman I will call for it.

Mr. BAKER. I think you need it now.

Mr. BARNES. Well, there is a difference of opinion on that subject. As I occupy the floor, I propose to exercise my privilege of expressing my own opinion upon the question.

I say—and I repeat it—I have looked into this question with some degree of care and caution; and if there is one thing about which I am careful it is never to misstate a historical fact. I say that in the majority of cases, so far as my reading goes, enabling acts were passed. In other cases, when the people of the Territories assembled in convention they assembled under Territorial acts, not under enabling acts of Congress; and when they met under Territorial acts they framed their constitutions in accordance with the acts that had been passed by the Territorial Legislature.

There are some few special cases, such as the case, for example, of Maine, which was carved out of Massachusetts, where this was not necessary; there was the special case of the Federal authority over such forts and arsenals as were formed under an act of the Legislature of Virginia. There have been a few cases of that kind; but I say that the general rule has been that the General Assembly has in the first instance acted in an act authorizing and enabling the people of the Territory to meet in a convention and form a constitution, and when that has not been done the general rule in the other cases has been that Territorial Legislatures have passed acts providing for constitutional conventions. That is my reading of history.

But where Congress failed to pass enabling acts, why, sir, in every such case, except in a few isolated instances such as I have mentioned, the Territorial Legislature passed an act under which an election was held at which delegates were elected to a convention, and those delegates had assembled in convention they formed a constitution and submitted it usually to a vote of ratification by the people.

All constitutions were formed in General meetings of the people. In my judgment nothing but the most extraordinary circumstances would justify a departure from this rule. In the case before the governor of Wyoming issued a proclamation under which delegates were selected and assembled in convention and formed a constitution. So far as I have been able to study this question, there is but one other instance in American history clearly and distinctly made where this was done, and that was in the case of California. In that case, it must be recollected, however, that the territory had just been acquired by conquest. It was in 1848. We had just terminated the war with Mexico. Gold had been discovered in California. Vast hordes of people were rushing in there. The country there was under the control of a military government.

Our whole country was disturbed and agitated—rocked from center to circumference, as it were—by the discussion of the slavery question. The first instance of military proclamation of the kind was formed in California; the people assembled in convention and formed a State government. Mr. Clay, when he came to Washington in 1850, came as the great pacificator of the country. This government in California had been organized for a year. Mr. Clay proposed, in that period of agitation and disturbance, when the country was threatened with civil war, as a measure of peace, as a measure of compromise, with the hope of adjusting the differences between the North and the South, that California be admitted; and under these extraordinary circumstances it was done—as an extraordinary measure, as a peace measure, as a measure of compromise; and the precedent which was set in the case of California cannot control until you find a case presenting like circumstances.

Why, Mr. Speaker, necessity may justify anything; but in the case of Wyoming there is no necessity justifying any extraordinary measure. How different the situation of the country now from what it was when California was admitted. There is no turmoil; there is no strife; there is no confusion. Popular peace reigns throughout the land, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico. Yet with this solitary precedent, constituting one case alone out of twenty-nine—a case surrounded by extraordinary circumstances which produce a special result—will not that again—it is sought to admit this State of Wyoming into the Union.

Upon this question, in regard to assemblies of the people held in this informal way, without the sanction of law, for the purpose of establishing new governments, I have been under the impression that such assemblies were not lawful, and that such a document submitted by Daniel Webster in the celebrated case of Luther vs. Borden, the case growing out of the Dorr rebellion. Said Mr. Webster: It has been said by the opposing counsel that the people can get together, sail
They were not governed by any law at that time; and when they did turn out there were over 1,923 men selected by the governor, with the aid of the chief-justice and the secretary of the Territory, who divided this Territory without law, "for the purpose of forming a convention for the purpose of form-ing a constitution." They were not governed by any law, under any constitution, under any form of government, but the argument of Daniel Webster, was nothing more nor less than the language of Daniel Webster, was nothing more nor less than a sufficiently parallel example of the action to which the gentleman took exception. He recites in the preamble his authority, and what is known to American law and American liberty. He recites in the preamble his authority, and what is known to American law and American liberty.

Now, what was the way in which it was done in Wyoming? I have the proceedings here contained in the memorial in this case. Why, certain commissioners of the several counties, upon whose suggestion I do not know, because it is not disclosed in the memorial, asked the governor to issue a proclamation for a convention of the people. The governor thereupon issued a call for a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution. Upon his bare suggestion he issues his proclamation, and there are some extraordinary features in that proclamation to which I desire to call attention.

He does not need to ask the question. He does not need to ask the question. He refers the gentleman to the argument of Daniel Webster, was nothing more nor less than a sufficiently parallel example of the action to which the gentleman took exception. He recites in the preamble his authority, and what is known to American law and American liberty.

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votes against it. The people regarded the whole performance as a mere farce at the time.

Let me call your attention to a moment in some of the literature on this subject. Let me direct your attention to an article headed, "The banner town of Crook County," taken from the Sundance Gazette, published in Crook County, Wyoming, immediately after the closing of the election.

One of the arguments used before the Legislature in favor of Weston County is the census of 1870. A similar one to Crook county, and the three hundred odd votes credited to Newcastle at the constitutional election are pointed to with great pride as proof of the assertion. We should think that that particular election was definitely settled by the Legislature of the Territory, and there was no canvassation there on that day, but three persons, each of whom we could name, went into a back room and conducted a cigar-box election. No one else was present, and these men marked the tickets and dropped them into the slot of the cigar-box.

How 7 votes came to be cast against the constitution arose from the fact that one of the parties, after nearly all the tickets had been cast, exclaimed, 'I'm done with voting for the same man all the time; I'm going to vote for the other fellow.' And he accordingly dropped in 7 votes with "Yes" scratched out. The cigar-box, the ballots, and the tally-sheet giving the results were sent here, the same canvassed at this point, and with the other but bona-fide returns forwarded to Cheyenne, where they were duly recorded. And that is how Newcastle came to be the "banner town" of Crook County. The above particulars were related to us by one of the trio who conducted the cigar-box election, and a gentleman whose word is as good as gold. As there was no color of legality about the election in Crook County, the scheme was devised and carried out more in a spirit of levity than otherwise, and it was not thought the result would be forwarded to Cheyenne and part of the people.

Mr. HILL. Is that the kind of political matter you introduce into a report?

Mr. BARNES. There is a sample of the votes cast at this election.

Mr. STRUBLE. Do any such consequences follow?

Mr. BARNES. I decline to be interrupted any further. My time is too limited.

Mr. HILL. It is unfortunate that the gentleman should undertake to make that statement in regard to this election, and refuse to allow a single suggestion.

Mr. BARNES. I am at liberty to state my thoughts in my own way, and I have said that I could not, in my limited time, permit further interruption.

Mr. STRUBLE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. BARNES. I d like to call attention to a newspaper from Georgia that I have had many conversations with him; but before he proceeds further I would like to ask him to state to the House where he obtained that evidence.

Mr. BARNES. Why, from this newspaper, of course.

Mr. CAREY. From the newspaper?

Mr. BARNES. Yes.

Mr. CAREY. Has the gentleman read a newspaper of one town fighting about the relative size of the town as compared with another; and the gentleman puts that in as evidence.

Mr. BARNES. I do. There is the evidence. It could have readily occurred at an election. I will add that Weston County is a territory. The argument already quoted, that there is no chance of punishing anybody at such an election for bribery, for perjury, or for a repetition of his vote, is one which could reach a many a great deal of force at an election. And what is cited there is but a fair sample, as I believe, of what took place in other parts of the Territory.

It is a fair sample of what is in evidence as to this election. And what was done at this point could have been done anywhere else in the Territory, at any other precinct in Wyoming. It is pretty strong evidence that the whole thing must have been a fixed-up job, for it so appears on its face.

In the convention, it should be remembered, was held, bear in mind, and closed its labors on the 30th day of September, and the pretended constitution under this pretended election was submitted to the people, a great many of whom must have regarded it as a farce, thirty-five days thereafter. Not a soul could be punished for bribery, perjury, for corruption, or for repetition of votes at the election, and yet in the face of all that, in the face of the fact that there was a rapidly growing Territory, and although they had 15,000 votes at the preceding election for Delegate to Congress, the best that could be done here was 8,000 votes of men and women together, and drawn out under the most extraordinary inducements to vote, of whom 1,923 were opposed to it.

This election had not merely no form of law, but it is an absurd and ridiculous farce, and if it could be subjected to judicial investigation it would never stand the investigation of legal scrutiny or legal trial.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to know how much time I have.

Mr. BARNES. There are two other points to which I desire to devote some attention, and I will therefore hasten on. One bears on the subject of population.

Now, I admit, Mr. Speaker, that there is no fixed rule which has ever been prescribed by law as to the population which a State should have before admission into the Union. There is no provision to be found in the Constitution of the United States as to what is the requisite number of people which is found necessary in the Territorial preparatory to its admission into the Union. But Mr. Douglas said, in the course of the debate on the Kansas question (and he was probably more familiar with this Territorial subject than any other of our American statesmen), that while we had never adhered to any fixed rule it was a good rule to say that we should require that the people requisite to entitle a Territory to admission into the Union as a State should be the number which would entitle it to one Representative on the floor of this House.

In the ordinance of 1871 there was a compact entered into between Virginia and the Congress of the Confederate States, and under that it was provided that, while Congress might, if it saw fit, admit a State with less than 60,000 inhabitants, if the proposed State carved out of the ceded territory had 60,000 it should be considered as entitled to admission into the Union. Now, the unit of representation at that time was about 30,000, and yet our fathers in 1871, in this compact in the days of their weakness, provided that in the absence of other provisions the requisite number should be 60,000.

Now, my friend from New York [Mr. BAKER] has referred to what were the facts in the different States. I have here a table showing what was the representative ratio prior to the admission of each State into the Union, and after the four last admitted, and what was its population at the time of its admission, from Vermont, admitted 1791, to Colorado, admitted 1876.
I find on running through a few of these cases that Vermont, which was admitted into the Union in 1791, when the requisite population at that time under the unit of representation was 33,000, had at the time of admission 58,428 people. I find that Kentucky, which was admitted in 1792, when the unit of representation was still 33,000, had a population of 38,000. I find that Ohio, then not long having just emerged into existence, which was admitted in 1803, when the requisite population was still 33,000, had a population of 45,365. I find that Indiana, which was admitted in 1816, when the unit of representation was 33,000, had a population of 76,512. I find, as I ran down the list, that California in 1850, when the requisite population was 33,432, had a population of 120,000.

If we come down the list the requisite population always was very near to the unit of representation—frequently it was double; always approximate—and that in these cases it seems to have acquired the force of rule and regulation which accompanies legal enactment. In our own time since 1876 we have still adhered to this rule. Why, the last Congress admitted North and South Dakota, Montana, and Washington. Montana and Washington had a population, as I understand and believe, of 175,000. When we came to North and South Dakota it was claimed by the gentlemen who are now the majority of the Committee on Territories that all Dakota had a population of 600,000, of which there were about 300,000 in North Dakota and 300,000 in South Dakota. We required the requisite unit of population. That unit was 151,912 under the census of 1880.

I now refer to reference to Wyoming that she is in a fit condition to come into the Union. A fit condition to come into the Union, when at this vote for this convention only 8,000 people could be summoned and dragged to the polls! A fit condition, when that vote, it is to be presumed, was not all men, counted both males and females? A fit condition, when, according to the vote that was cast for General Carey in November, 1888, when the total was 18,010, we bear in mind that both men and women were counted. If we make an estimate of the population at the proportion of five to one, it would be about 90,000. But both men and women voted, and if one-third were women, leaving 12,000 male voters, according to the usual rate the population would not exceed sixty to seventy thousand people. Now, we have seen that by the last census the unit of representation was fixed at 151,912. Apply the general rule, under the ordinance of 1787, she ought to have at least 300,000 people; but adopting the most favorable rule she ought to have at the time of admission 150,000 inhabitants. This is a small number, considering the present population of the United States, to give reasonable assurance of a State; but we have no reliable information whatever. It is all mere matter of opinion, and there is nothing on which opinion is so loose as concerning the number of a large assemblage of people, even when we look at them face to face; how much worse when scattered over a vast area like Wyoming, containing 68,000 square miles. It is true that Mr. Carey said, in his opinion, they had a population of 110,000 inhabitants; but this was an extravagant estimate, having existence in a fervid imagination. It is the population which he hopes to expect to see in the future. I have heard these gentlemen, Delegate from the Territorial Committee on Territories, say, when the subject is brought up, that the Territorial Committee have the right to consider the laws of this State affecting the political rights of its citizens. Mr. Speaker, you must necessarily exercise more political power than all the rest of us, and you shall equally enjoy all the civil, political, and religious rights and privileges of all the citizens of the United States, whether they reside here or in any part of this country. If a man has resided in the United States, he is entitled, and nobody else is entitled, to an equal share in that right. Well, I do not expect to be struck by that argument of that question now. I have in the midst of the argument, understand fully the nature and scope of his inquiry. Had I understood him I would have promptly answered, what I had previously stated and what I again state, that Washington had more than the requisite population at the time of her admission.

Now, Mr. Speaker, there is another feature, aside from the question of population, to which I object. I object to that provision in the constitution of Wyoming which bears on the subject of female suffrage. Mr. WILSON, of Washington. The reckoning was all right concerning Washington. In fact I did not; in the midst of the discussion, I did not understand the nature and scope of his inquiry. Had I understood him I would have promptly answered, what I had previously stated and what I again state, that Washington had more than the requisite population at the time of her admission.

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individual member upon the floor. The governor of a State must necessarily possess more political power than the citizen who merely casts his vote. Each exercises a share of political power, but if the right were inherent each would be entitled to share it equally. That is the law of nature. That is the law which the God of nature has imposed upon us.

But, Mr. Speaker, I do not propose at this time to go at any length into this subject of female suffrage. I have no time to draw fancy pictures of what I believe to be a condition of woman's spirit. I am a realist. Let us confine ourselves to facts. I will tell you what our opponents say and what I believe to be the accurate statement of facts.

There are two sexes each the complement of the other, and that each in acting as a political agent exercises the right of suffrage. Each exercises a great political right, not to be confined within State lines but to be extended over the whole country. I believe the framers of the Constitution understood what that meant, and that is what the right of suffrage meant.

The new States which Congress was to have the power to admit were to be admitted on the basis of State constitutions. The admission of that new State, Pennsylvania, was the same as Virginia was, the same as South Carolina was. That was the character and kind of State which was contemplated by the framers of the Constitution in that clause which provided that Congress might admit new States, which should become part and parcel of the General Government. They never contemplated for a moment the admission of new States under the same form as the States which already existed.

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Next, I have held that the population proper to entitle a Territory to become a State is held without authority of law; that the election of its state officers, the State organ or organs as will furnish the ruled with an ade­quate and effective resistance. That is what the right of suffrage meant. It was an organism lying at the basis of constitutional government; and it was not intended for females and children, but men.

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

Mr. BARNES. No, sir.

Mr. HILL. Just a short question.

Mr. BARNES. Well, sir, if I may be allowed the time I will do so.

Mr. HILL. Thus far you have not discussed this question upon principle.

Mr. BARNES. No, sir; and I have not time to do it. Please take your seat, sir. If I had unlimited time to argue this question I might go into an abstract discussion with the gentleman about the right of home, of solitude, of exile, and a thousand other things [laughter], but, sir, I am arguing this question on high political principles. I say that the right of suffrage is an organism, the means by which the State was to exercise the political power for lodging a certain share of political power in the hands of electors.

When we come to exercise political power we enact it in the form of law. We do not exercise opinion into law. It is only by the aid of that portion of the community intrusted with suffrage that the force of law can be accomplished and carried into practical execution. It is on the force which resides alone in the male head, in the hands of the executive, that the force of law is executed by her officers, her posse comitatus, or her armies or fleets, and it is to that sex, representing that force, which should be committed the political power for enacting opinion into law.

Whatever may be the views of gentlemen on the abstract question in regard to the right of women to vote, I think I have demonstrated at least that it was never contemplated by the fathers of the Republic; it was never part and parcel of the principles ingrained in the American constitutions from New Hampshire to Georgia when the thirteen States entered the Union. And when the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States gave to Congress power to admit States into the Union they meant to admit such States as were then formed, as were then in existence, of which they had practical knowledge and practical experience.

I could argue this question at much greater length; but the hands of the clock warn me that my time has nearly expired. Suffice it to say that I think that there were three propositions with which I set out. First, that there have been gross irregularities in the formation of this constitution sent here by Wyoming; that the convention which framed the Constitution was held without authority of law; that the election for delegates to that convention was in fact void; that there was no mode of punishment prescribed, and none could possibly have been agreed upon or fraudulent voting at that election; that there is no evidence that the people themselves gave this constitution their approval. Thirdly, I have held that this question of female suffrage, which is introduced as a most extraordinary feature in this constitution, has never been fairly submitted to a vote of the people of that Territory, and we have no knowledge whether they favor it or not. I repeat that this is a new feature in American constitutions, is contrary to the experience and history of the country, not conformable to the constitutions of the different States, and in my judgment it is fraught with great danger to the free institutions under which we live, and to the harmony, welfare, and good order of society. [Applause.]

Mr. STRUBLE. Mr. Speaker, I desire at this time to ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen may extend their remarks on this subject in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that members may extend their remarks on this subject in the Record.

The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. CAREY obtained the floor and said: I yield five minutes to the gentleman from California (Mr. VANDEVER).

Mr. VANDEVER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARNES] made a reference in the course of his speech to the act for the admission of Wyoming. That is the same as the Michigan compromise measure; and so it was. But what was the nature of the compromise? California came to the Congress of the United States with a constitution framed without the preliminary of an enabling act to admit it into the Union. They incorporated a clause from the ordinance of 1787, providing that slavery and involuntary servitude, except as a penalty for crime, should be forever prohibited within that State.

That is what the right of suffrage meant: It was an organism lying at the basis of constitutional government; and it was not intended for females and children, but men.
Almost without exception, every Democratic member of the two branches of Congress rose in hostility to the incorporation of that provision in the constitution of California. They forced a compromii by the proper measure of 1850 that the friends of California were compelled to consent to the passage of an odious fugitive-slaV measure. In the second place, that in the passage of the Territorial laws for New Mexico and Utah we should forego the insertion of an anti-slavery clause similar to that contained in the ordinance for the admission of a free State was inconsistent with the anti-slavery provisions of the ordinance of 1850 and with a similar provision in the Missouri compromise act of 1850, it was claimed by the Democratic party in 1854 that they had consented to the admission of California with her free State constitution under condition that the policy of excluding slavery from Territories as inaugurated by the ordinance of 1848 should be abandoned by Congress in its future action. This is the kind of compromise the gentleman from Georgia refers to, approvingly, in his objection to the suffrage features of the Wyoming constitution.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. BAKER) says that he has respect for precedents of the past. He has called up memories connected with the compromise measures of 1850 which secured the admission of California as a State. She did not come into the Union with the consent of the Democratic party. The friends of California had to pay for her admission by a reluctant consent to the passage of the fugitive-slaw measure. The friends of suffrage and freedom were compelled at that time at the dictation of the Democratic party to consent to this compromise. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. CAREY. Mr. Speaker, since my first entrance into the Hall of the House of Representatives as a Delegate of the people of Wyoming Territory it has been my first thought to do that which seemed best to be done to promote the measures which to them were of the greatest consequence. In my sessions of church that I have held the privileges of this floor, whether here or performing the duties of public or private trust upon me elsewhere in this Capital, I have not for a moment forgotten that I am not a Representative of a State, and that I am here not because I have any constitutional right to send to, me, and that whatever of privileges are accorded me are derived solely through the suffrage of the legislative branch of the Government.

The treatment received at your hands has been most cordial. If my rights had been measured by your high standard of welcome I should have been more than convinced ere now that the privileges of a Delegate were in all respects equal to those of a Representative of a State. For the reason that I have been a Delegate only, I have occupied the time of the House always with reluctance. If to-day I should be more generous in the use of your time than has been my custom my excuse shall be that the question under consideration is of importance beyond measure to my people; that your decision should be favorable it will mean to them those rights of citizenship not heretofore enjoyed. It will give them all the political rights of American freemen. It will elevate them to the condition of a people, to the enjoyment of all the privileges of the grandest of all political divisions, those afforded by an American State. You will therefore to-day pardon my boldness. Who should not, in the year 1850, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, say: "I see in the Territorial possessions of this Union the seeds of new States, the cradles of new Commonwealths, the nurseries, it may be, of new Republics. I see in them the men, the boys, our children, and our children's children, for a thousand generations."

Seventeen States had then been admitted into the original Union. Since the utterance of the prophecy twelve great States have been admitted, eleven of which were organized from the then territory of the United States, and are inhabited by millions of progressive and patriotic people. To-day five more Territories have the requisite number of people and the necessary wealth to be admitted as States and to enter upon careers of growth and prosperity not excelled by any of the States heretofore admitted into that great dichotomous of Territories, it was virtually without government until the organization of the Territory of Wyoming in May, 1869, under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, entitled "An act to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Wyoming." Note the word "temporary." The act could have been as properly entitled "An act to govern the child Wyoming until she is of age to enter the list of States." Not unlike many Territories that have preceded her; not unlike many of her sisters who have not yet formed a Union, she has been required to serve a full term of pupillage. Before Wyoming, under the provisions of her organic law, consummated her union she would have turned the twenty-first milestone in her history.

The ordinance of 1787.

In the twelfth year of the Independence of the United States, whilst the Constitutional Convention was in session in Philadelphia, and nearly two years before the Constitution of the United States went into operation, the Congress of the United States northwest of the Ohio River" was ordained by the Confederate Congress.

Few laws have been enacted that have exerted a greater influence for the happiness of mankind, for its displeasure, for the cause of republican government. Under the provisions of this ordinance Territories have been organized and great States built up. Read by the light of a subsequent century, it must be pronounced second to none of those remarkable instruments produced during the infancy of the Republic. To go back to the time of its enactment and look over the important events that followed it, it must be admitted that the law-givers who made it were gifted with a power most extraordinary to look into the future and open the way for great States whose foundations should be freedom, equality before the law, freedom of conscience, education of the masses, and an indestructible union of States.

The Territories created, as they have been founded on this historic document. Every new State admitted has been upon the plan proposed by its wise provisions. Its sentiment and principle are incorporated in each ordinance. It has afforded the framework for the bills of right and State constitution that have since been adopted. It guaranteed to the people of the Northwestern Territory those principles of government which have been dear to the hearts of the people of the Republic. To-day five more Territories have the requisite number of persons, the necessary wealth, and the facilities for the organized government of the territory of the United States.

It provided that the people at the earliest possible moment should be permitted, through their representatives, to frame their own laws. To the people were insured the benefits of the write of habeas corpus and the trial by jury.

This is not necessary to ask the question why was this government instituted. The reason of the ordinance is best answered by its own provisions:

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty and with the view to promote the general welfare of the people, and to erect strongholds of the hand of fellowship and admit a young, a proud, and noble people, the offspring of your own homes, with their new Commonwealth, into the very heart of the Union, has the Seventeenth amendment been put into force. In 1850, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts said: I see in the Territorial possessions of this Union the seeds of new States,
come States. Article V defines when the people of any one of the States formed may be admitted into the Confederacy:—

All the States of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted into the Union, and Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever; and that such admission must be volun-

In the Northwest Territory with included in the Territory of Missouri, all except tan was

Provided, subsequent period the major portion of Wyoming became a part of the Territory of Dakota.

ming. The rights of this ordinance were retained for Missouri.

States, while often tardy in the exercise of ment as States, "Congress shall have power to acquire new territory for but

I particularly desire to call your attention to the part of the proviso where it says "And so far as it can be consistent with the general inter-
test of the Northwest Territory, all except when there may be a less number of free inhabitants in the State than 60,000."

The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin were formed in the Northwest Territory, and each in turn was admitted into the Union. With the exception of Wisconsin, it is not probable that any one of the States named had a population of 60,000 free inhabi-
tants at the date of admission. It was estimated that Ohio had 45,000, population, Illinois 35,000, Indiana 63,000, and Michigan 65,000.

It may be safely asserted, however, that it was found consistent with the interests of the older States to admit four out of five States created in the Northwest Territory with a less number than 60,000 free inhab-
tants.

This ordinance, either by direct act, by implication, or by inheritance, if I may be permitted to use the word, was from time to time extended to include all new States acquired by the Union. The following was the following year divided into two great Territories, the northern portion being known as the Territory of Louisiana. The ordinance of 1787 did not give the power to act in these terms.

Subsequently the Territory of Missouri was organized. This Territory included nearly all the area now constituting the Territory of Wy-

The rights of this ordinance were retained for Missouri.

Time will not permit me to follow all the changes that occurred in the creation of Territories and States from the organization of the Territory of Missouri, which the maps show extended from the Missis-
Pissippi River to the Pacific Ocean, to the date of the organization of Wyoming. The changes have been many. It is sufficient for my pres-
cent purpose to state that all of the Territory except a small strip on the western southern border purchased from the Republic of Mexico was included in the Territory of Missouri, all except a strip on the western border has since formed a part of the Territory of Nebraska, while at a subsequent period the major portion of Wyoming became a part of the Territory of Dakota.

It was shown in the discussion that took place over the admission of the Dakotas that by implication the people of Dakota were entitled to the rights, privileges, and immunities that were granted to the inhab-
tants of the Northwestern Territory. It is safe to say that the people of Wyoming through the Territories from which their Territory are organized are now entitled to admission under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787.

Many questions have been more thoroughly discussed than those that affect the acquisition of new territory, the organization of temporary government therein, and the admission of new States. These great discussions have been participated in by the ablest men of the day.

I believe an investigation of the whole subject will convince any impartial mind that this Government has acquired new territory for but one purpose, to admit the people thereof at the earliest possible mo-
moment as a State or States; that all the legislation of Congress in the establishment of temporary governments and the admission of new States, while often tardy in the exercise of its power, has been to af-

ord to the people of a new country at the earliest possible moment all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States, which can only be secured under the provisions of the constitu-
tion of a State admitted "on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever."

Though the right to acquire territory is not expressly given by the Constitution, it is no longer denied that the United States as a nation possesses this power. The practice of nearly a century establishes the further fact that until the people of such territory are prepared to be incorporated into the Union Congress may establish temporary govern-
ments over such territory. The highest court of the land has also decided that territory belonging to other States but not otherwise held per-
mantly in a provincial condition. The Supreme Court in 19 Howard, 446, said:

"It is certain, indeed, that no power given by the Constitution to the Federal Government to establish and maintain colonies bordering on the Pacific Ocean, by its delegates, into the Congress of the United States Statutes at Large, volume IX.

Before this treaty was ratified the words to be judged by the Con-
gress as to the time when or how new States may become States for "purposes of incorporation, the Mexican Government has not refused to ratify lest the words inserted might pre-
date the people of the ceded territory of the rights of American citizens.

To a communication received from the Mexican Government, Mr. Buchanan, then Secretary of State, which secured the ratification of the treaty by the Mexican Government:

Congress, under all the circumstances and under the treaties, are the sole judges of this proper time, to be judged by the Congress of the United States to the enjoyment of all the rights of the citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution. United States Statutes at Large, volume IX.

It will be seen that Mr. Buchanan's interpretation of the treaty leaves the principle under discussion in exactly the same condition as the treaties with other powers antecedent to it.

We think, therefore, it is plain that the people of Wyoming may right-

fully now ask to be measured by the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, as well as by the articles of the treaties under which their Territory and the jurisdiction over the same were acquired for incorporation into the United States.
cussed very fully in the convention which formed the Constitution. The people of a territory or of a territory carved does not appear to have been contemplated; yet there was even then a fear expressed at the power that might be wielded by the new States of the West.

Some of the members of that great and illustrious body which has so long inhabited the halls of Congress, for fear of the views, the ideas, and the influence of the silvery-voiced orators, restricted and limitations should be placed upon the powers of Congress to extend the number of new States, and that if new States were admitted, they should not be admitted on an equal footing with the original States.

Fortunately, such men as Mr. Madison took the ground that no such restrictions should be imposed, he insisting that the Western States need not have been placed in a union which degraded them from an equal rank with the other States. The provision incorporated in the Constitution has proven to be a wise and a far-reaching one. It has depth; it has breadth; it has length.

The Constitution provides:

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

Under this provision of the Constitution there are but two restrictions on the discretion of Congress in the exercise of its power in the admission of new States: First, no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State; and, second, any State shall be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

These restrictions are of a similar character, the same history, the worshiping of the same heroes, form an all-powerful protection to a State. For these reasons no State willingly surrenders its territory or a part of its people.

It has only been when a State has been all but overwhelmed upon once in seventy years to consent to the creation of a State within the jurisdiction of another State. This exception would not have taken place in a time of peace. It was one of the events of the civil war.

Territory has been acquired by purchase and by discovery. The United States have erected in some instances Territorial governments; in other cases the acquired territory has been admitted directly as a State. In no case has it been wisely granted. In no case has it been wisely granted.

In what other line of legislation have so few mistakes been made? But little in this direction would Congress recall were it in its power to do so. As the people in a given area have presented themselves, their case has been considered and generally the decision has been in the affirmative. Each has adopted its own plan and the questions affecting the admission of the new State have been discussed with reference to that particular case.

Since the Constitution requires that the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, Congress has always required the community that asks to be intrusted with the powers of a State, before admission to present itself with a constitution republican in form. This, with a people confident of their strength, with a territory of adequate area sufficiently developed to indicate resources to make an important State, affirmatively shown, has been the only requirement. The people of Wisconsin have erected in less than ten years the number of the thirteen original States, whose people by their courage and love of self-government and whose patriotic and unselfish statesmen have made the confidence possible, to the forty-two States now comprising the Republic.

We come to the other questions involved: "Is the applicant prepared to be a State? Are the boundaries defined and is the Territory of suitable area? Do the number of inhabitants, the conduct of the people during the probationary period of twenty-one years, the accumulated wealth, the developed and undeveloped resources, justify Congress in the exercise of its discretion in an affirmative manner in admitting a new State to be a State?" If, the only remaining question will be, Do the people present themselves with a constitution republican in form? I believe, following all the precedents of the past, every unbiased mind who has examined these questions, answer each and every proposition contained therein in the affirmative.

Fortunately for Wyoming, and unlike in this respect several of the Territories that have preceded her, there are no questions of boundaries or of乾 raining to be determined antecedent to admission.

The boundaries defined for the temporary government in 1868 have remained unchanged. They have been surveyed and marked. None of the people within these boundaries ask for a division and attachment of territory to or Territory of one State or the other, but wish to encroach upon a neighbor to the extent of one foot of territory.

The country you gave them as a Territory they now desire as a State. People there have labored on for ten years to make them one people. In their association in overcoming the same obstacles, enduring the same hardships, and managing the same affairs they have become the same people in sentiment and feeling, and are bound together by the ties of a common past.

Wyoming and Colorado are the only political divisions of the United States that are inclosed by four straight lines. The boundaries form a square approaching a square, and scarcely could a State containing an area of nearly 100 square miles be made more compact. The State of Wyoming will be the eighth in point of size; more than one-third as large as Texas, two-thirds as large as California or Montana, approximately in area as Colorado, nearly as large as Maine, and California combined, more than twelve times as large as New Jersey, twenty times as large as Connecticut, and nearly eighty times as large as Rhode Island.

These comparisons do not show that the State of Wyoming will be too large; nor can it be claimed that Wyoming will be too small to make a great State.

**Summary of areas of States, Territories, etc., in square miles.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Area (square miles)</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>51,560</td>
<td>3,550,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>50,380</td>
<td>2,600,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>134,960</td>
<td>11,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>72,960</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
<td>26,730</td>
<td>1,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>2,730</td>
<td>300,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>690</td>
<td>100,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>64,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>48,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td>2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>37,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>82,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>68,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>95,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>35,000</td>
<td>900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>9,000</td>
<td>200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>350,000</td>
<td>1,500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>84,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>67,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>70,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>7,815</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>129,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>49,100</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>23,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio</td>
<td>50,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>42,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>47,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>10,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>100,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Dakota</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>26,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>262,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>262,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia</td>
<td>150,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>130,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisconsin</td>
<td>60,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>262,000</td>
<td>1,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is doubtful whether any State has been admitted unless the question of population has been raised. From the admission of Kentucky in 1792 to the present time, it has been urged by those opposed to new States the insufficiency of population. As a fact, however, whether a new State should be taken into the Union has been determined by other questions. The number of the population has had but little effect in the matter.

Before the civil war the real question was that of the extension or restriction of slavery, which resolved itself into a question of population or party expediency. An examination of this question becomes most interesting.

Three States (Illinois, Arkansas, and Florida) were admitted, each with less than 33,000 free inhabitants, while the people of Dakota were admitted, having not the blessings of State government until the population of their Territory had reached quite a half a million of people. If we omit Maine and West Virginia, which had shared the governments of mother States, and the States admitted under the omnibus resolutions, which States should have any weight or consideration ten years before they were, of the twenty-three remaining legislative States only five can it be claimed (Texas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska) had at the respective dates of admission as much as 100,000 inhabitants. Of the remaining seventeen, only five as much as 75,000 people, while the remaining thirteen States had from 33,000 to 70,000 population. The average population of the twenty-three States will scarcely ever make them exceed 70,000 inhabitants ever.
The growth of the population of Wyoming has been steady. There have been no boom or immigration societies to create an ephemeral growth or bring together a heterogeneous mass of people. Consequently there has been no retrogression in population since the Territory was organized. By the time the State government is fully in operation, under the provisions of this bill, I have no doubt that the population will approximate that required for a member of Congress under the present ratio of apportionment. There is nothing in a Territory to call out a full vote. There is but little party feeling, and every election may be said to occur in an off year.

The settlements are widely separated. The distances are great. The polling-places are far removed from each other. In Wyoming the population is spread over a territory of nearly 100,000 square miles, an area nearly equal to that of the States of Illinois, Indiana, and Connecticut combined. The increase of the vote each two years since the Territory was organized can be said to have been steady. There are now about 700,000 people in the State, fifty more than the number of voters cast in the United States at the last election. The vote of 1888 showed an increase of 65,000. This increase was not uniformly distributed. The population of the State was 50,000 at the time of the admission of Kansas, 70,000 when Missouri was admitted, and 100,000 when Michigan was admitted. At the date of her admission, the State represented 10,000 voters in Congress. These voters have increased in numbers to the present population of 700,000, while the number of members of Congress has remained the same.

I might continue to fortify the case of Wyoming by calling attention to the vote in many of the States subsequent to their admission into the Union, but I shall only instance four or five other cases, which I believe will be sufficient to convince the most skeptical. Wisconsin showed the highest increase of votes in any State. At the election next preceding her admission she cast 8,075 votes. With the admission of Wisconsin the vote in many of the States increased. In 1859, 1860, and 1861, the first three years after Wisconsin was admitted, the votes were 10,000, 12,410, and 14,232, respectively, and were 23,000, 34,000, and 40,000 in 1862, 1863, and 1864, the last year in which any State was admitted to the Union.

The following table of figures, compiled from official sources, of the votes at Presidential elections in the States named best illustrate my statement:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Years after admission</th>
<th>Votes cast in 1848</th>
<th>Members of Congress</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arkansas</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>1849</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>1848</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I will not continue these comparisons, but let each draw his own conclusions. If California, Nebraska, and Kansas with the votes cast had 100,000 people at the dates of admission, it is not safe to conclude that the vote that Wyoming will cast at her first State election will be any larger. The policy of the Government has been to admit the new States as soon as the people of such States had confidence in themselves to maintain a State government. Representation under our system of government has always been unequal, and it could not but be otherwise when the want of equality is usually most felt in the Western growing States. To make the matter clear I will repeat what I said on the subject before the Committee on Territories.

As I have said on another occasion, equal representation as a theory is good enough; in practice it is an impossibility. There are Congressional districts represented in the House by one member that under the present basis of apportionment are entitled to three and perhaps four Representatives. Men are sent to Congress to represent ideas and questions of public policy. The influence of a State in the national legislature depends not so much upon the number of its delegation as upon the character, integrity, and ability of its Representatives. As a rule the new States are the ones that do not have their full representation. Whatever deficiency there may be in population at the date of admission of a State has compensated for before the decennial count in the State's history has passed.

The admission of Kansas, Nebraska, and Idaho, each in turn was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle them to a Representative. The admission of the State of Wyoming, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 600,000 square miles with a population of nearly 700,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Louisiana, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 400,000 square miles with a population of 500,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Colorado, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 290,000 square miles with a population of 800,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Nebraska, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 175,000 square miles with a population of 100,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Idaho, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 125,000 square miles with a population of 75,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Wyoming, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 100,000 square miles with a population of 700,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative.

The admission of New Mexico, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 100,000 square miles with a population of 150,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Montana, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 200,000 square miles with a population of 100,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Utah, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 100,000 square miles with a population of 30,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Nevada, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 100,000 square miles with a population of 15,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Oregon, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 200,000 square miles with a population of 100,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Washington, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 100,000 square miles with a population of 100,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative. The admission of Idaho, containing within the boundaries of the Territory of that name 125,000 square miles with a population of 75,000, was opposed for the want of sufficient population to entitle the Territory to a Representative.

There is no doubt that the population of Wyoming is sufficient to entitle her to a Representative. It has been estimated that the population of the State will be 700,000 at the time of her admission. The vote of 1888 was 23,000. The vote of 1889 will be 34,000. The vote of 1890 will be 40,000. It is quite clear that the population of the State is sufficient to entitle her to a Representative.

The admission of Wyoming is the only case on record in which an apportionment was made before the next Congressional election. In all other cases where a new State was admitted to the Union the apportionment was made at the time of the election. Wyoming is the only State in which the people have any voice in selecting their Representatives.
The resources of Wyoming are varied and of that character that are in constant demand to supply the wants of the civilized world. These resources developed are sure to make Wyoming a wealthy and prosperous State.

General Powell, the Chief of the United States Geological Survey, and Mr. Elwood Mead, the hydraulic engineer of Wyoming, estimate that there are from ten to twelve millions of acres of lands in the Territory so situated with reference to the water supply that they may be successfully cultivated by irrigation. The moisture precipitated on the mountains and plains gathered in the great water arteries is sufficient to permanently reclaim such an acreage as will make Wyoming an important agricultural State.

To the ten to twelve million acres that may be irrigated, there should be added from four to five millions of acres that will ultimately be brought into bearing without the aid of irrigation. But no agriculturist who has tried both systems will ever abandon the former, where water is accessible, to conduct what is known as dry farming. Farming with the aid of artificial irrigation while the oldest is also the best.

It is the only system under which the crops may be improved by a drought. Where it is necessarily resorted to, the rains do not come in any season in such quantities as to discourage the farmer or to destroy the crops. Wyoming is rich in agricultural possibilities. In the valleys and on the benches and plateaus the soil is very productive. Before it is touched by the hand of man it is in appearance barren and unyielding. With water and the skill of the farmer it becomes, in many cases, of twice the productive capacity of lands in the most favored of the agricultural States. Irrigation does not impoverish, but the distribution of the mountain sediment becomes a perennial fertilizer to the soil.

The same grasses, timothy, alfalfa, and clover, and wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, melons, garden vegetables, berries, and other small fruits are the most productive of apples are touched by the hand of man it is in appearance barren and unyielding. With water and the skill of the farmer it becomes, in many cases, of twice the productive capacity of lands in the most favored of the agricultural States. Irrigation does not impoverish, but the distribution of the mountain sediment becomes a perennial fertilizer to the soil.

The tame grasses, timothy, alfalfa, and clover, and wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, melons, garden vegetables, berries, and other small fruits are the most productive of the cultivated grasses. This is fed to live stock, and the cattle and sheep are driven to the mountain pastures. The large herds furnish a certain demand for the entire product.

East of the Big Horn Mountains, north of the center of the Territory, extending from 3,000 to 5,000 square miles, are sufficient lands of rich soil with an abundance of available water to supply agricultural products for a large population.

I cannot better show the present condition of the agricultural interests of the State, or what may be expected of them in this direction, than by calling attention to the following facts, gleaned from the official reports of Elwood Mead, the hydraulic engineer of Wyoming:

First. In the volume and distribution of her water supply Wyoming takes first place among the States and the Territories of the arid belt. Second. Within her boundaries and in a circle of which the radius is less than 10 miles are the sources of three of the great rivers of North America, the Missouri, Colorado, and Columbia, crossing the continent in three directions, and emptying respectively into the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of California, and the Pacific Ocean. Third. Four great rivers cross the border of Wyoming: the Big Horn on the north, the Platte in the east, the Green on the south, and the Snake on the west. The tributaries of these streams penetrate all parts of her vast extent, and are fed by the rains and melting snows of a mountain area of Wyoming and Colorado of over 20,000,000 acres.

Fourth. Wyoming’s situation is such that these waters are diverted elsewhere her farms will always have the first opportunity to be supplied.

Fifth. Six hundred natural water ways have their waters diverted wholly or in part by irrigation in Wyoming.

Sixth. Wyoming is the third largest irrigated lands, which amounts to an area of nearly 2,500,000 acres, equal to two-thirds of the irrigated district of Italy, and equal to the irrigated districts of Prussia combined. This irrigated area can be more than doubled without the aid of storage basins.

Seventh. Wyoming has 3,000 irrigation ditches and canals, with a total length of nearly 3,000 miles, exclusive of the laterals.

Eighth. That more than 10,000,000 acres are invested in irrigation canals and ditches, and over 15,000,000 have been expended in the reclamation of desert lands.

Ninth. That the lands now reclaimed, if divided into small farms, with the means of transportation which would furnish markets, would employ and support more people than the whole population of the United States.

Tenth. That the great area of irrigable lands in Wyoming, which become enormously productive, is equal in extent to the combined irrigated districts of Egypt and Syria.

Before leaving this branch of my remarks I wish to call the attention of the committee to the amount of improved lands in several of the States. The census of 1890 shows the area of improved farms in the following States to be:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Acres</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>616,369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Georgia</td>
<td>1,422,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Delaware</td>
<td>745,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>917,490</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisiana</td>
<td>2,729,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>2,128,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>2,908,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>3,966,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
<td>286,096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>3,286,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>3,792,327</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Closely allied to the farming industry are the grazing or pastoral interests. Contiguous to the valleys and plateaus susceptible of irrigation are lands aggregating 30,000,000 acres well adapted for grazing purposes. Indeed, there are no finer grazing fields in the world than those in this Territory. In each year the grass upon which all kinds of domestic farm animals may be kept each month in the year. Such is the quality of the grass that if these ranges are not overstocked the percentage of loss is not greater than that of well conducted farms.

In the last five years the manner of conducting this business has been greatly changed. The herds have been improved; great crops of cultivated grasses are harvested in this wise the capacity of stock is increased and the liability of the business to losses during the winter months greatly lessened. In Wyoming there are about 3,000 Angora goats (a new business), 175,000 horses, 1,250,000 sheep, and 500,000 cattle. These herds of domestic animals of civilized man have entirely supplanted the buffalo, which furnished to the Indian his choicest meat, a roof for his wigwam, and comfort and mates for his bed.

There are from eight to ten million of acres of forests in Wyoming. Probably two-thirds of this area is covered with a good quality of pine and spruce. These lands, with the exception of small areas included in the grant to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, are still owned by the General Government. With the proper protection these forests will build up an important commerce and always afford to the inhabitants of Wyoming an abundant supply of lumber to meet the demands of the city and the agricultural, and mining interests besides being the means of regulating and holding up the annual water supply derived from the melting snows of the mountains until required by the farmer in the preparation of his crop.

These forests have scarcely been disturbed. Indeed those acquainted with the forest area say that the value of these forests has greatly increased since the organization of the Territory, through the protection given to them by the United States, but of the Territory, enacted to prevent the spread of fires.

Mr. Speaker, in a most cursory manner I have referred to three of the great resources of Wyoming, the agricultural, pastoral, and lumber interests. These within themselves are sufficient to make a populous and wealthy State. They pertain to the soil—those vegetable products grown solely by nature’s laws, controlled and directed in part by the planting, cultivating, and harvesting of the skilled husbandman.

In passing to those resources which have already been formed, which lie embedded wholly or in part under the surface of the ground, known as mineral resources, I believe I may say without fail of successful contradiction that nowhere else in this broad land where nature has been so beneficent have the great upheavals of the past ages disclosed to light minerals which, uncombined, in nature of abundance, and by their peculiar characteristics better adapted to satisfy the wants and skill of man than have been discovered in this Territory. In minerals Wyoming is one of nature’s great store-houses. It would take the combined skill of the skilled mineralogist to enumerate and classify all these discoveries. They include gold, silver, lead, tin, asbestos, mica, graphite, kaolin, fire-clay, salt, and inexhaustible quantities of marble, petroleum, iron, soda, and coal. In the last-named products lies untold millions of dollars; in the gold 75 million; in lead, over 60 millions; in tin, 15 millions; in mica, 20 millions; in asbestos, 100 millions; in graphite, 5 millions; in kaolin, 20 millions; in salt, 50 millions; in fire-clay, 50 millions; in marble, 600 million; in petroleum, 50 million. The oil-bearing area extends over a country more than 300 miles long and averaging from 50 to 75 miles wide, but little developed. These great flowing wells that have not yet been reached by the transportation companies.

The country has been examined by experts. Actual tests and discovery confirm the statement that as soon as the product can be utilized...
Wyoming will become one of the great oil-producing sections of the globe. The deposits and lakes of sulphate and carbonate of sodium are the most extensive yet discovered on the continent. The iron does not have to be discovered. The ore is found in great quantities of superior quality in many different portions of the Territory. Coal is found in every county of good quality for generating steam and for domestic purposes. In the northeastern portion of the Territory within the past few months great veins of excellent coking coal have been developed. The coal area is known to underlie not less than 30,000 of square miles.

These great resources have scarcely been touched, yet the production of coal last year amounted to 2,000,000 tons, which, at the doors of the consumers, brought to the miners and transportation companies $13,000,000.

This production is certain; it is not the result of speculation; it is not affected by drought or flood. The production at the dump is equal in value to 20,000,000 of bushels of grain in the neighboring State of Nebraska. It requires as much labor, as many engines and cars to distribute it as it requires to transport 70,000,000 bushels of grain.

The production has only been limited by the facilities for its transportation.

The demand is double the present output. Should the production increase to four times its present amount, that is, 50,000,000 tons, it will reach 9,000,000 tons. This coal has a widespread reputation from the Missouri to the Pacific Ocean. It furnishes the greater portion of the State of Nebraska with fuel. It provides the power for the encouragement of miles of railroads without which the Union and Central Pacific Railroads could scarcely be operated. It is the chief fuel of many of the smelters in Montana. It finds a ready market in seven States and the Territories.

Unlike in the prairie States, is found in Wyoming in abundance almost every kind of material required to supply the wants of man. Here are marbles of every hue and variety, granite of various colors and qualities, and lime and sand rocks. These, with the lumber procured from the forests, afford the material for the building of towns and cities, the construction of irrigation works, the improvement of farms, for the opening of mines.

The material is at hand for inexpensive structures or for monuments and buildings of the most costly character. These products have already made a considerable commerce between Wyoming and the States. Many of the farmers, brought to the mining camps, have been accessible.

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Manufacturing establishments come with capital and a considerable population. Yet Wyoming has already made progress in this direction. In the Territory there is a rolling-mill, large machine and railway repair shops, flouring mills, a glass factory, tanneries, planing-mills, sawmills, and cottonseed-oil factories. The Territory is at hand for manufacturing. The raw materials are in abundance for the creation of trade and industrial establishments. Within 10 miles of a large glass factory at Laramie City are all the products that enter into the making of the bottles, of the best quality and in abundance.

The greatest nations are those that have a great variety of resources. The same is true of States. The rolling-mill, the furnaces, and factory give employment for the masses.

If there is a loss in one branch of industry this year it is compensated by the profits of some other industrial establishments, consequently the depression and suffering incident to the failure of crops in a State strictly agricultural are scarcely ever heard of in a country with numerous developed industries.

Mines of precious minerals become exhausted. The iron and coal of Wyoming will not be exhausted in thousands of years. These base materials are of more value to make a wealthy and populous State than all the precious materials yet discovered on the continent. They enter into the wants and comforts of every-day life. They provide the basis of power and the strength to control it. They furnish the important factor for the road-bed and the steam to propel the carriages and vehicles for the transportation of man in comfort and safety and the articles of trade with celerity. They overcome distance and make as one people, one nation, in sentiment and feeling. Their combined power could not be supplied by all the animal life of the globe.

Wyoming early in her history took an exalted stand in educational purposes. That there was a Justification for the employment of a teacher. The teachers are carefully examined. In all the towns of any size, good graded schools are maintained. A university is supported at public expense, giving higher education for all children of the Territory that desire to avail themselves of its advantages.

In addition to the public schools well patronized private schools and educational institutions are established. The Territory has not derived great from donations of public lands. The Territory has not asked nor has it received one dollar of aid for the purposes stated from the General Government.

The people last year expended for educational purposes nearly $4,000,000. They have raised and expended during the past ten years for this purpose over $1,000,000.

Institutions.

The public buildings erected and the institutions maintained characterize an intelligent and progressive people. To accomplish what they have done, they have provided the necessary money largely by taxation.

They adopted the plan to meet the greater part of their obligations as soon as the liability occurred, and thereby avoid an ever-increasing debt. They have not been generous enough to give them one public building. What they have done has been without your aid or encouragement. Few new countries have done better, and in comparison with her accumulated wealth few States can make a better showing.

Of the Territorial institutions maintained I will call your attention to the following:

A water department, at the head of which is a skilled hydraulic engineer, for the purpose of investigating the questions pertaining to the reclamation and irrigation of the arid lands and the distribution and division of the waters of the Territory.

A department of mineralogy, at the head of which is an experienced geologist, to investigate and give free information as to the mining resources of the Territory.

A veterinary department, to prevent the introduction and spread of disease among the live-stock of the Territory.

A fish hatchery, for the propagation of fish and the stocking of the streams of the Territory.

A university, the building and grounds of which have cost $100,000, a library and dormitories, erected at a cost of $10,000.

An insane asylum, erected at a cost of $75,000.

A poor-farm for a home for those who, by reason of age and misfortune, are unable to labor, the cost of which when completed will be $25,000.

A capitol building has been erected at a cost of $275,000, a better building than that possessed by fifteen of the States.

A penitentiary is in course of construction which will cost $100,000.

The counties of the Territory almost without exception are well provided with substantial court-houses and jails, and in some instances with good hospitals.

In the Territory there is a capitol, several counties have a courthouse, and the towns and villages of the Territory are well built and are well provided with good business establishments and are full of comfortable homes. The cities and towns are well governed. There are eight of the incorporated cities that are provided with water-works and fire-works and lighted with electricity. The cities and towns are well provided with elegant churches and good school-houses.

The banking interests, which represent in a measure the integrity of a people, also speak well for our business affairs. Permit me to call your attention to the following data. It is a better showing than has heretofore been made by any New State except those admitted under the omnibus bill in 1859.

Banking Interests.

There are nine national and eleven private banks in Wyoming.

A recent report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows:

That no national bank has ever suspended or gone into liquidation in the Territory. Four private banks have failed only.

That the first institution under the national-banking law was organized in 1862.

That there was not in banking capital in the Territory at that time $150,000.

That the total of the items of resources of the nine national banks of the Territory is now nearly $4,000,000.

Add to this total the items of resources of the private banks, and the aggregate is over $5,000,000. This is as much or in excess of the bank resources of either of four States, all of which have been in the Union less twenty years.

These States have, respectively, one, two, five, and seven Representatives in Congress.

This shows the steady increase each year in the banking resources and business of the Territory. It will be noted that at no time has there been any retrogression.
I desire to make some comparisons, as follows:

### Summary of National Banks, the Important Items of Resources and Liabilities, and the Totals, etc., Wyoming Territory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>No. of banks</th>
<th>Loans and discounts</th>
<th>U.S. bonds</th>
<th>Cash and cash items</th>
<th>Capital</th>
<th>Surplus</th>
<th>Undivided profits</th>
<th>Outstanding deposits</th>
<th>Individual deposits</th>
<th>Totals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$77,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$27,000</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
<td>$165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>$99,000</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$135,000</td>
<td>$75,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
<td>$27,000</td>
<td>$56,000</td>
<td>$165,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$169,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$235,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1874</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$148,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$208,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$103,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$163,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1876</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$138,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$183,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1877</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$168,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$218,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1878</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$133,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$208,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1879</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>$168,000</td>
<td>$50,000</td>
<td>$218,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$4,000</td>
<td>$45,000</td>
<td>$69,000</td>
<td>$334,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$230,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$290,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$8,000</td>
<td>$63,000</td>
<td>$111,000</td>
<td>$404,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1881</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>$322,000</td>
<td>$60,000</td>
<td>$382,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>$65,000</td>
<td>$117,000</td>
<td>$456,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1882</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>$1,138,000</td>
<td>$215,000</td>
<td>$1,353,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$20,000</td>
<td>$170,000</td>
<td>$240,000</td>
<td>$1,697,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$1,611,000</td>
<td>$150,000</td>
<td>$1,761,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$25,000</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$275,000</td>
<td>$2,095,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1884</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>$2,257,000</td>
<td>$224,000</td>
<td>$2,481,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$30,000</td>
<td>$230,000</td>
<td>$300,000</td>
<td>$2,685,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1885</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>$2,327,000</td>
<td>$224,000</td>
<td>$2,551,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$260,000</td>
<td>$325,000</td>
<td>$2,955,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1886</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>$3,219,000</td>
<td>$246,000</td>
<td>$3,465,000</td>
<td>$125,000</td>
<td>$0</td>
<td>$40,000</td>
<td>$310,000</td>
<td>$360,000</td>
<td>$3,795,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I should add that two more national banks are in process of organization.

### Financial Matters

The people have managed their affairs well. They have the best credit at home and abroad. They have guarded their credit at every stage with jealous care. Neither the Territory nor any county, city, or school district has ever defaulted in the payment of any obligation or any accruing interest thereon at maturity. The Territory has not at any time had a floating indebtedness. An auditor's warrant only floats the time it takes it to go to the office of the treasurer. The total indebtedness of the Territory is $330,000. No bonds of the Territory bear over 6 per cent. interest. No bonds have ever been sold by the Territory for less than 5 per cent. above par and some as high as 12 per cent. premium. These bonds cannot be bought for less than 15 per cent. premium in New England, where they are held.

On January 10, 1880, after every obligation had been paid, there was in the treasury $230,000.

The result of a levy of 8 mills on the actual wealth of the Territory on the 1st day of January, 1880, would, with cash on hand, have paid every obligation of the Territory, and of the counties, cities, towns, and school districts therein, and have left public property of the value of more than $2,000,000.

During the entire history of the Territory, not one defalcation of a Territorial officer has occurred.

During the past five years the Territory has expended hundreds of thousands of dollars in the erection of her public buildings and not a whisper or scandal has been heard with reference to those who have had control of these matters.

Open the books of some of the States and make a better showing.

### Wyoming

Wyoming is well prepared to take care of a State government. Commerce with an assessable wealth of $6,924,000 in 1870, an increase of $1,533,000 was made by 1878. The property of the Territory was assessed at $8,060,000 in 1880, and this after a reduction was made on the live-stock of the Territory, owing to a depreciation of values, to the amount of $5,000,000. The actual wealth of the Territory is four times greater than the amount returned as the assessable wealth, as shown by the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Actual value</th>
<th>Assessed value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Railroad property</td>
<td>$85,000,000</td>
<td>$6,150,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manufacturing, &amp;c.</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$7,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved farms and ranches</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing mines</td>
<td>$15,000,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches and schools, county, city, and Territorial property</td>
<td>$2,000,000</td>
<td>$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation works and improvements</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$5,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For the purposes of the argument I desire to call your attention to the following facts by way of comparison. To be absolutely within bounds let us call the actual wealth of Wyoming $100,000,000. Since no effort was made before the census of 1880 to collect data of the assessable wealth of the several States, I have assumed that the assessable wealth of the several States was 60 per cent. of the actual wealth.

There are nearly two hundred post-offices in the Territory, of which six are President offices.

### Wyoming Making Rapid Strides in Railroad Building

There are about 900 miles of operated railroads in the Territory.

The principal railroad companies of the central west are locating lines and securing rights of way in Wyoming. The Chicago and Burlington Railway Company operates a through line from Cheyenne, the capital of the Territory, to Chicago.

The Northwestern Railroad Company has built and is operating a line of road in the central portion of the Territory, connecting with its eastern system. This company has located from its present terminus a road to Ogden, Utah, which will make another through line to the Pacific.

The Cheyenne and Northern Railroad has completed 125 miles of road north from the capital of the Territory.

The Union Pacific Railroad traverses the Territory through its entire length from east to west.

The Union Pacific Railway Company built, during the year 1889, a road to the newly opened coal-mines in Carbon County.

The Burlington system constructed last year a road from Central Nebraska to the fields of coking coal in Northwestern Wyoming. Additional railroad mileage is now under contract that will cost over $1,000,000. In the dead of winter engineers are in the field surveying and locating new lines. No less than four transcontinental lines are located across her borders. That Wyoming will soon double her railroad mileage there can be no doubt.

The best constitutions are made for those who emanate directly from the people.

The inhabitants of a new State should always be left untrammeled by laws, which prevent when making the fundamental laws.

A constitution should be the result of deliberation and thought.

I do not believe under any conditions the people of Wyoming, not even if granted half a hundred of constitutional conventions, could obtain a better result for themselves than the constitution with which they ask to be incorporated into the Union.
It will be a critical examination, and an honest comparison of its provisions with those of any one of the State constitutions will not result to its discredit.

The time will not permit me to review it in detail, and sufficient for the present will be to call attention to the few of its provisions.

The people selected from their best men to make it. These were selected without much regard to their party affiliations. They had the best guide to govern them, the experience of the people for a period of twenty years, and the eight divisions of this State and the prejudices of communities to influence them, it incorporated in the constitution the results of the best thought of those who in this progressive age have made constitutional law life's study.

The constitution is a progressive, yet conservative enough to keep the managers of public affairs in the beaten paths which will afford to the people the best form of republican government.

It is republican in form and makes no distinction in civil and political rights on account of sex, race, or color, and it is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

The constitution will give an economical government; indeed, less expensive to the people than that under the Territorial system. It creates no unnecessary or ornamental officers.

The Legislature, in the first instance, is small, the two houses being composed of ninety members, respectively. The first session may be extended to sixty days only; subsequent sessions, to forty days only.

Special legislation of every kind is prohibited. Every safeguard is provided for a bill from its introduction in either house to its final passage or defeat.

The constitution, in addition to the usual veto power, authorizes the governor to withhold his approval to individual items in appropriation bills. It limits the expenditures of the State and the political divisions of the State and the expenditures of any one year to the amount of the annual revenues, unless expressly authorized by a vote of the people.

It inhibits the voting of aid or loaning of credit to any railroad company or corporation by the State or any subdivision thereof.

It abolishes the fee system except in a few limited cases.

The constitution protects the rights of the people against trusts and corporations and combinations.

It makes ample provision for public schools. It places every protection in the hands of the State.

It throws every safeguard around the fund donated by the Government to aid in the support of public schools and the building up of State institutions.

The provision most to be commended is that clause that makes no discrimination on account of sex, so far as political rights are concerned.

The people of Wyoming after a practice and experience during their entire Territorial life hesitated not on one moment on this subject. They were substantially of one mind. The manner in which woman has exercised her right of elective franchise has left few men indeed who would deprive her of the privilege if it were in their power to do so. It is said that Oregon, the leading article regarding suffrage and elections is worthy of consideration.

If a pure ballot and an honest election are obtainable by law, it is provided for in the constitution adopted by the people of Wyoming.

All criticisms of this constitution by the press and people have been in words of commendation.

The Senate Committee on Territories says of the constitution:

"Your committee find much to praise and much to commend in the constitution which has been adopted, and believe that the highest and best interests of its people, as well as the strength and glory of the Republic, will be subserved by its immediate adoption as a State. They refer to the committee's report to the last session of Congress for an enabling act, except as to its method of admission; and with some verbal and unimportant amendments in the text the committee recommend that it be passed.

The people of Wyoming had a high precedent for their action. An act was passed by the Confederate Congress—or the Congress of the thirteen original States—providing for a convention, not to frame a constitution, but a convention to submit amendments to the Articles of Confederation. When that convention met they disregarded the instructions that were directed to it for the purpose of amending the Articles of Confederation, but as an original document. This action of the convention was urged as the reason why the Constitution should not be accepted by the States. The Constitution was a good one, and you are here to-day because of its adoption and wise provisions. The convention that framed it was composed of fifty-five members and nearly of its members signed it. The Wyoming constitutional convention was composed of fifty delegates, of which forty signed the constitution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BAKER. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wyoming may be permitted to conclude his remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. General leave has already been granted to gentlemen to extend the time.

Mr. SPRINGER. But the request of the gentleman from New York
names be signed to the constitution. Some of the delegates had to leave before the final revision was agreed to in the constitutional convention. In one case a majority of fifty-five members held who was opposed to the constitution. I believe every man would have signed it if he could have remained until the final revision.

Mr. BAKER. Will the gentleman allow me in that connection to call attention to the fact that the only thirty-nine signed the original Constitution of the United States?

Mr. CAREY. Well, forty signed the Wyoming constitution.

Mr. BRAGDON of New Hampshire. Would another election change the result of that particularly?

Mr. CAREY. No, sir. The people have presented the constitution under which they desire to live.

Mr. PLATF. Mr. Chairman, may I say that that was a unanimous report of the Senate committee?

Mr. CAREY. It was a unanimous report of the Senate committee. Senate has had over the bill time and again, and this is the result. That is the bill upon which the members of this House will be asked to vote without regard to the three amendments. The bill fits the constitution and the constitution will be put in full operation by the bill under consideration.

The minority report says:

There is no State in the Union which contains such provisions in its constitution which declare there is or is not a right to vote in the Union or in any city within the Union. Women are not deprived of the right until 1897. The other States of the Union did not object to her exercising the elective franchise in the State of New Jersey. In England she votes in municipal matters in England and Wales and in the Isle of Wight, and in Ontario, on the northern portion of our boundary, a province which is as large as the States of New York and Michigan combined, she votes for executive member of Parliament.

In British Columbia she votes in all matters except for members of Parliament. A law has been passed in Australia giving her suffrage; the same also in New Zealand. I should say that suffrage in some of those States is limited to married women. But it is not even new in our own country. Women exercise the right to vote and to hold offices in the State of Kansas; in municipal affairs, I think in all cities in that State.

Mr. KELLEY. In all cities.

Mr. CAREY. In all cities; I thank you.

I want to say further to the gentleman from Illinois that women to-day have the right in seventeen States to vote on school matters. By the Constitution of the United States, these instances is limited to unmarried women. But it is not even the Constitution which the United States has got in full operation.

The minority report lays stress on the fact that the vote was small on the adoption of the constitution. Those who vote control those who do not vote. There was no contention about the constitution; no effort was made to get out the vote. The universal exclamation in Wyoming was that day, "Everybody favors the constitution, and what is the use of voting?" I have seen important measures pass this House by a head and the Speaker say, "I wish to call your attention to the fact that she is one of the best officers they have ever had this year."

The majority report calls attention to the vote given at the election for governor, where the total vote for and against the constitution was about 86,560. A constitution was submitted in 1888. On the same day a governor was elected. The total vote on the constitution was less than half that for the candidate for governor. The question was submitted to the people of New York in 1867; whether there should be a constitutional convention. The total vote cast on this question was 287,947; for secretary of state, same election, 698,128.

In Wisconsin in 1871 people voted on certain constitutional amendments; the total vote for and against the amendments was 2,450. In 1882 certain constitutional amendments were voted upon. The total vote on these questions was less than one-fourth of that cast for State officers at the same time.

In Maine, the total vote was 3,609; for and against State officers the same day. The people do not turn out to vote for or against constitutions. In Illinois a new constitution was submitted to the people in 1870. The constitution made radical changes in the State constitution. It was widely discussed, yet at the election the total vote for and against the constitution was about 50 per cent. of only that cast for State treasurer and a Congressman at large.

I think the gentleman from Illinois was the secretary of the convention that made the constitution which was submitted to the people in 1870. Is that true?

Mr. BARNES. I did not write it, but it was so.

Mr. CAREY. In the Fifty-first Congress he must have had some opinion.

There were 6,577, and I say that is not enough. I merely call attention to this to show that where there is opposition the vote will always be small.

The minority report calls attention to the vote given at the election for Congress in the year of 1888 and the question of State constitutional. I was elected to the Forty-ninth Congress, and I had a good deal of opposition. In the Fifty-first Congress I had no opposition. I am not speaking of the papers that go to the people, but the papers that go to the Secretary of State.

Mr. BARNES. I have heard that.

Mr. CAREY. I merely call attention to this to show that where there is opposition the vote will always be small.
was polled. In other words, I only received about half of the vote of the Territory. There was no opposition.

It is an acknowledged fact that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] have the change of the branch of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. During the last session, according to the request of the people, bills were introduced in both branches of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. The bill was unanimously reported to the House. There was no further action on these bills.

After the adjournment of the Congress the bill was reported to the House. The bill was introduced in both branches of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. The bill was unanimously reported to the House. There was no further action on these bills.

The plan followed by the people is best told by the report of the committee. In 1889 the committee reported a bill to Congress for an enabling act. Bills were introduced in both branches of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. During the last session, according to the request of the people, bills were introduced in both branches of the last Congress to enable the people of Wyoming to form a State constitution and for the admission of the State. The bill was unanimously reported to the House. There was no further action on these bills.

The Legislative Assembly of the Territory which adjourned sine die on the 14th of March instant, by a memorial to Congress praying for the admission of Wyoming as a State with the constitution framed, amended by the people, and reported to the Senate.

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life received inspiration from the actual participants of the Revolution, and has been ascribed to public affairs for more than a quarter of a century. They were of that generation who had received the infant Republic from its father as a glorious heritage, to be protected and transmitted to posterity. This great debate is memorable, because it involved a question of paramount importance, and destined within a few years to play most exalted parts in the history of their country, had but just entered upon their illustrious careers in the American Union.

The result of this debate was significant. It settled two questions: first, that there was no fixed number of people required for a new State and, second, that it was the right of the inhabitants living in a Territory to choose their own government by form a constitution and present themselves for admission as a State of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun, in a speech delivered in the Senate in February, 1849, used these words:

I hold it to be a fundamental principle of our political system that the people have a right to establish what government they may think proper for themselves; that every State about to become a member of this Union has a right to form its own government as it please, and that in order to be admitted there is but one qualification, and that is that the government shall be republican. There is no express provision to that effect, but it results from that important see which guarantizes to every State in this Union a republican form of government.

In the course of a report made by Mr. Clay, from the compromise committee of one of the best, of which Douglas and Mr. Davnes were not less explicit in their declarations as to the rights of a people seeking admission as a State, Mr. Sherman, in the Nebraska case, said:

It is sometimes said that these new States have too much preponderance in the Union for the power of the Government. I think the number of persons sufficient population for one member gives it an undue advantage in the House of Representatives, and increases the power of this body which divided the large from the small States and was of that generation who had not been prepared to be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the great States of New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, and other States. Perhaps that is so, but in the practice of our Government there never has been any difference of opinion between the small and the large States. These Veil country will be governed by the same impulses and the same feelings that govern us. I never yet have seen the line of distinction drawn between the small and the large States. There has been no difference in the case of population, and the indication is that the line of distinction was then not as the small States or the large States. They will now be admitted by the same laws and the same feelings that govern us.

Mr. Benton, in the Senate of the United States, in reference to the objections urged against the admission of California for the reason that Congress had not authorized the people to form a constitution, said:

The fact is admitted, but its consequence is denied. Congress has full power over the admission of new States, and may dispense with all preliminary forms which are not pointed to by the Constitution. It has already admitted new States without the previous authority of an act of Congress. Congress, in the case of every new State which has been organized by the Constitution of the United States, has fixed the number of people. The Constitution of the United States has not been critically here, but it has always struck me that it was a mark of wisdom in the framers of the Constitution that, in the admission of new States, the Constitution of the United States is to be considered as sovereign and supreme, and that is that the government shall be republican in form, every thing else being conformable to the old States always to the unconditional discretion of the Congress of the United States. Congress may admit a new State which has been organized by a compulsion on the part of the people with certain prescribed forms set by them for the Congress of the United States or on the constitution with certain customs which the other Territories seeking admission in the Union may have adopted; so, on the other hand, Congress may admit a new State, as it has on more than one occasion, in the case of a Territory or a State, as it has proceeded at once to the matter of organizing itself without any preliminary constitution to Congress and the people to set up an American name.

The sole condition required by the Constitution of the United States as to the admission of a new State is that its constitution shall be republican in form.

And the late proceedings in California to organize a government and the constitution which has been the result, are the best proofs that could be offered of the wisdom of the Constitution. They have done it wisely and justly. ** I know of no constitution in this broad Union where the principles of national and progressive liberty are better secured than in this great political offering from the shores of the Pacific.

Mr. Sumner, in the Kansas debate, said:

Kansas may be admitted by Congress into the Union without regard to population or preliminary forms.

To the objection that Kansas had not a sufficient population he said:

In the absence of any recent census, it is impossible to do more than approximate to the actual population, but from careful inquiry of the best sources I can led to place it now at 50,000. In speaking of it being urged by some that a population sufficient for one member of Congress should be required before a new State was admitted, he said:

But in making this number the condition of the admission of Kansas you are in a very extraordinary and arbitrary position. There is nothing out of which it can be derived from the beginning to the end of the precedents. Going back to the days of the Continental Congress you find in 1784 it was declared that the number of habitants in a Territory might establish a permanent constitution and government by themselves. Though this number was afterward, in an ordinance of 1787, Northwestern Territory, raised to 60,000, yet the power was left in Congress entirely exercised in more than one instance to constitute a State with a smaller population.

He took the ground that Kansas should not be required to have 50,000 people, that required for a Representative, before being admitted. He stated or declared:

Out of all the new States only Maine, Wisconsin, and Texas contained so large a population as is proposed to be required for Kansas.

After several days' debate the question whether California should be admitted was put in both houses, and the question was this: whether California should be admitted or not—yes or no. Some 110,000 people. What of that? She will have 100,000 in a very short time.

But what is of some importance is this: if this Republic collectively, those States collectively, or to one State in the Union, whether Oregon is admitted or not, the next December next, the Union is to have 35 States will—here is ready to be admitted. I think there is nobody who doubts that the question of the admission of a new Territory is before the Senate, and that they have made a constitution which is acceptable to themselves; a constitution which, however it may be resented there, after all considerations here, the Constitution of the United States or any considerable portion of either House of Congress has ever insisted on it to regard any State. For one, sir, if I think that the Constitution of a Territory emerges from its national organism and its laws, and its proceedings in the case of it, no longer than it is to have a voice in the Senate, and no longer than it is to have a voice in the Congress of the United States, the sooner the people are left to manage their own affairs and are admitted to the rights of citizenship in the government in the representatives and the new members of the Congress of the United States, the better is the case of the Union. The question is, the admission of California is not in question. After all, there is no such thing as rightly a new State which is disbarred by form, disbarred by measurement, as it were, disbarred by precedent.

No, the principle involved in the admission of a new State were fully discussed in the case of Oregon and the case of Kansas, now famous in our history. The Representatives of the great States were very explicit in their declarations on this subject. The committee have called their attention to the Constitution; they have asked them to read those articles. Our Seward, it must be admitted, was one of the greatest of the statesmen of the last generation. In the Oregon debate he said:

I am much, sir, with a million of people, it is a matter I would not consent to admit into the Union; and I can conceive of a State that I would admit with a population of forty, fifty thousand souls. Admitting to Oregon, I think admitted some time, and as much as she is to be admitted, it is only a question of time whether you will admit her here to-day or admit her in six months time. Now, what objection is there to her being admitted?
The people of Wyoming are prepared for admission. Of their Territory they are thoroughly satisfied. At first it was $5,000; it increased in 1873 to $12,085, and thus continued until 1885, when it was put up to $5,600.

Now it is $5,625.

The adoption of a constitution; and the fact that the vote have accomplished is the best evidence of their true worth. They have made the highest pledge that they are prepared to be a State of the Union.

I have said her people are entitled to admission under the beneficent provisions of the ordinance of 1875. They are entitled to admission now under the provisions of the treaties with France and Mexico, which provide that the people shall have conquered and admitted into the United States as soon as possible, according to the principle of the Federal Constitution. They are entitled to admission because of the implied pledge you gave them when you organized a territorial government over the Territory by the Delegate from Wyoming. Many of you have presented a constitution republican in form, alike creditable to themselves and the Union of States they seek to enter.

In the absence of dissatisfaction in Wyoming, I believe the people have followed them in their petition. The question of boundaries, the serving of strange gods, the restriction of rights belonging to American freemen, the holding of institutions repugnant to our system of government, and in behalf of which in her letters and the spirit of the platform on which he became President, the American people are over-ranging against it and stand ever ready to destroy it.

Your most interesting to-day turn to the Representatives of the thirteen original States who emerged from the provincial condition and made the American Union possible—may they hold fast to the Republican principles of the new States and feel assured that you will deal with them as a great and generous Republic dealt with your people when they were seeking admission as States?

If your are old and powerful States, Wyoming, young and enterprising, rich in resources, with Western ambition and strength, will hasten to overtake you, and at your side bear a State's share of the burdens and responsibilities of the Republic. Wyoming, full of promise of hope, patient till well prepared with the organization of her own making, now asks of you, the Representatives of the American people, the choicest gift and blessing in your power to bestow, to be forever incorporated into the Union of States.}

[Mr. Dockery withholds his remarks for revision. See Appendix.]

Mr. OATES. Mr. Speaker, in the very able presentation of the case of his Territory by the Delegate from Wyoming [Mr. Carey] he stated one great truth which, if fully recognized and understood, as that gentleman understands it, by members generally on the other side of this Chamber, would probably cause them to have less difficulty in arriving at correct conclusions in the matter of election districts in Southern States. It would deprive them of the major part of their capital for bloody-shirt arguments in contested-election cases from the South.

It is a fact, known of all men who have ever given any study or attention to the subject, that wherever the people in a State, Territory, or district are practically unanimous in favor of a proposition the vote will be the same; whereas in the case of the adoption of a constitution; and the fact that the vote was small in the case in hand is, to my mind, an argument in favor of the popularity of this constitution with the people of Wyoming.

It is now the chief argument of certain gentlemen in both branches of Congress and the radical Republican newspapers that the small vote polled in many of the Congressional districts of the Southern States is due to the intimidation of colored voters or to throwing out, and fraudulently refusing to count those cast for the Republican candidate.

In many districts in the South a competent and suitable candidate of honest character and of Republican faith can not be found, and a majority of the colored people have sense enough to know it; they have not forgotten the conduct of the gang of thieves and incapables who led them in reconstruction times, and hence do not care to vote. When the Republicans have no candidate or one who does not command their respect and confidence, they do not vote; and when such a state of things in a district is apparent less than half the Democrats (mostly white men) do not care to leave their business to go to the polls and vote. Among such districts there is no disturbance and perhaps not a single challenge of the vote of any man offering to vote anywhere within the district. Frequently the case of large numbers of voters of both races remain at home busy at honest toil upon their farms and do not know when election day for members of Congress arrives. When the election of State and county officers is held on a different day, as in my State, few colored voters have time to vote. Among such districts there is no excitement—a good and bad election, and yet it is a regular stock argument with many Republicans that intimidation has stalked forthon stills through these districts and done this work. Nothing is more absurd. Such arguments are attributable either to ignorance or malice.
In the district I have the honor to represent there are about 30,000 voters, as shown by the last census, nearly equally divided between the two parties. Having, by a recent law giving a person the right to vote, the number round numbers 1,100 majority. The two races stand politically divided, as no new departure. No new progress. There was no question of the elective franchise is one that has always been committed as a natural right to vote. Some claim that this is a natural right. No claim that ever was presented before. Yet it was voted for in all countries where it has never been exercised is a matter of mere municipal regulation. It is not a natural right in any sense. It is a right bestowed or conferred by law. So that it is a farce and thought that Congress would so decide. Section 3, Article IV, provides that—

New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union. And the fourth section provides that—

The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States. And the fourth section provides that—

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, etc. These are all the provisions which can be construed as bearing upon the powers of Congress or the limitations imposed by the Constitution in respect to the admission of the Union. It is therefore left to the sound discretion of Congress to determine when and in what cases new States shall be admitted. The principle of allowing the people within a State to determine the question of the elective franchise is one that has always been recognized in the United States, with one notable exception. When eleven States which had tried to get out of the Union were not out according to the Supreme Court, and yet were not in accordance to the Congress of the United States, their suffrage was regulated for them by Congress and the Army. Their people, though among the most intelligent in the world, were not allowed to regulate the whole mass with such a provision in the constitution, insuring the right to vote and hold office to its female population above the age of twenty-one years, the same as the males. I have been told that the Speaker, a very sensible man, said that this provision is one of the best for many people of this country in respect to suffrage. It seems to be the same that a startling proposition that all people have not the right to vote. Some say this is a natural right. No claim that ever was presented before. Yet it was voted for in all countries where it has never been exercised is a matter of mere municipal regulation. It is not a natural right in any sense. It is a right bestowed or conferred by law. So that it is a farce and thought that Congress would so decide. And that the denial of the right to vote is a denial of citizenship. That is not true. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution defines very clearly who are citizens of the United States. All who are born within the limits of the United States are considered to have the right to vote, and they are endowed with the power of suffrage. The woman of ninety, both being born here. A woman as much a citizen of the United States as the President himself. Citizenship therefore has never been recognized as bestowing upon any person or class of persons the right of suffrage.

I believe that a people's government—a constitutional, representative democracy—is the best government on earth. But, sir, it is a delicate and difficult task to maintain such a government. It will not do to make suffrage coextensive with citizenship. The idiot and the child of tender years are citizens, and yet no one, I presume, will contend that he or she is entitled to the right of suffrage. No republican government worthy of the name can long subsist unless a decided majority of those in whom is lodged the voice or sovereignty of the people are endowed with the power of suffrage. Under these circumstances, ought any one to be surprised at the corrupt practices prevalent in our elections throughout the country? The wonder is that there is so little corruption. The tree which is tainted with unseemliness and infected by corruption, will not long continue to bear sound fruit.

Education exerts superstition and stupidity; it makes men and women shrewder, more inventive, cautious, and wary, but it does not make them honest, nor of itself make them safe custodians of government. It is a common practice. It quickens thought and gives subtlety of reasoning powers; it civilizes and humanizes individuals, but it does not and never will make them honest, nor of itself make them safe custodians of government. It quickens thought and gives subtlety of reasoning powers; it civilizes and humanizes individuals, but it does not and never will make men of the governing power and intelligences. It is not true. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution defines very clearly who are citizens of the United States. Some claim that this is a natural right. No claim that ever was presented before. Yet it was voted for in all countries where it has never been exercised is a matter of mere municipal regulation. It is not a natural right in any sense. It is a right bestowed or conferred by law. So that it is a farce and thought that Congress would so decide. And that the denial of the right to vote is a denial of citizenship. That is not true. The fourteenth amendment of the Constitution defines very clearly who are citizens of the United States. All who are born within the limits of the United States are considered to have the right to vote, and they are endowed with the power of suffrage. The woman of ninety, both being born here. A woman as much a citizen of the United States as the President himself. Citizenship therefore has never been recognized as bestowing upon any person or class of persons the right of suffrage.

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I do not know whether a woman is a creature of statute or constitutional provison, nor does it matter. If not unfortunate for the gentleman's cause, it is, to say the least, not a very strong argument in favor of the proposition, for he says that that State abandoned it less than twenty years thereafter. Now, this clause goes further than the mere securing to avoid the right to vote in this Territory. The first clause relating to suffrage is as follows:

The right of the citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex.

I am opposed to that. I am opposed to the admission of this Territory as a State, first, on account of this provision in its constitution. If that State is admitted into the Union, as many men alone exercised the franchise, is but a bold assertion, without any facts to support it. My information, derived from private sources, is that the representation of the female sex in the electoral college is as in any other place or section of the United States. I am told that the buying and selling of votes among the women who vote is a common practice.

That women are better than men in some respects I am proud to
concede and assert, but when thrown into the arena of business, its conflicting interests and contentions, and matters of government, they are to man and woman, and to believe that they could ever bring themselves to regard the full measure and gravity of responsibility which the right of suffrage should impose.

A woman has a higher sphere, and by nature is not adapted to the business of government. This is no denial to her of the rights of citizenship. Are not all of her rights as well protected by courts and juries, by the law of the land everywhere, as though she had the elective franchise? However intelligent women may be, however virtuous and good, they are not, in my judgment, proper custodians of political sovereignty. In a few cases, where a limited franchise has been bestowed upon them, it has been simply an experiment. That experiment has failed of its object, and has failed of its object in the affairs of government to make women the repositories of the governing power.

In a neighboring Territory to Wyoming, now the State of Washington, woman suffrage was given a fair trial for many years; yet when the people of that Territory formed their State constitution they wisely rejected it, thereby lifting their women out of the slough of politics and restoring them to their own God-given area.

The Delegate from Wyoming in his enthusiastic advocacy of woman suffrage was not very happy in his citations of her presence in this House?

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. May I ask the gentleman from Alabama a question? His line of remark suggests possibly a difference of opinion upon a constitutional provision or statute of Wyoming determine the qualifications for membership in this House? In other words, can any provision in the constitution of Wyoming confer upon a woman the right to sit as a Representative in this House? The language of the Constitution, if I recollect it, is that a Representative must be a citizen of the United States, and certain of its male citizens over twenty-one years of age, and also have the elective franchise. I have endeavored to show that the provisions of the constitution of Wyoming and no statute of Wyoming have the right to change her constitution and enfranchise the women, but that will never be done.

Mr. CAREY. Your State, then, is left to decide the matter for itself.

Mr. OATES. If the Constitution of the United States admits ladies or not as Representatives to the Federal sphere, it is none of my business, and I have candidly stated that.

Mr. Speaker, my line of argument is that women have not been regarded as safe depositaries of the governing power, and, notwithstanding their education, their mental endowments, their personal worth, they are not to be invested with it. This Territory should not be admitted as a State with such a provision in its fundamental law.

Furthermore, we find in the second paragraph of this section of the constitution of Wyoming this admission that all Wyoming can do is to elect a Representative who at the time of the election has the prescribed qualification. But nothing is said of what will happen if by chance some time in the future the representatives shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which they shall be chosen.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I was familiar with the provisions of the laws of the State of Alabama to which the gentleman from Alabama to this question. The Constitution of the United States prescribes the qualification of the Representatives in Congress, and no provision of the constitution of Wyoming and no statute of Wyoming can add to or subtract from those qualifications. And if under the constitution of Wyoming a woman would be qualified to become a Representative, there can be no doubt that she would become a Representative under the Constitution of the United States now.

Mr. OATES. There is no provision of the Constitution of the United States that prevents a woman, on account of her sex, from becoming a member of Congress.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Wyoming can not confer it upon her if she does not have it under the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Speaker, I hope my friend from Alabama will not commit himself to that doctrine, because if Wyoming is admitted that exact state of the case may arise. My friend may choose to leave the matter open for him to decide whether the Constitution of the United States excludes women, or prevents the Constitution of the United States to exclude her. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I hope the Gentleman from Alabama will not commit himself to that doctrine.

Mr. OATES. I will tell the gentleman from Kentucky that I am not engaged against the suffrage of women, but that I will never see it as a provision in a State constitution.

Mr. OATES. I will read the clause of the constitution of Wyoming which prevents conferring upon women the right of suffrage.

Mr. OATES. There is the State constitution limits suffrage to colored males who have been free for ten years of age, but the State has the right to change her constitution and enfranchise the women, but that will never be done.

Mr. OATES. I will read the clause of the constitution of Wyoming which prevents the giving of free schools to women.

Both male and female citizens of this State shall equally enjoy all civil, political, and religious rights and privileges.

This not only secures to women the right to vote and hold office, but the right to sit on juries, and unless these rights are equally enjoyed the proceeding, whatever it may be, will be unconstitutional.

It seems to me that this clause will bring trouble in their administration of the government. Lord Coke said: "These three things are the foundation of life, liberty, and property." The right of dower in the deceased husband's lands will be stricken down by this provision. It completely destroys the marital rights of husband and wife, and to denude the woman of property, and to cut off these rights in respect to property is completely severed. For all business it completely divorces husband and wife. It is a most radical innovation upon both English and American common law. The wife can contract debts, sell and convey her goods and lands without the consent of her husband, and the husband without the consent of his wife. This provision is not a gentleman. It is not a gentleman.

What is there in the society of Wyoming to require such a wide departure from rules which have prevailed for centuries in other States and communities more populous and quite as intelligent? I believe, if I understand it, that it had its origin in certain strong-minded men who overcame a lot of weak-minded men.

But this is a matter for the people of the Territory to settle for themselves. It does not matter to Congress how they do it. It pertains to their domestic affairs.

My next objection to the admission of this Territory is on account of an unusual provision in its constitution in respect to education. It is not a new departure, I do not think any State has ever been admitted into the Union with such a provision in its constitution.

The Legislature shall make such further provision, by taxation or otherwise, as with the income arising from the general school fund will create and maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools adequate to the proper instructions of all the youth of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years of age; and in view of such provision so made, the Legislature shall require that every child of sufficient physical and mental ability shall attend a public school during the period between six and eighteen years of age, with such deviations from three years in any case, as the Legislature shall provide.

This is the first instance in this country of compulsory education. That does not accord with the spirit of free institutions, and I am opposed to this constitution for that reason. I am in favor of offering free public schools to the people of every section of this country. I believe it to be the duty and the interest of the State to educate the mind of the State to the extent of the primary branches, but I do not believe in the principle of compulsory education. It seems to answer the question of the last speaker, there has never been a free America.

Sir, I am not an iconoclast, I believe in conservatism, and I would offer to the parents of children the inducement of free education for
their children, and leave the responsibility on them for a failure to give
their children the advantages afforded by this great benefaction;
herein is any limit fixed
Mr. OATES. There is a limit as to the price. None of it is to be
sold for less than $10 per acre.
Mr. McADOO. But can the purchaser buy a thousand acres or more
if he wishes?
Mr. OATES. One purchaser can buy the whole of it under this bill.
It may be bought by a syndicate of foreign capitalists.
Mr. McADOO. That is it. There is no limit, then?
Mr. OATES. No, sir; there is none.
Then by the same section there is a further grant for the insane
asylum, 30,000 acres; for penal, reform, or educational institutions in
Albany County, 30,000 acres; for the fish-hatchery in Albany
County, 5,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie
County, 30,000 acres; for the poor-farm in Fremont County, 10,000
acres; for a hospital for miners who shall become disabled or incapacitated
to Jabor while working in the mines of the State, 30,000.
I never knew before that miners were to receive any kind of pension
from the State. That is a new departure. They are to be provided
with a home out of the bounty of the United States. Why should they
be thus provided for while hundreds of thousands of old, tired, worn-out
farmers, broken down by honest toil on the surface instead of un
lucky miners, are not provided for? For public buildings at the
 deadlock of the State, in addition to those hereinbefore granted for that
purpose, 75,000 acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and re
form institutions, 285,000 acres, making a total of 500,000 acres; provided
that none of the lands granted by this act shall be sold for
less than $10 per acre.
These grants under this bill aggregate a total, according to my cal-
culations, of $6,630,800. All of which is national property.
But that is not all. There is a further grant of the lands
for the maintenance of this magnificent system of schools.
I was not surprised when I heard the Delegate
Mr. OATES. Mr. McMILLIN. Shall we have a single equal legisla
tion and at the present session, which I intend to press to consideration
Mr. OATES. Mr. McMILLIN. Yes.
Mr. McMILLIN. It is in addition to that?
Mr. OATES. Yes, sir, and in addition to the 5 per cent. to be paid
the State on sales of lands made by the United States.
Mr. STOCKDALE. What is to become of the remainder of the land,
if there is any left?
Mr. OATES. I suppose the remainder, if there is any left, fit for
cultivation, will be bought by the Grangers and Alliance people.
According to the report of the committee the Territory contains about
62,000,000 acres. Of this about 4,000,000 acres are arable and suitable
watered to be capable of cultivation.
The State, having the selection, of course would take the lands
granted in this bill from the choicest and best, and, while the
grant restricts the State to sell for not less than $10 per acre, the bill
does not fix any maximum, and the State may sell for $50 or $100 per acre
these valuable agricultural lands, which would give her an enorm-
ous, a princely amount for her schools, penitentiaries, state-house,
poor-farm, miners' home, and fish hatcheries.
Of the remaining 68,000,000 acres, about ten or twelve million more
are susceptible of cultivation when provision is made for their proper
irrigation, but this will require a vast expenditure of money, which,
no doubt, the United States will be called upon to make from their
Treasury. And it may be that this object has had a potential influ-
ce on the Territorial discussion within the Territory opposition to statehood under
this constitution, bad as it is.
Forty-six millions of acres within this Territory are arid and unfit for
cultivation, adapted only to grazing and farming. I do not know
whether the Yellowstone National Park is included or excluded from the
computation.
Now, one other point, Mr. Speaker. I am done—I do not intend
10 elaborate this argument—and that is, in respect to the political
aspect of this measure. I find on an examination of the
report of the committee to this part of the subject.
Mr. OATES. Mr. McMADOO. It does. I wish to inquire if there is any limit fixed
in the bill as to the purchase of these lands—the quantity that may be
purchased by any one person.
Mr. OATES. There is a limit fixed in the bill.
Mr. Speaker, how much time have I remaining?
Mr. OATES. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Washington].
Mr. DUNNELL. Before the gentleman takes his seat I would be glad to limit him a single question, if his time can be extended.
Mr. OATES. If you do not take up too much time, I will answer a question.
Mr. DUNNELL. Mr. Speaker, I sympathize very much with the argument made by the gentleman from Alabama. I do not like the suffrage clause of this constitution.
Mr. OATES. I am glad to hear it.
Mr. DUNNELL. I would write for it in a Constitution of my own or any other State. I do not know how I shall vote to-morrow, but my inclination is to vote against the bill.
Mr. McADOO. Good.
Mr. DUNNELL. But the gentleman let drop one remark that I did not quite understand. He said in regard to suffrage that "when we became a pure democracy the days of the Republic were ended." What did the gentleman mean?
Mr. OATES. I meant to say that, if the time comes, as I fear it may, in the course of events, that universal suffrage, unlimited suffrage, shall be given to all people inhabitants of this country, our Government and its advantages will break to pieces, just as water or worm or own weight, will become corroded and go to pieces. I have as deep an interest in the preservation of the Government of the United States as any man and for the perpetuation of the blessings it has bestowed upon our people, and I hope for it, above everything else in public life, that the fathers made it, for the dissemination of blessings to the people.
Mr. DUNNELL. The gentleman gave no reason why he entertained a doubt in the Constitution and admission or the extension of the suffrage clause and the admission of Wyoming, because they are surely Republican.
Mr. OATES. The two are inseparable.
Mr. DUNNELL. Not necessarily.
Mr. OATES. In my opinion they are. We have more trouble now to extend suffrage than from any other cause. There is complaint of corruption in elections from one end of our country to the other, and the more the suffrage is extended the more corruption will there be in our elections. I do not believe that every inhabitant of our country ought to be disfranchised and allowed to vote.
Mr. Washington. Mr. Speaker, I shall not consume the time of the House in discussing the propriety of the admission of Wyoming as a State on the basis of its population or on the amount of the wealth which it may be able to show by statistics which have been prepared with the greatest care by those who are interested in making the best showing possible for that Territory.
Mr. Speaker, I shall not consume the time of this Congress in voting for the admission of those Territories which are capable of occupancy to any great extent. Had we not better have the Territory as it had when admitted into the Union, the Territory in which it was admitted, the Territory as it was admitted, the Territory as the census now shows it to be a portion of the population, which it may be able to show by statistics which have been prepared and which will be used equally for students of both sexes, irrespective of race or color.
I am in favor, Mr. Speaker, as I have said, of the admission of every Territory, so far as they have a property in common and a probability of inhabitant, without regard to its political complexion. I am not in favor of that policy which on account of the politics of their voting population leaves out of the Union and refuses admission to Territories that have a sufficient population to entitle them to a Representative, and which is not only wise, but absolutely unjust to deny admission to Territories which have sufficient population, because they are Democratic, and refuse to admit those communities the very smallest population, because they are surely Republican.
By way of illustration I need but call attention to the difference between the assessed and actual value of three or four kinds of property in the Territory:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property Type</th>
<th>Assessed Value</th>
<th>Actual Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The railroad property</td>
<td>$35,000</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrigation improvements</td>
<td>$200,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livestock</td>
<td>Not assessed</td>
<td>$6,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improved farms and ranches</td>
<td>$10,000</td>
<td>$2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developed mines</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Churches in Crook, Crook, city,</td>
<td>$15,000</td>
<td>Not assessed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Territorial property</td>
<td>2,500.00</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

But to be certain let us call the actual wealth of Wyoming $100,000,000. The railroad property would represent 14.5 per cent of this wealth. If all the railroad property were assessed at $35,000, it would represent 35 per cent of the wealth. It is evident that the railroad property is doing an injustice to the people of Wyoming, and that the law under which it purchased the property is at fault.

To illustrate further, let us call the total wealth $150,000,000. The railroad property would then represent 23.3 per cent of the wealth, if all the railroad property were assessed at $35,000. A railroad property assessment would then mean that the railroad property is doing an injustice to the people of Wyoming, and that the law under which it purchased the property is at fault.

In conclusion, I would say that the railroad property is doing an injustice to the people of Wyoming, and that the law under which it purchased the property is at fault.
election a blinding snow-storm naged and the next day was exceedingly cold. I did not visit the capital, but I learned that the Legislature, although the town was in a state of siege, was in session and a bill was brought in to regulate the sale of alcoholic liquors, which was passed and became law. The Legislature then adjourned to meet again on the first Monday in December.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I wish to come into the Union with the right guaranteed to women to vote and hold office.

Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to hurriedly pass through the admission beyond the assembling of Congress next December. It will give an opportunity for the women of the Territory of Washington to vote and to hold office.

Mr. WASHINGTON. I have examined that section. In the very case to which I have referred the argument was made that section 1860 conferred upon the Territorial Legislature of Washington authority to pass an act giving women the right to vote, and the judgment of the court was expressed that it was so enacted.

Mr. Speaker, in my judgment, to-day clearly unconstitutional. The Organic act of the Territory of Washington Territory was contrary to the organic act of the Territory of Wyoming; and I insist that it is equally contrary to the organic act of the Territory of Wyoming. I will read you what the court said, all the cases assailing the Territorial Reports, volume 3, page 617, Bloomer et al.:

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of color, or negroes, to vote in elections, as also in regard to the mode of ascertaining the qualifications of voters in respect to estate; and

Now, I would call the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee and other gentlemen on this floor to the Constitution of the United States, section 1, Article XIV, which defines the word "citizen:" 

All persons born or naturalized in the United States—

and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside.

The next clause of the same section of the Constitution says: 

It shall make no law which abridges the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. 

Mr. GROSVENOR. Will the gentleman allow an interruption? 

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, if I may be recognized for the purpose of asking Mr. GROSVENOR a question, which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States.

Mr. GROSVENOR. This amendment may not possibly be recognized by all of our friends on the other side, as it is one of the modern innovations.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. They are modern amendments, I admit, and I recognize the force of the gentleman’s suggestion. They do not seem to weigh so heavily on the consciences of some members as the olden provisions of the Constitution. But I will say further they substantially nullify the other provisions of the Constitution and were adopted to cure false judicial interpretations.

The instrument as it came from the fathers provides—

That citizens of each of the States shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the states of the several States.

And, according to that very provision, at the time the Constitution was adopted a woman of New Jersey could under it have voted in every State in this Union, for women were allowed to vote in New Jersey at the time the Constitution was adopted. That this adoption was sought to be avoided by some men, but I have always thought it was a legitimate deduction from that provision of the Constitution.

Mr. OATES. But we thought otherwise are on the Supreme Bench of the United States.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. I know that.

Now, I desire to call attention to the argument of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARNES] to the great apostle of Democracy who wrote the Constitution of the United States: 

Trumbull and James Madison in regard to suffrage. I wish to call attention to the views of Thomas Jefferson on the question of suffrage, and I think it ought to be regarded with great respect. He says we ought to have a republican constitution to this State. In the sense in which the men who framed the Constitution understood republicanism. 

Jefferson says, in his letter to John Taylor, May 25, 1816, defining republicanism:

Witness the self-styled republicanism of Holland, Switzerland, Geneva, Ven­

and Poland. Were I to assign to this term a precise and definite idea, I would surely and simply mean a government by its citizens in mass, acting directly and personally according to rules established by the majority; and that every other government is more or less republican in proportion as it has in its composition more or less of this ingredient of the direct action of the citizens.

The further the departures from the direct and constant control by the citizen the less has the government of the ingredient of republicanism.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. OATES] indulges in gloomy apprehensions if suffrage should become universal. I do not share that apprehension. I believe we are under a dynasty that darkness is light, and I call the gentleman’s attention and that of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARNES] again to the views of Mr. Jefferson. 

I hope that statesman has still some influence with his profession districted. 

He said in the same letter:

If, then, the control of the people over the organs of government; be the measure of its republicanism, and I confess I know no other measure. It must be agreed that our governments have much less of republicanism than the great mothers of government, little governments, are the fertile soil of republicanism, and their growth is proportioned to the speed and manner in which the people have been inspired by the people of their own great cities and were anxiously entertained against the independent, the happy, and therefore orderly citizens of the United States.

Further on, defining the term “republican,” he says:

On this view of the imports of the term “republic” instead of saying as has been done that it may mean anything or nothing, we may say with truth and meaning that governments are more or less republican as they have more or less of the elements of popular election and control in their composition; and believing, as I do, that the mass of the citizens is the safest depository of their government, that the people, especially in the hands of those who are less prone to the same species of government, is the more reliable, and that the people are less injurious to their own agents than their masters. I am a friend to that composition of government which would be entitled to the title of the independent, the happy, and therefore orderly citizens of the United States.

The gentleman from Alabama evidently has less faith in popular government than the great apostle of Democracy who wrote the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, if I may be recognized for the purpose of alloting the time belonging to this side of the House, I would address the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. KERR] on this point.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I am not surprised that the best argument the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. WASHINGTON] has been able to produce against the suffrage feature of the Wyoming constitution is not applicable to this subject. I might mention one point of danger that some lady might occupy a seat on this floor dressed in a particular fashion. It seems to me that a case must be devoid of argument when this point is the only reason against the proposition. The gentleman in his report of the minority of the committee also makes this suffrage provision against the only argument against the constitution of Wyoming.
men on the other side have claimed to be such strong friends; and it is republicanism in its very spirit. Its denial would be a denial of the right of local self-government. One gentleman has said that States should not be allowed to come into the Union by a mere majority of population without a certain number of persons to constitute a population entitled to one Representative in Congress. I say, Mr. Speaker, that this theory of Mr. Douglas was never enunciated until he laid it down as a means of retaining the sympathy of the Democratic party of the South. He did not want to break with them entirely; and then he said, for the first time, that it was desirable not to let the State of Kansas come into the Union until she had population enough for one Representative.

But he voted for the admission of Iowa with less than the requisite number; and he never enunciated that doctrine up to the Senatorial campaign of 1858, but he failed to retain the sympathy of the South, not understanding this.

The question to be determined in this case is whether the community about to be admitted is one that is likely to maintain in perpetuity a suitable constitutional government, and secure to the people therein the various liberties and rights pertaining to American citizens. Jefferson said this should not be denied in the Northwest Territories to over 60,000 people, and there is more than twice that number in Wyoming. There is no man on that side of the House who has proposed any argument to show any defect in Wyoming in this regard. There is not a member of the committee who denies that the Territory of Wyoming is entitled to representation in Congress for that it is a permanent system of government that will protect and preserve the rights of citizens, and unless that can be shown, I do not care what may be said in that behalf.

It ought to be admitted into the Union of States if they have territory sufficiently ultimately to make one of the great States of the Union; and we shall certainly never take the opinion that it is under discussion, that the rights of Wyoming, that is, those elements of power and prosperity and progress there has not been one single argument presented that would raise a doubt in any one's mind.

Who shall prescribe who shall be voters in Wyoming if not the citizens themselves, and that they have admitted the women to vote is to me a guaranty that a very greatly needed element to secure purity, humanity, and justice in government as well as true republicanism has been admitted and secured in that Territory.

Mr. Baker. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. Kelley].

Mr. Kelley. The question that has been under discussion this afternoon seems to involve questions that have not been under discussion in this House before recently; at any rate, I so apprehend from the remarks that have been made. I am glad it is under discussion, because the decision of this question I have reference to in regard to the question of suffrage will perhaps enlighten some gentleman upon the floor of this House as to the progress that has been made in that direction in different parts of this country.

From the remarks of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Washington] who recently occupied the floor on that side of the House, he seems oversweared with astonishment and wonder and even horror at the idea of admitting to the first day in that Territory—to the first day of the first term, perhaps-of three might occupy seats upon this floor as members of this House, having the same rights as other members. Now, Mr. Speaker, I see ladies almost as many as have not any gentlemen from this side of this House on the several occasions 'poking' out of the side door, soon to appear smiling in the gallery, seated between two ladies.

I wish to assure my Democratic friends that ladies are no more dangerous on the floor of this House than they are in the galleries, and my friend from Tennessee is quite young yet he no doubt will live long enough to see ladies occupying seats on this floor, and having voices, sitting next to gentlemen from Tennessee, and doing it with credit to themselves and their constituents.

Again, Mr. Speaker, he seems to have worked himself somewhat in reference to whether a great number of ladies voted for the gentleman from Wyoming or not. He seemed to talk as though that was one of the questions involved in the admission of that Territory; whether many women voted for this gentleman. I do not know anybody who has any blemish my mind about that. I have no doubt about that; in my judgment it did not make any difference whether they did or not. If the ladies of Wyoming voted for the gentleman representing Wyoming I admit it in the selection of that man. They certainly made no mistake. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. McComas. Would not the ladies if they were here vote, and not refuse to vote so as to break a quorum?

Mr. Kelley. Not without the admission of women on this floor as members he seems to have lost sight entirely of the fact that the greatest nation on the face of the earth, save and except the United States of America, is presided over by a woman, and has been for the last twenty-five or thirty years. Mr. BOUTELLE and other Members. For fifty years. Mr. Kelley. And again, Mr. Speaker, in the State of Kansas this is no new question, and I am free to say that I have been astounded at some of the remarks made here today in reference to this matter. Now, women are occupying to-day—and have for years occupied public offices and have been eligible to office in that State. Many of them are county officers to-day—the county court clerks, register of deeds, county superintendents of public instruction and have been for years; and they make the best officers we have.

Mr. Pickler. Has it unsexed them?

Mr. Kelley. No, sir.

They are counsellors, mayors, police judges, and they vote for all these offices. It does not hurt their look; if such a thing were possible, I think it makes them better looking. They attend strictly to business, and when one of the constituents of the gentleman from Missouri came over the line with his bottle of Kansas City whisky and got only a little intoxicated in the city of Cottonwood Falls, and was arraigned before the police judge, who is a lady, and fined $15, and she threw in a fifteen-minute lecture, the gentleman immediately swore off on drinking and the court threw off the fine. This is supposed to be one of the reasons why the gentleman [Mr. Tarney] from that district cannot come up to self-government.

Again, Mr. Speaker, I want to say for the information of those gentlemen that the assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas to-day is a woman, and she has entire control of the legal department of the State of the_Kansas, Territory. She is one of the attorneys of the State of Kansas, who, if present, would have that control, is absent from the State, and has for some time; and in his absence the assistant attorney-general, who is, as I say, she, as a lawyer, did not conduct the legal part of that State property.

In fact it is universally understood that the assistant attorney-general of the State of Kansas is a much better lawyer than the attorney-general himself. [Laughter.] And I have no doubt, Mr. Speaker, that if this proposition should become more popular and should extend from some of those progressive States of the West and Northwest even as far as the States of Tennessee, and if it should become necessary for that reason that State to take action for whether the gentlemen in Congress, they would be just as wise in their selection as were the women in Wyoming, and I have no doubt that the State of Tennessee would be represented upon this floor by gentlemen or ladies just as fit to represent it as the State of Wyoming will be when she is represented here by our worthy friend, Judge Carey.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am reminded that just opposite me are three or four good-looking gentlemen from Georgia, and if the State of Georgia should ever determine to send two or three good-looking women here to occupy those seats, sitting as I do right opposite to them, I would not be at all frightened. [Laughter.] I would be perfectly willing to stand it, and I have no doubt the Speaker could stand it, and I have no doubt the gentlemen themselves could stand it.

Mr. Clements. The question is whether the ladies could stand the House.

Mr. Kelley. Well, there is no law in Georgia, I hope, which would compel people, men or women, to come to Congress unless they desired to do so.

Now, Mr. Speaker, another objection raised on the other side—I believe it was raised by our friend from Alabama [Mr. Oates], but, if not by him, it was raised by some other gentleman on that side—is that this is a party question, and that it seems to be the determination of the Representatives on this side of the House to force this issue and to admit just as many States as possible because we have the power and because it is a Republic a Territory. If that be the case, I want to ask the gentleman how he can reconcile it with the statement and the facts, for it is a fact, that the Democratic central committee of Wyoming send a petition here asking unanimously for the admission of the State. Yet the gentleman will not allow him to think that he can answer the question when I say that by a strict party vote in the Committee on Territories you picked out the two Republican Territories and refused to take up the Democratic Territories, which have decidedly larger populations.

Mr. Kelley. Well, I am not posted with regard to that to do. I do not belong to that committee, and I presume the gentleman's statement is correct; but, even if it is correct, I do not see how it can hurt any law or harm to result to any of them, because we shall soon get to the admission of those Territories also.

The Speaker. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. Kelley. Mr. Speaker, I yield to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Morey].

Mr. Boutelle. Before the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Mansur] takes his seat I would like, with the permission of the gentleman from Mr. Kelley, Mr. Kelley, and the gentlemen on this side of the floor, that the Administration is to admitting Wyoming before the other Territories or to admitting them at all because it is proposed to take Wyoming first.
Mr. MANSUR. We proposed in committee solidly to tack the four territories, without anything, and that we propose not to tack all four in a resolution and ask the House to take them all up.

Mr. BOUTELLE. All or none?

Mr. MANSUR. No, sir; we recommended taking all four.

Mr. BOUTELLE. Why do you not take Wyoming now?

Mr. MANSUR. We are taking it now. [Laughter.]

Mr. STRUBLE. And we propose that my friend shall take more of it. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. MOOREY) has the floor.

Mr. MOOREY. Mr. Speaker, I will begin my remarks by answering the question that has been made in the debate on the Territories. [Mr. MANSUR], that the majority of that committee voted for the admission of the two Territories with the least population, postponing the admission of the larger populous ones. It is just that the committee should be set right in this matter. The various bills which were introduced into this House and referred to the Committee on Territories providing for the admission of these Territories as States or providing for the passage of enabling acts authorizing their admission were taken up in the order in which they were presented by the gentlemen who had introduced them into this House and had requested hearings upon them, and your Committee on Territories from day to day referred them to the Committee on Territories, only to hear every man and every delegation who sought to be heard in advocacy of those measures or any of them.

I shall only say here that the Committee on Territories in that order, after the fullest and most careful consideration. The gentlemen representing the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to which my colleague [Mr. MANSUR] has referred, were heard immediately upon their application. Every argument that they summoned to aid has been patiently and diligently considered by the committee, and those bills are under consideration to-day and are pending upon the notice of the interest in the admission of these territories as States into the Union. I take it, sir, that the charge which has been made against the committee that it has, for partisan purposes, singled out the Territories having the smaller population, is not well founded in the history of that committee in this House.

Mr. Speaker, the State of Wyoming, when admitted, will constitute the forty-third State in the American Union. The organization and the governments of these Territories will be the exercise of the privileges and citizenship which have been so longed for by men and every delegation who sought to be heard in advocacy of those measures or any of them.

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The character of this great charter is declared in the words of its preamble, glowing with patriotism and philanthropy:

We the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establishes among the citizens of the United States, shall be held liable to the same laws of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, establish the Federal Constitution for the States of America.

This Constitution became the supreme compact of Government of the people for themselves and for their posterity forever, subject to amendment by themselves alone, in the solemn manner provided in the Constitution itself.

ARTICLE VI.

Sec. 1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the lands reserved for public use by the Articles of Confederation; and no State shall be formed by the junction of two or more States, or of parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Constitution imposes on the National Government, among other things, the duty of guaranteeing to each State a republican form of government.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the Legislature, or of the executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

In this way twenty-seven territorial governments have been erected in the territory acquired by the United States by treaty and by purchase. The Indian Territory, although organized in 1834, has never had Territorial government. In this Territory the Indian tribes or nations to which that Territory belonged are subject to the laws and regulations of the United States. As these Territories grew in population and wealth and complied with the provisions of the Constitution they have been admitted to the Union, and now there are six of these inferior governments within the limits of the Republic: New Mexico, Utah, Arizona, Idaho, Wyoming, and Alaska.

The people of Wyoming are knocking at our doors and asking to enjoy the privileges and assure the admission of new states the same rights that the people of the other States have. Is it not just that the people of the United States as a whole set the limits of the new State interfering in any way with the Territorial limits of any other State? She has wealth, public buildings, schools, churches, railroads, banks, cities, towns, all that is necessary to sustain and prosper the people of a Great State. Her people are industrious, intelligent, patriotic, devoted to the American Union. Has Wyoming population sufficient to organize a State government and furnish the protection of law to her people, their liberties, and their property, and does she come with a constitution ready to be adopted by the people? The population must be 101,000; the minority report in this case puts it at 75,000. Taking a medium, say 90,000, the population of Wyoming is above the average of the population of the other States that have been admitted into the Union. It is not just that the limits of the new State interfere in any way with the Territorial limits of any other State. She has wealth, public buildings, schools, churches, railroads, banks, cities, towns, all that is necessary to sustain and prosper the people of a Great State. Her people are industrious, intelligent, patriotic, devoted to the American Union, and one has ever claimed that her constitution does not establish a "republican form of government."

When Wyoming was made a Territory by act of Congress approved July 25, 1868, on December 10, 1869, the Territorial Legislature conferred the right to vote on the women of the Territory who were otherwise qualified. The question is, shall the people of Wyoming be permitted to settle that matter for themselves and in their own way? The views of members on the suffrage are not necessarily involved in this case.

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The same provision of law was re-enacted in 1879 and again in 1886, and has continued until this day; so that for a period of nearly twenty years there has been perfect political and civil equality of men and women in Wyoming.

It is claimed by gentlemen on the other side that this is in violation of the original Territorial act, which restricted the suffrage to male citizens. The gentlemen seem to have overlooked the provisions of the general law subsequently enacted which authorized the Territorial Legislatures to fix the qualifications of their voters.

Section 160, Revised Statutes of the United States, reads: At all subsequent elections, however, in any Territory hereafter organized by Congress, as well as at all elections in Territories already organized, the qualifications of voters and of holding offices shall be as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly of each Territory.

But it is claimed that this proposition has been settled against the Territory by the Supreme Court of the United States. We are aware that there was such a case decided adversely to the power of the Territory to remove all discriminations on account of sex in the election laws. But, sir, within the past thirty days the Supreme Court of the United States in the Idaho test-cases have decided the question in favor of the legality of the Territorial law, maintaining the equality of the sexes in their civil and political rights. I refer to the case of Davis vs. Benson. The proposition is stated in these words: That at all elections in every Territory subsequently organized by Congress, as well as at all elections in Territories already organized, the qualifications of voters and of holding office shall be as may be prescribed by the Legislative Assembly of each Territory.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Field, and there was no dissenting opinion.

That woman is a citizen, both of the nation and the State where she resides and eligible to be a voter. This proposition too plain to admit of serious denial. She is part of the body politic, a part of "the whole body of peo..."
people" who constitute the nation and the several States. When the framers of the Constitution began the preamble to that great instrument by the words "We the people of the United States," they meant all the people, without regard to sex.

In effect, Happerst, 21 Wallace U. S. page 189, we find the following syllabus:

The word "citizen" is often used to convey the idea of membership in a nation. In Article VI, if born, or having a parent within the jurisdiction of the United States, have always been considered citizens of the United States.

Discussing the question fully and with great clearness, the court say:

Whoever, then, was one of the people of either of these States when the Constitution was adopted, and was a resident within the jurisdiction of the States, has always been considered a citizen of the United States.

After twenty years' experience with woman suffrage the people of that Territory have deliberately formed a constitution to be the supreme organic law of the new State and to be submitted to the people of Wyoming Territory with its boundaries, as one of the several States of the Union. The Territorial Legislature have asked by resolution for the privilege of having a female suffrage. To us the question is fully and with the utmost care considered. The minority of this committee. They propose to abandon both her political and her woman this minority propose to abandon both her political and her sex.

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ing of this constitution, there shall be added to section 1 of this bill a provision that there shall be an election in the Territory of Wyoming on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1890, for a Representative in Congress to the Fifty-second Congress, and for State, judicial, and local officers. They also propose that—

As said election every male citizen of the United States, who is otherwise qualified under the laws of the Territory of Wyoming to vote, may vote for such officer as aforesaid, and propositions submitted by the minority, and said election shall be conducted and returns made and canvassed in the same manner as is provided in the laws of said Territory for the election of the Delegate to Congress.

It is not provided that the citizens of the Territory shall "vote," but simply that every elector "may" vote at this election. It is further provided that—

As said election each qualified elector may have written or printed upon his ballot the words "For the constitution," the words "Against the constitution," the words "For female suffrage," or the words "Against female suffrage," also the words "For the eligibility of women to hold offices and sit on juries," or the words "Against the eligibility of women to hold offices and sit on juries."

But there is no requirement that any such vote shall ever be had. This minority simply propose as a trick that the male electors at this election "may" vote upon these propositions, and then go on and provide—

If said election the majority of the legal votes cast shall be "for the constitution," the governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with the votes cast thereon, and upon separate articles or propositions, and Mr. Speaker, here is a transparent and palpable trick for the purpose of defeating the steps that have been taken by the people of that Territory to become a State of this Union. They propose that at this election the people of the Territory shall have the right to express upon these special questions of suffrage and the right to hold office and to sit on juries their wills. And then they provide that if a majority of all the legal votes cast shall be in favor of the constitution the result shall be certified to the President of the United States, but the Territory shall be admitted into the Union as a State, and the State of the election shall be certified to the President of the United States. This minority manifest purpose of this absence of a requirement that a vote shall be had on these propositions and on the constitution was that there might be a default in that election. And in case of such default the constitution would be defeated and woman suffrage with it.

Mr. Speaker, there is still another wonderful proposition made by this minority. In case the two propositions to which I have adverted are carried, they propose to add to section 1 of this bill a provision that the State of Wyoming shall not be admitted into the Union until the proposed constitution shall be amended by limiting the suffrage to the male voters of that Territory. And they provide that the male citizens of the Territory, at voting, shall vote in the above manner. And they provide that the Territory shall vote in any of the elections provided in this proposition:

As said elections electors who may be qualified to vote under article 7 of said constitution as amended by this act shall be permitted to vote, and no other.

And, now, Mr. Speaker, here is the most remarkable proposition of this most remarkable report:

And if a majority of the legal votes cast on the question shall be for the amendment, the governor of the Territory shall certify the result to the President of the United States.

But what if the majority of the legal votes are not in favor of the amendment? Why, sir, they propose to add to section 1 an article that tend to merge the civil condition of woman with that of man. What a horrible thought, that anything could be done by an American Congress which would tend to do away with the principle of law and the practice which, generations of man, has preserved the civil being of the wife into that of the husband. I pray God that the proposition has not been made, for to-day we have a legal disfranchisement of woman in all the States of this Union, that her legal identity as a member of the human family may be established and forever preserved. I have no sympathy with the fears that are expressed by my friends on the minority of the committee.

Then they say—

That there will be a revolution of the relations between the sexes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has exhausted the hour.

Mr. MANSUR. Well, then, the hour of ten minutes is ours.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

Mr. MANSUR. No; the whole of the ten minutes is ours.

The SPEAKER. Then I will avail myself of the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD.

A fear is expressed that women, if permitted to vote, will seek the enactment of laws "in their own interest and against that of man." It is assumed, sir, that the exercise of the right of suffrage by woman will change the relations of the sexes. There never was a greater mistake.

The race is homogeneous and will never be divided in its aims and desires. It is assumed that woman desires the ballot to legitimate woman. This, too, is a grievous mistake. She desires the ballot that she may legislate for the race, for her sons and her daughters, for her husband and herself.

But the minority grow warlike and shake their gory locks at the peaceful female suffragists. Let me read from their report:

But the fact is that muscle has a great deal to do with the matter. Why has the ballot always gone to the man? Because law, with whatever majesty we may invest it, is will, which, to give it effect, must be backed by force, and the force of the community is used. As Hamilton quaintly but forcibly expressed it, "every ballot is a bullet." Muscle is the cornerstone on which the intellectual and anæsthetic fabrics of legislation rest. Divorce the law from the culture of the community, and then see how it goes. If the case of the Queen regent is cited, the answer is that a Queen regent has the power of her leg. Muscle and political power, were to make the laws which they threaten to make in their own interests, against that of the man, would the men execute the law against themselves?

Sir, these suggestions are as untrue as they are coarse. In the United States, the votes cast in it the patriots of our people yield us an unhesitating obedience.

Out of 45,000,000 people only about 12,000,000 vote, and still other 12,000,000, a great majority of whom are able to make physical re-
distance, if so inclined, stand ready to vindicate by their lives if need be the majesty of the laws which they have had no voice in making. A simple answer, however, to the question of the minority, "Why has the ballot been denied to women?"" is that the majority of the female sex have forever been denied the right to help make the laws by which they are governed.

To attribute this to their lack of physical courage is neither just nor moral. Who has read in the Congressional Record the autobiography of my friend from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] and from that I learn that while the great war for the Union was testing the patriotism and valor of the men of the United States, she was taking less risk of life than her husband did in his work in the arms of the Government which he sacrificed so much to save? Who has read the History of the Conflict of the United States in War and Peace, by Mr. SPENCER, and there does not appear to be any reason to attribute her lack of courage to the ballot to her, or to any other cause than the constitutional denial of the right to women. And yet here we stand, after half a century of persistent and earnest effort, that the minority have not been able to get the right to make the laws.

Who has not read of Dorothea Dix and the army of noble nurses, of Elizabeth Blackwell not only honored their sex, but have dignified the human race. And this law prevailed almost everywhere in the United States.

There are hundreds of societies organized to prevent cruelty to animals, and slavery is more earnest, if the influences aimed at the abolition of Mormon polygamy, and in Washington by Hon. George Foster, is that the result is altogether in the interest of temperance and high morality. And yet here we stand, after half a century of persistent and earnest effort, that the minority have not been able to get the right to make the laws.

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Women naturally take no interest in questions where their opinions have no weight, in a sphere of action from which they are excluded. They are not supposed to be disturbed by burdens which do not press upon their husbands, hence it is questionable whether they influence their husbands to make that their first duty when in public life?

But when women are emancipated their interest in the State will deepen. The Legislature of the mother-country depends as much upon the influence of women as does the Legislature of the mother-country. The influence of women in the councils and narrow courts of our cities are wafted to our palace homes, destinating the marks of the young and beautiful. A woman who is corrupting the purity of a great city is the most dangerous enemy of public morality. Our fragrant hedges and high stone walls are no protection in cities, in which woman has no voice.

When the interest mothers feel for the welfare of their sons, the remorse of the street will be elevated and a purer code of virtue govern our homes.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent in this connection, that all gentlemen who desire may print remarks in the Record on this bill.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leaves of absence were granted as follows:

To Mr. HEMPHILL, for the remainder of the week, on account of important business.

To Mr. CABOT, indefinitely.

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

To Mr. QUACKENBUSH, for one week, on account of important business.

ADMISSION OF WYOMING.

Mr. BAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire to take the floor now?

Mr. MANSUR. Under ordinary circumstances, Mr. Speaker, I would not take the floor at this time; but, sir, the character of the debate and the character of the attendance at this hour are so wonderful that I desire to emphasize the point by exercising the highest character of right that belongs to a Representative in addressing myself to the country, for surely I am not addressing myself to Congress. When I recognize by an actual count there are not exceeding twelve members present, it gives me the greatest satisfaction, as it were, to bring a State into this Union by a Cessarian operation rather than by those methods of careful preparation and all the ceremonies that surround a proper accouchement of an honored member of an honored family.

Mr. Speaker, it is not my purpose to emphasize so much as to say that on this occasion we emphasize the fact that there are times when we must often ignore the evidence of our own senses, and in this I do not want to act upon the suggestion I am now throwing out by any manner of means; but simply addressing the country, I would say that certainly Hon. Thomas B. Reed, the Speaker of this House, can evidently see that there is no quorum here now by the exercise of his own senses, and that we are not doing business very rapidly in the way of educating the members of this House who are to vote on this question to-morrow.

I was talking to a gentleman who is now present, a member of Congress recently, and who knows a little of what the bill proposes. He has not considered it himself; he admits, most frankly, that he does not know anything about it; but yet to-morrow the members of this House will arise and vote to this bill, and with that deliberation, if any they at least might obtain by hearing the discussion; but each will vote as the committee has, so to speak, instructed him. When we consider further that there are only certain amendments adopted and that they are not the amendments that the committee is not one of open hostility against the admission of Wyoming—

Mr. KER, of Iowa. Let me suggest to the gentleman before he leaves the point he was making that there are four times as many on this side as on the other. [Laughter.]

Mr. MANSUR. No, sir; I see one, two, three.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will confine himself to the question under consideration.

Mr. MANSUR. I desire to state here, then, so that it may go on record for the benefit of those who may possibly glance over the Record in the morning, what I understand to be the position of the minority. We state in this report that we are not absolutely fighting against the Constitution that had previously been submitted to the delegates who assembled under this call of the governor of the Territory.

Now, sir, the minority have even been willing, in view of what they understand to be a possible denial to the people of that Territory; that in violation of that, with out even authority of a Territorial act of the Legislature calling the people to assemble in their respective voting places, but under a mere proclamation of the governor, they met at a certain time, and the farmers who assembled, to the number of thousands, as a convention, and composed the assembly that had previously been submitted to the delegates who assembled under this call of the governor of the Territory.

Now, sir, the minority have even been willing, in view of what they understand to be a possible denial to the people of that Territory, that they did desire that the voice of the people should be taken under the sanction of law; and if the people voted without authority of law there might be some punishment for the offense. That should be submitted separately and apart, and be so transmitted, if it were adopted by the people of that Territory, that it could be certified here; and if the Constitution itself, in a separate election to which it was to be submitted, was sustained, we would advise then that they could come in under a proclamation by the President.

I repeat, sir, that the worst that could occur if Democratic ideas should prevail in this would be to submit this under the forms of law and have it adopted by the people, as we have every reason to expect that in all probability it would be, and that they would come here regularly by authority of law and be entitled to their representation in the House next winter at the will of the people and by admission, then, that the position the minority of this committee have recommended and the suggestions submitted by them are, as it were, not even accorded a hearing.

I will give way now to those gentlemen who desire to introduce matters by unanimous consent.

COTTON-SEED OIL.

Mr. McCLAMMY. I ask unanimous consent to print in the Record two telegrams which I hold in my hand, one coming from the business agent of the Alliance of the State of North Carolina and the other from the secretary, representing a membership of 90,000. The committee have ceased taking testimony and I just ask permission to have the telegrams printed in the Record.

There was no objection.

The telegrams are as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1890.

Hon. C. W. McCLAMMY.

House of Representatives.

We know the Conger bill, No. 283, and the Butterworth bill, No. 679, if passed by both Houses, will greatly damage the interest of the South, and thereby do great damage to the interest of the farmers and laborers of the South. We most earnestly protest against a measure of this kind being put into law which will not only defeat the interests of the farmers but will be ruinous to the South.

W. H. WORTH,

State Business Agent, North Carolina Farmers' Alliance.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1890.

Hon. C. W. McCLAMMY.

House of Representatives, Washington:

I am most decidedly opposed to bills Nos. 283 and 679, known respectively as the Conger bill and the Butterworth bill, the latter bill having been opposed by farmer in North Carolina is also opposed to them. If these bills become laws the entire cotton-seed industry in the South will be destroyed.

E. G. BEDDINGFIELD,

Secretary North Carolina Farmers' State Alliance.

REVIVAL OF AMERICAN SHIPPING TRADE.

Mr. CUMMINGS obtained unanimous consent to have printed in the Record the following memorial.

Resolutions passed unanimously at the fourth national convention of the American Shipping and Industrial League, Washington, D. C., February 5, 6, 7, 1890.

The American Shipping and Industrial League, zealously pursuing its object, the revival and development of the American labor and distribution of the products thereof by the enlargement and extension of the merchant marine of the United States, having met, at its session, in Kingston City, February 5, 6, and 7, 1890, reaffirms the declaration made at its last annual meeting.

Whereas our best foreign markets naturally are those of Central and South America, West Indies, Eastern Asia, and Australia, but from which we are now practically excluded by inadequate transportation facilities of our own;

Whereas the distribution of American products could be better effected through the instrumentality of the merchant marine, which would earn the freight that always has to be paid in cash, whether there be payment to the carriers; and

Whereas the nationality of a ship in which goods are transported generally carries with it, to a great extent, the command of the markets to which the goods are consigned, and also controls the exchanges by which payments are effected; and

Whereas the decay of American shipping has had and must naturally have an injurious effect upon all industries, because it forces the country to pay enormous sums in cash for foreign transportation, which sums might and should be returned to our country through our own merchant owning our own shipping;

Whereas a merchant marine is absolutely essential to the maritime defense of the nation, since without it we will not have means to man the Navy in time of war; and

Whereas the rapidly developing industrial power of the South makes it certain that, with the aid of that section, the time is at hand when the United States will be able, with proper protection of the merchant marine; at a reasonable scale of expenses, to secure the entrance of vessels of war into ports in any part of the United States, and to maintain a merchant marine capable of bearing the standard of any of the foreign nations, and

Whereas the success of the merchant marine in the foreign trade, otherwise engaged in the foreign trade, plying between United States and foreign ports, shall be allowed the sum of 20 cents per gross registered ton each year upon any voyage or voyages.

Resolved, That this convention further urges upon Congress the necessity of the establishment of a merchant marine engaged in the foreign trade upon an equality with that of other nations.

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maritime defense and for the security of our commerce and carrying trade on the high seas.

Resolved, that this convention further urges upon Congress the great importance of adequate provision for the improvement of the harbors and rivers of the whole country concurrently with the establishment of large and developed marine commerce, so that all sections and States of the Republic shall participate in and enjoy the benefits of restored and enlarged commerce with each other and the outside world through their natural water ways and harbors developed for the fostering hand of the nation.

Resolved, that the United States mails ought to be carried between this and foreign countries in American ships, under our own flag, as soon as the postmaster general can represent to Congress the advantages which will result therefrom, and that for the service of this Government ought to pay a just compensation, regardless of the price at which the service can be provided for the same service.

Resolved, that the vast present and prospective manufacturing and commercial interests of this country entitle them to a fair share of the benefits of commerce, stability, safety, and certainty of which shall be insured, in peace and war, by national policy, national power, and national ambition to extend our influence, our commerce, and our markets throughout the world.

Resolved, that such service can only be relied upon, in peace and war, when performed by American hands, warmed by American hearts, under the American flag.

Resolved, that this convention hearty endorses the naval reserve bill, providing for the enrollment of citizens of the United States in the Navy and providing for the improvement of the harbors and rivers of the United States in Congress assembled:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:
We, your petitioners, of Fairmount Monthly Meeting of Friends, Grant County, State of Indiana, numbering 42 adult persons, respectfully, but earnestly, entreat your honorable bodies to reject the recommendations of the Senate Naval Committee, and other measures which propose a large expenditure for the Navy and so-called coast defenses, and other warlike preparations, all of which we believe are a menace to the peace and security of the nation.

SIGNED:
ARTHUR W. JAY, Clerk.

TO THE SPEAKER:

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, the remaining two hours of this debate, I believe, are to be equally divided.

Mr. SPRINGER. How is that to be divided, Mr. Speaker?

Mr. BAKER. That the remaining two hours are to be divided, I believe, between the friends and the opponents of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York is mistaken. The side represented by the gentleman from New York has occupied three hours of the ninety minutes.

Mr. BAKER. What portion of the time—
Mr. OUTHWATTE. I am glad to be corrected. I said that looking at the map—and I have taken a very recent one.

Mr. CAREY. We grow so rapidly out there that the maps do not keep up with us.

Mr. OUTHWATTE. The maps keep up as rapidly as the population grows; and I have just said I have no doubt there are portions of that Territory upon which a hundred families do not reside.

Mr. Speaker, this rapidity of movement, this method of election, is illustrated in the remarks of the gentleman from Wyoming himself.

Speaking upon the vote on the ratified articles of amendment, he said:

"There were cast 8,928 votes, 1,923 votes being against the constitution only. There was not an election throughout the Territory for any other purpose; everything was centered upon the question of the constitution.

"In the vote cast nearly 90 per cent. were against the constitution.

"What becomes of the assertion "Everybody appeared for the constitution." That is a mere assertion of the gentleman."

Mr. Speaker, I have the honor to read to the committee this language:

The vote in 1888 was 38,212. The population can not be properly based on the vote. But there is but little politics in Wyoming.

The population, as I have shown by the maps exhibited, is scattered over 100,000 square miles of territory; and taking the best estimate of the population given by the gentleman himself there is in that Territory just one person to a square mile. Within thirty days after notice was given each one of these elections takes place among a people scattered over 100,000 square miles of territory. Under such circumstances, Mr. Speaker, it was utterly impossible that there could have been held a fair, just, and proper election upon the ratification of this constitution.

It contains provisions of a peculiar character. It contains a provision which would disfranchise every person who can not read the English language hereafter, except those who can read the English language.

This provision should certainly be modified or corrected so that our German-speaking citizens, our Scandinavian citizens, our citizens of other non-English-speaking nationalities—Dutch, French, Austrian, Russian—who may wish to go into that Territory and become citizens must be precluded from offering their services as members of Congress, or as citizens of the most important city of that Territory, or as members of the governing council, or as members of the county government, or as members of the town council of that city, or of the town?

Mr. Speaker, this is a provision which would disfranchise all who do not read the English language.

That is an assertion. The vote of the unwisdom and undesirable portion of its provisions upon suffrage and eligibility to office, and let the committee refer the question only to the male citizens. But I would permit them only to determine this question. But that is not possible. All that I propose now is, following the amendment offered by the minority of the committee, to submit the whole question to all the people of the Territory, not to one-third of them, not to one-fourth of them, but to give all of them a fair opportunity to vote upon the question. Let the fact of this election be published abroad. Let the counties vote, do not lie on the railroads, that lie out in the rural districts—let those counties have an opportunity to pass on these questions.

But I was asking what objection can there be to the proceeding proposed by the minority of the committee? Has any objection been offered? No has been offered in my hearing during this debate, except that the reenunciation of this question might involve some trouble and inconvenience to the people of that Territory. Sir, the fundamental rights of the people of the Territory are worth tenfold the amount of this trouble and inconvenience; and I would be put in order to pass upon these questions in a proper manner.

Do you object because you fear some political mischiefs? The objection of the gentleman from Wyoming was predicated upon the fact that there are in Wyoming, at the present time, 100,000 people. This was an argument advanced by the gentleman from Wyoming to obviate the vote of the Territory.

If the Gentlemen has the idea the present vote is sufficient to accomplish anything, let him look at the population of other States and counties. The people of the great State of Ohio, the people of the great State of Illinois, the people of the great State of New York, the people of the great City of New York, the people of Detroit, the people of Chicago, the people of St. Louis—let him look at the population of the great cities, and he will find that the population of Wyoming is very insignificant.

There is another objection that I have heard that this provision is one which should be referred to the people. Now, this is a provision which is to be referred to the people. This provision, if adopted, will disfranchise all who do not read the English language. The people of other States and counties have had a much larger proportion of their population disfranchised than it is now. A national census will soon be taken. A census of this
Territory can be taken before the meeting of this Congress at the next session; and this census would show whether Wyoming has half as many people as will be required in the next apportionment for a Representative in Congress. If it comes here with one-half as many people and if the constitution is so amended as to be, in my estimation, truly and purely republican in form, I will vote for its admission. But I regard that feature which provides for disfranchising all citizens unless they admit the Constitution in the English language as utterly unrep­ publican, undemocratic, un-American, and unworthy the indorsement of this House.

Now, for one I perfectly willing to give to this Territory of Wy­ oming, and to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, partially perhaps to Idaho also, reasonable contributions of the public moneys while they remain in the Territorial condition, in order to enable them to carry on the great work of irrigation and to meet the inevitable expense in establishing a State government.

Mr. BUCKALEW. Mr. Speaker, over twenty years ago I assisted in creating the Territory of Wyoming; also in assigning to it a Penn­ sylvania name. I should now perfectly willing to change that Territory into a State, to admit it among our sisterhood of States as an allowed franchise, as early as possible, for the greatest good of the people as an everlasting benefit of this House.

We are told by this committee that this Territory contains 82,000,000 acres of land, of which from four to five millions are arable without re­ sort to artificial means of irrigation; and according to the estimates which are made by the geologist of the Territory the amount of land that can be made arable by resorting to artificial irrigation is 12,000,000 acres. Here, then, is a Territory of 92,000,000 acres, of which sixteen or seventeen million acres only are capable of being made suitable for the support of the human species and capable of producing their food and clothes and population. And these are the estimates that we are to accept with some considerable degree of allowance, because they are merely upon paper estimates of the value of the land, when in fact and during the thirty years which are passed, to be realized when they come to be tested in the future by time and trial.

Now, as to the mineral resources of that Territory, which are painted in such grand colors, I find in the end that the whole of the mineral production of that Territory is coal, of which the insignificant amount at present is 2,000,000 tons per year. Sir, when this Territory shall have yielded mineral products to any considerable extent and of course have acquired population along with production, it will be time, and not until then, to present to Congress this question of admission.

But, sir, what I propose is to say a few words in behalf of the one­ fourth arm of the Government to be stretched out to accomplish any large and permanent results for the future. If this body, after all, will not be doled out to them under corporate charters, but be obtained in the form of large outlays for the great basins and works, corporate capital, and corporate capital alone, will be adequate.

One point further—I have not time to speak at length on this question—and I will close. I can well understand how this movement for a new State was gotten up. The governor of the Territory and the chief-justice of the Territory obtained petitions, not from the people, but from certain little office-holders of the Territory, doubtless invited and inspired by them; and then, without law and in contempt of the United States, those officials divided the State into districts, and the governor's proclamation to the people directed them what they should do. Thus they got a bogus convention in contempt of law, and upon that convention the constitution of the Territory the constitution was adopted and sent here for our acceptance.

Now, for one I perfectly willing to give to this Territory of Wy­ oming, and to the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, partially perhaps to Idaho also, reasonable contributions of the public moneys while they remain in the Territorial condition, in order to enable them to carry on the great work of irrigation and to meet the inevitable expense in establishing a State government.

Mr. SPRINGER. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McGadoo].

Mr. McGadoo. Mr. Speaker, the principle of home rule is a most sacred one, and one which it would be me to question here or elsewhere. But home rule means that there are a sufficient number of owners, a State is not constituted by acres, by minerals, by trees, by steers, or homes, or donkeys; a State is constituted of men, and in the case of Wyoming, reasonably, of women, and there should be a sufficient population within the borders of the Territory before it can be admitted or shall be admitted as a State into the Union.

Again, Mr. Speaker, while the principle of home rule is a sacred one and an important one, the right of admission into the Union is also a sacred one. Now, the gentlemen on the other side with great alacrity apply this principle of home rule to the sparse population of Wyoming, while they turn it arrogantly to the manhood of Arizona. We are told by gen­ eral and popular principle, instead of the objection of population by the principle of home rule, question what they have put into the constitution of Wyoming. On the other hand, gentlemen on the other side that we shall question that which they put into the constitution of Wyoming. I am asked to vote.
These thirty-nine men in the back room formed a constitution which is ratified by 6,000 votes, by which we are to grant millions of acres, not to American people and land, but to people from all countries which the blood and the brains and the patriotism of the whole American people, and not the people of Wyoming, acquired.

Now, on the question of woman suffrage, reference has been made to the New Jersey law. It was the only State in the Union which ever had woman suffrage. Well, they did not have it long, and they did not get it regularly, any more than these men did in Wyoming in the enabling act which created that Territory; but at any rate so far as the State of New Jersey is concerned this was away back almost in the colonial period. There never was, I am informed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARNEs], who has made a very exhaustive search of that question, a decision of the court, either State or Federal, to uphold the construction given and under which women voted. They voted in New Jersey by a sort of unanimous consent of a small population.

It never arrested public attention in that State; and there has never been a whisper of reviving it from the day the new constitution of 1844 was formed until the present time; and there never will be, in my opinion.

The question of woman suffrage is so vast a one that I could not hope to discuss it in the limited period now allowed me. The literature of that subject is very great. The discussion has been conducted with much acrimony on both sides, by people who respect himself and respect woman. The noblest, the gentlest, the most chivalrous of men have idealized woman in all ages. Now, a small section of the sex—an insidious faction (I do not say anything about this question)—ask that in this day we shall cease to idealize woman, shall no longer consider her as the fairest and best, if the frailest portion of humanity; that, in the language of the old ranters on the stage, we shall have it at 17? in a little white dress, and white lilies, and white doves; and the gentleman from New York is going to say—Have at thee, villain? [Laughter.] It is proposed that we shall no longer consider woman as fair and pure and gentle, but shall consider her brutal and manly, and at times, in political contests, probably vulgar.

No proposition was ever made in the United States which, in my opinion, would do more to destroy our institutions than the enforcement of a law of female suffrage. The State would properly keep itself away from religious questions. The State has no right to infringe the domain of religion. The Acts of the Apostles, if made into acts of Congress, would lose all their force and efficacy. [Laughter.] But the most sceptical of rulers and of men have found out that religion is a potent factor in controlling the human mind, so far as government is concerned—[I care not what religion it is. He would be a daring man who would undertake to govern and a brave man who would venture to live in a faithless state. Now, it is probably a lamentable fact, but in our day it is true that women are the mainstay of religion.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SPRINGER. I yield the gentleman two minutes longer. Mr. McADoo. Go to any of your churches in the United States or England. It is more particularly the case in France. From the time you approach around you and you will realize that women are the mainstay of the church, the leaven of faith in a materialistic age, the very pillars of active religious life. Force them into the political arena, in contact with the baser phases of human nature, the impurities of intense political contests, and you have taken the main prop from faith in every country where it prevails.

Why, a man with this army have attacked the Christian religion, because they say that St. Paul is the greatest enemy that woman has. Well, speaking simply as a man of the world, St. Paul was one of the greatest men that ever lived, a man of giant intellect and most noble and noblelike character. Thought the ages he leons up like a great towering mountain crowned with beacon fires, to light the dullness of night. He did not declare any new law with reference to woman; he did not give any dramatic opinion of his. St. Paul simply declared what the law of God and nature was with reference to sex. He saw written, as it were in letters of fire, the truth as to the true sphere of woman.

Woman does not belong to a class or a clique; she represents a sex with elemental and mental characteristics entirely different from those of men. Her sphere under our advanced civilization is enlarging. With advanced education, with the new needs of society, her sphere of usefulness will everywhere extend. The law with reference to her in this and other lands has very properly made great advancement. In my own and other States the statutory law has enlarged her privileges. The law has been the verge of destroying the unity of the familiar institutions. No one will be better than I to advance her rights and privileges and to aid her in her struggles under the changed conditions of life that mark our age. New avenues of employment and usefulness are opening up in them in which she is more and morewelcome. God and nature have designed her for nobler pursuits than those com
conected with ballot or bullet. Her temperament unifies her for using the one, and she is called by the other. Great lawyers and savage Amazons are exceptions in the sex.

It was only yesterday I learned that several of the graduates of our highest female colleges, admirable and talented young women, have taken up their learnings and travel to the very abodes of slavery and sin, to prepare their souls for heaven, and to go out and spend and be spent for the saving of others. They are among our young women, and they are going to the South, and spending their lives in the service of God and humanity.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I regret very much that the orders of this House, under the direction of the Committee on Rules, have so arranged the debate on this bill that the greater portion of it must of life. This institution which comes here without any sanction of law, and of which contains a provision disfranchising Mormons, both in Wyoming, where the Mormons vote the Republican ticket, not only in the state of Utah, but in the county of Socorro, with 1,065 votes, was allowed six.

The Democratic county of Grant, with 2,237 votes, had three delegates, while the Republican county of Socorro, with 2,541 votes, had six. These data were before the convention and there be no justification of these inequalities.

The whole number of delegates to the convention was 75. Though in a large majority on the popular vote and believing themselves entitled to and entitled to an apportionment in the proposed constitution, formulated by a Republican committee, those who were present at the election, though by a distinct measure. I suppose this proceed­ing the adoption of the so-called "omnibus bill," in order to secure the admission of the new States of Wyoming and Idaho, the con­vention which framed the proposed constitution of New Mexico 5, 1859, thus exposes the partisan character of the proposed constitution:

Primarily, that refusal was based on the exceeding unfairness of the apportionment law. The bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the election of the delegates to the convention. That apportionment made it impossible for the Demo­crats to elect anything approaching a proportionate representation in that convention. It was so fixed with the approved vote, by the reputed author of the convention bill, of preventing such a representation.

Including and since the election of 1858 the popular vote of the Territory for Delegate in Congress has been Democratic by a 1,590 majority at every election, though on reason of an equality under apportionment for the election of members of the Legislature which was made the basis of the apportionment law, and consequently of the convention bill, has been uniformly Republican.

It appears that unfairness a few examples will suffice.

The counties of Calfax and Mora are contiguous northern counties. At the last general election they cast, respectively, 1,065 and 2,064 votes. The Democratic county of Socorro, with 2,541 votes, had seven delegates; while the Republican county of Valencia, with 3,104 votes, was allowed six.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe in dealing with each of these Territories by a separate bill according to the party exigencies of the gentlemen on the other side. I believe that the question of admitting a State into the Union should be left to the frontiers of the Territories, that all Territories applying for admission should be treated alike. Thereby I have not opposed the admission of Wyoming; but I have opposed the manner in which this Territory—the smallest in population proportionately of all our Territories—have been forced first into consideration, because it is the most certain to vote the Republican ticket and send to Congress two Republican Senators and a Republican Representative.

The Territory of New Mexico has been organized for over forty years. By a solemn treaty with Mexico when this Territory was brought into the Union we guarantied to her people at the earliest practicable time all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. For forty years that Territory has been knocking for admission into the Union. At the beginning of this session her Delegate [Mr. Josey] introduced a bill to admit the Territory. That bill is still in the Com­mittee on Territories; and I read in this morning's paper that it had been referred to a subcommittee with the view of taking into consider­ation the propriety of bringing in an act to provide for admission under the constitution already made, against the wishes of the Delegate, which will provide for an enabling act under a proper apportionment.

But gentlemen on the other side seem to think there should be a separate apportionment in the proposed constitution, formulated by a Republican partisan convention last summer, will insure the election of a Repub­lican Delegate in Congress, practically, the Democratic voters of that Territory; and if they can invent some plan by which to bring in New Mexico as a Republican State under an iniquitous apportionment bill, disfran­chising the Democratic citizen of the Territory, I shall be equal to the task of ushering in as a full-fledged State; otherwise it must be kept in tutelage until it can bring forth "fruits meet for repentance," the assurance that it will vote the Republican ticket.

The convention which framed the proposed constitution of New Mexico was wholly partisan. Democrats did not participate in the election of the delegates. Ex-Governor Edmund G. Ross, of New Mexico, in a letter of the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. Josey] to the Speaker, dated January 5, 1859, thus exposes the partisan character of the proposed constitution:

"Primarily, that refusal was based on the exceeding unfairness of the apportionment law. The bill passed by the Legislature authorizing the election of the delegates to the convention. That apportionment made it impossible for the Democrats to elect anything approaching a proportionate representation in that convention. It was so fixed with the approved vote, by the reputed author of the convention bill, of preventing such a representation."
the people of that Territory. The appointment for the members of the Legislature is based upon substantially the same unequal representation which was adopted for the election of the constitutional convention, hence it seems that New Mexico, which has more population than Wyoming and Idaho combined, is to be either kept out of the Union or brought in under a constitution which will effectively suppress the Democratic majority in the Territory.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I have desired that I have said, that these four Territories, including California, Washington, Idaho, and Wyoming, should be treated alike; that conventions should be held just as was done in the case of the four States which were brought into the Union by the action of Congress, and conventions in pursuance of laws and the votes of delegates and the vote upon the ratification or rejection of the constitution being conducted with proper solemnity of law and under due penalties. In the present case of Wyoming we do not find those conditions met. This movement for the statehood of Wyoming is not based upon any legal enactment either by Congress or of the Territorial Legislature.

The gentlemen on the other side—the gentlemen from New York [Mr. Baker] in opening this case and the Delegate from Wyoming [Mr. Carey] have stated that the convention was held in pursuance of what? Of an act of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature? Not at all; but in pursuance of the provisions of a bill which was pending in the Senate of the United States in the last Congress, and which did not pass that body, although the majority there was Republican. And if it was pending in that body during the last Congress and did not pass, then the action of the body during the last Congress was the judgment of the Republican majority in that body they did not want to pass it.

The House had already recommended a bill for the admission of Wyoming Territory. The action of which shall be referred to later on, and if that Republican majority desired to pass it they would have done so; and gentlemen assign as an excuse for inaugurating the statehood convention without any enactment that there was pending a bill in Congress that purpose. Why not wait until Congress passes the bill or until the Legislature of the Territory could call a convention and authorize a legal election?

But the House was precedent for this unauthorized calling of the convention. There is no precedent for the movement which has brought this constitution here. In the State of California there was a constitution formed without an enabling act of Congress and without any act of the Territorial Legislature because there was no Territorial government in California. When California was admitted into the Union there was a government there which was a part of the Government of Mexico, and that government came into the Union on the cession of that Territory to the United States. The SPEAKER. The hour has expired. Does the gentleman desire to continue?

Mr. SPRINGER. I will occupy the remainder of the time allowed to this side of the House.

There was, therefore, established a military government in California, unauthorized, except by the orders of the President of the United States, to convey to the Congress of the United States the title of that portion of the public domain which was then known as the Mexican territory. The President's act of April 30, 1848, empowered the Secretary of War to make such grants of public lands as he might deem proper to the State of California. This act was not the enabling act. It was merely a call for a convention, and that convention was not the enabling act. It was the act of Congress. The convention was to take the cession of the Mexican territory, and to prepare a constitution for the Territory, etc.

A State government in California was running, with both branches of the Legislature, with judges of the circuit and district courts, and with all the minor officers executing the functions of the law for nearly one year before California was admitted into the Union. That was not precedent for this case. Wyoming had a government authorized by Congress having all the functions of a political entity, of a body politic. It was a government instituted in pursuance of a law of Congress, and there was no pretext or excuse for any portion of the citizens to institute a government hostile to that, and which could have had no validity unless it could supersede the existing government.

The governor, in the case of Wyoming, without any authority of the Legislature, without any authority of Congress, issued a proclamation calling for an election of delegates, and divided the Territory into election districts, and voted the Territory to be admitted under the delegate system. That convention was held, a convention which should have been composed of fifty-five members according to the call of the governor, but when the constitution, on the 30th of September last, was signed, there were only thirty-nine members present to affix their names to that instrument.

Gentlemen on the other side have given an excuse for that not quite satisfactory. The delegates wanted to go home, and could not remain to accomplish the purpose. They did not want to go home, they wanted to remain to sign this constitution.

This constitution was promulgated on the 30th day of September last. It was a popular vote. There were only thirty-five days after this constitution was submitted to a vote until it was voted on, namely, on November 5; and at that election but 6,000 people, men and women both voting, came to the polls and voted for the constitution, while 1,000 or nearly 2,000 voted against it. Eight thousand voters participated in the adoption of that constitution. As many as could have been polled as any one might have chosen to put into the ballot-boxes. It is claimed at one place 300 votes were cast for this constitution in a back room of a drugstore where only three persons participated; and these 300 fraudulent votes were the basis on which this constitution validity.

This fraud was perpetrated in the town of Newcastle, in Crook County, and a cigar-box was used for a ballot-box. And I assert it has no validity, no binding force, no authority whatever, except what may be given to it by Congress. And I want to know whether this House is ready to give it that validity which the law has not given it up to this time.

I insist this Territory should come into the Union in an orderly way, in pursuance of an act of Congress or of the Territorial Legislature. And in order to secure this it is necessary that the majority of the Committee on Territories have proposed some amendments to this bill which ought to be voted on and adopted to-day. I ask gentlemen who are going to vote on these amendments to give them careful consideration by reading the "Views of the minority," where they are set forth at length. The amendments are just in themselves, and I commend them to the favorable action of the House to be adopted in connection with this bill.

An amendment, Mr. Speaker, is to the effect that instead of the immediate admission of Wyoming under this constitution a convention should be held in pursuance of the law of Congress, an election made, a bill passed in June, a convention to assemble in July, and the constitution so framed to be submitted to a vote of the people to be ratified by a majority of the male voters of the Territory over twenty-one years of age, who are otherwise qualified; and that when the constitution as so made is adopted the same procedure shall take place as was had in regard to the two Dakotas, to Montana, and Washington: that the President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, as in the case of the four States mentioned, and thus bring Wyoming into the Union. This is treating that Territory just as the other four were treated, and certainly Wyoming has no right to claim any other advantage.

Now, I want to ask gentlemen whether any injustice could possibly be done by this arrangement? Under this amendment the Territory of Wyoming can be here as a State when Congress assembles in December next. Is that not time enough for a Territory with not over 70,000 population to be admitted in an orderly way, that it is the least of the four in population and resources now seeking admission? Why, New Mexico, as I have already stated, has a larger population to-day than both Wyoming and Idaho combined.

I have stated, that in submitting the question of the election of delegates and the ratifying of the constitution by the people, the suffrage should be confined to the male citizens over twenty-one years of age. Why? Because the Congress of the United States has never authorized Wyoming to adopt female suffrage in that Territory. On the contrary, it has been expressly prohibited, and I call the attention of the gentlemen on the other side to section 5, page 185, 35th Congress, first session, the law of Congress organizing the Territory, etc.

That every male 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, and shall have resided in that Territory for two years next preceding the time of the passage of this act, or who shall have been admitted as citizens of the United States by naturalization, shall be entitled to vote at the first and all subsequent elections in the Territory, and shall be eligible to hold any office in said Territory, etc.

And it is further provided—

That the right of suffrage and the right to hold office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States, etc.

That is the enabling act, or rather the act of Congress organizing that Territory. Similar provisions are embodied in the organization of the Territory of Washington, and in that Territory a few years ago a case arose which settles this question as far as precedents are concerned. The Legislature of the Territory passed a bill authorizing males to vote in the same manner as in the United States, and the word "citizen," in the° act establishing the Territory of Washington, which is the same in substance as this act. The Constitution of the United States has never authorized Wyoming to adopt female suffrage in that Territory. On the contrary, it has been expressly prohibited, and I call the attention of the gentlemen on the other side to section 5, page 185, 35th Congress, first session, the bill authorizing Wyoming to adopt female suffrage in that Territory.

The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Washington], in his remarks on this subject yesterday, answered the arguments and clearly demonstrated that the Territory of Wyoming had violated the law of Congress by allowing female suffrage. I desire to call the attention of the gentleman and the House to the further fact that Wyoming has no law authorizing female suffrage, and in this respect is violating the law of Congress.

The case was very fully argued, and a very able and elaborate decision was rendered in the case of Washington territory, which case is a very clear and decided authority.
The speech of General Greely is reported in the volume to which I have referred, beginning on page 599. The plaintiff in the case was named Matthew M. Bloomer, and the suit was against John Todd, J. E. Gandy, and H. A. Clarke, judges of election. The plaintiff sued the judges of election who had conducted the municipal election at Spokane Falls for refusing to receive her ballot.

In that case the supreme court of Washington held that under the construction which should be applied here under the English law, and under the law existing when the Constitution was established, as well as under the laws prevailing at the time of the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Washington, it was the universally accepted doctrine that suffrage was confined to males.

In the opinion the court say:

"In the State courts a long line of decisions upon the same subject-matter continues to be followed, even though the general sense thus given to the words is not satisfactory to the courts of a later date. The doctrine of stare decisis is applicable in its full force within the territorial jurisdiction of the courts making such decisions and requires, if justice is to be done, that which is already established rather than reopen a question and thereby disturb rights once adjudged. The construction of statutes and constitutions should be uniform and unvarying. They should not be made to mean today one thing and another thing to-morrow or at any subsequent time. If the interpretation or construction put upon it by the court is unsatisfactory, it is, in this country, in the power of the people to obtain the difficulty by a new constitution, or an amendment thereof, or by changing a statute."

The words "citizen" arose for consideration in that case. The same rule of construction which should be applied here was applied there. The history of the civil and statute law is carefully and elaborately stated, showing the relation borne the government by females, both under our own and the English system, and the change in the public law of the country until the American Revolution, the Crown, with all the ports, and the power of the people to obviate the difficulty by changing such decisions, and this rule is usually followed.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman means to say that the day before election was named M. Bloomer, and the suit at the time of the passage of the act organizing the Territory of Illinois, the day before election involved. The law granting female suffrage was passed by the Territorial Legislature, and the infallibility of such Legislatures has never been claimed.

Mr. Speaker, it has been asserted time and again that there was a superior constitutional prevalence controlling that Territory on the day before the election and that this prevented the people from turning out on the day of the election. One would have supposed from the statements made that the elements which had broken loose as never before known at that season of the year.

Mr. SPRINGER. Not now.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman desires to adduce the case of the weather Bureau to find out just what kind of weather at that time bearing in mind the climate of the Territory involved. The law granting female suffrage was passed by the Territorial Legislature, and the infallibility of such Legislatures has never been claimed.

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Table showing the observed maximum and minimum temperature; velocity, in miles, and direction of the wind; precipitation, in inches, and character of the weather at 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. (twenty-fifth meridian time) on November 4 and 5, 1889, at the stations specified.

[NOTE.—The figures and words in the first line in each column are for the day before the election.]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stations</th>
<th>Temperature</th>
<th>Wind.</th>
<th>Precipitation in inches</th>
<th>Character of weather</th>
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<td>Cheyenne, Wyo………………….</td>
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<td>N.W.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fort McKinney, Wyo……………</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>S.E.</td>
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<td>Fort Washakie, Wyo……………</td>
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<td>17.0</td>
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<td>Fort Custer, Mont…………….</td>
<td>26.0</td>
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<td>Salt Lake City, Utah………...</td>
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<td>Rapid City, S.Dak…………...</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denver, Colo…………………...</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>21.0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>S.W.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*S = Snow; C = Cloudless; T = Trace; Do = None.

Mr. SPRINGER. At Cheyenne, Wyo., the capital of the Territory, the day before the election the maximum temperature was 25° above zero; at 5 p.m. it was 7.2° above zero. The maximum temperature on the day of the election was 30°.

Mr. SPRINGER. At Fort McKinney, at Fort Washakie, in the northern part of the Territory, there was snow at 8 a.m. on the day before the election and prevented them from voting, has dwindled down, when confronted with the official reports on the weather, to a gentle snowing at the rate of 1 mile an hour, and the severe snow-storm to a trace of melted snow. [Renewed laughter.] These are the facts in the case.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Will the gentleman state the extent of that Territory in miles from one extreme to the other. Mr. SPRINGER. These observations were taken at Cheyenne, at Fort McKinney, at Fort Washakie, in the Territory, and at Fort Custer, in Montana, at Salt Lake City, at Rapid City, at Denver, at all the stations in the Territory and all those around it. So that Wyoming was not only not in the midst of a snow-storm, but the surrounding country, as appears from these figures, was free from storms or severe cold. In Idaho, the Territory immediately west and northwest of Wyoming, there were 14,000 votes polled on November 5. There was as severe a storm there as there was in Wyoming.

The storm was not so severe as to keep the people of Idaho from the polls. Nothing of the kind. Now, Mr. Speaker, I assert that all this talk about a snow-storm keeping the people of Wyoming away from the polls has been exploded by these facts, and this shows the false pretense that has been resorted to to get this House to give vitality to a constitution which the people of Wyoming refused to adopt. The people regarded that election as a farce and did not attend the polls. They were kept away from the polls, not by storms, but by their own disinclination to attend.

Mr. KELLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question? Mr. SPRINGER. Not now; my time is too limited. The gentleman will excuse me. Now, we are asked to accept this constitution, which received but 6,000 votes, although the Delegate from Wyoming insists that there are 30,000 voters in the Territory and 100,000 people. Are those 100,000 people and those 30,000 voters in the Territory to have a constitution forced upon them by Congress, which received the sanction of only 6,000 votes, men and women both voting, and which can have no legal sanction whatever except what is given to it by this House and by the other House of Congress? I want to know whether we are prepared to accept a constitution which is so radical in its provisions and which has been gotten up in the manner I have pointed out.

Now, I desire to call the attention of the House to some of the provisions of this constitution. I propose. We do not deny the right of a State, properly constituted, to change its constitution and adopt female suffrage, but it must be done by the male voters, who are alone author-
We recommend the submission of the question to the people of the United States, to be held by delegates of an act of Congress, at which delegates will be elected to a constitutional convention, which will frame an entirely new constitution, and this whole instrument now before Congress be swept away, as it ought to be, from the policy which prevails in all the enlightened governments of the world. Before you depart from the states containing the civilized governments of the world and the one pointed out in this constitution granting female suffrage, it will be their business and not ours. But I deny your right to force it upon them, just as you threaten to do by the passage of this bill.

This Territory in the Union whose constitution contains such a provision as this. No gentleman upon either side can predict the consequences which will come to this country if this principle is admitted into the constitution of one of the States of this Union, and I ask you to move slowly and deliberately before you take this radical departure from the policy of the fathers, from the policy which prevails in all the positions of a condemnation of the people for female suffrage, then the State is to be admitted upon that vote, as in the cases of the two Dakotas and Washington and Montana; and if they vote against female suffrage or against the eligibility of women to hold office and to sit on juries, then and in that event the constitution is to be amended, in accordance with the vote and the will of the people so expressed. Can anything be more fair and reasonable than that?

If this amendment is rejected, we submit a third amendment, by which it is proposed to strike out the provision in the constitution granting female suffrage and confine the suffrage to males, and submit the amended constitution to the people, and if they vote for the amended constitution, then the State shall come into the Union under that constitution without further action of Congress.

These are the amendments which we propose, and I assure you, gentlemen, that we have not delay in view. We have simply in view the orderly method of procedure in matters of this kind. We treated the four States of the Territories into the Constitution a condition of the admission of the West. We have, therefore, come in under that method. We are opposed to admitting them now. I believe the Territories into the Union, and we ask you to do so short and, but when we consider the facts in the careful, deliberate, orderly way in which we proceeded to the admission of States which came into the Union in the last Congress. We ask you to treat Wyoming now and Idaho afterwards just as we treated the four States which came in last year, and which we were very glad to come in under that method. We do. We recommend the submission of the House of Representatives of the United States and delivering an opinion as a jurist, but from Daniel Webster speaking as the paid attorney of one of the parties to the

I admit, sir, that the language of Mr. Webster, speaking only as a paid attorney, is entitled to great respect and consideration at our hands; but when we consider the facts in that noted trial, to which I will briefly advert, it will be seen that the opinion of Mr. Webster cannot be properly claimed to be in conflict with the principles that are applicable to this case before the House.

They are coming here in the near future, Mr. Speaker, however much you may count upon their votes now, to take their places with the other Democratic States of this Union, and I do not want to retard them in their moment. I assure them that, sooner they come into the better it will be for the country, and I welcome them to an equality with the other States of the Union. But, Mr. Speaker, I insist that they must come in a regular, fair, and orderly way, in a way which will voice the sentiments of the people, and not come in to meet a par­ tisan exigency. We should not tie the hands of the people and prevent the legal expression of their will.

Mr. SPRINGER. We do. We recommend the submission of the question to the people of the United States, to be held by delegates of an act of Congress, at which delegates will be elected to a constitutional convention, which will frame an entirely new constitution, and this whole instrument now before Congress be swept away, as it ought to be, from the policy which prevails in all the enlightened governments of the world. Before you depart from the states containing the civilized governments of the world and the one pointed out in this constitution granting female suffrage, it will be their business and not ours. But I deny your right to force it upon them, just as you threaten to do by the passage of this bill.

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Mr. SPRINGER. Then the gentleman does not state what was done.

Mr. GROSVENOR. Mr. Speaker, the scheme under which one of the Dakotas was passed in this House was a scheme to defeat ultimately the result of the election of 1868, in which a bill carried the four new States, in which all four of the States in it, which proposition had been offered as a Republican measure, the break that was made by the distinguished gentleman from New York [Mr. Stuyvesant], the breaking down of the solid front of his own side under the leadership of the gallant gentleman from New York, whose vacancy here I so much regret, to change front.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman is entirely mistaken in his statement.

Mr. GROSVENOR. I was here myself, and I know exactly what was done.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then the gentleman does not state what was done.

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ble logic into a vote in favor of the doctrine of female suffrage, a doctrine which, I wish to say in this connection, I am not at all alarmed about, so far as I am personally concerned. But my vote here can never fairly or justly be considered or understood to mean that in accepting it, I yield in the least, in any sense, to any advocate of female suffrage. I listened attentively to the admission of Wyoming is a political question, and the Republican party on this floor is not afraid of it and ought not to be afraid to meet and discuss it. [Applause.] [Here the speech fell.]

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, in the few minutes remaining for the debate, I wish to call the attention of the House to the situation as to the admission of Wyoming. My friend from Montana, Mr. DOCKERY, says that it is an innovation on things; that it is a purely Republican measure; that this bill has been passed by Congress under a constitution which fits the bill and the bill fits the constitution completely and in all particulars.

It has been said by gentlemen on the other side, so many of whom have been agonizing in spasms about this matter for the last twenty-four hours—by my honored friend from Alabama [Mr. OATES]—that it is going to result in breaking down this great Republic; that we are going to abdicate in favor of women in the government of this land. My friend from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] says that it is an innovation on things; that it is a purely Republican measure; that this bill has been passed by Congress under a constitution which fits the bill and the bill fits the constitution completely and in all particulars. Consistency is a bugbear to men of small minds; "but to ourselves she shall be admitted upon the constitution which they have adopted, and that we shall not undertake to dictate to them what they shall have in their constitution or what they shall not have. This they have done. We do not propose to vote it up nor do we propose to vote it down, but we simply vote in favor of Wyoming's right of local self-government, a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and free to every State." [Applause on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired, and the Clerk will read the special order.

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I send to the Clerk's desk an amendment.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the previous question is considered to be closed.

The SPEAKER. The previous question is now ordered, and the House is pursuing the order.

Mr. SPRINGER. I am not surprised that the gentleman desires to cut off amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is not in order.

Mr. SPRINGER. I am aware of that. But I now send to the Clerk's desk the more moderate amendment recommended by the minority of the Committee on the Territories.

The Clerk reads as follows:

Strike out sections 1 and 2 of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

"Sec. 1. That the inhabitants of all that part of the area of the States now constituting the Territory of Wyoming, as at present described, may become the State of Wyoming, as hereinafter provided, which shall be admitted into this Union as a State and not be subject to the debts and liabilities of said territory.

"Sec. 2. That all inhabitants who shall have resided within the limits of said State for sixty days, shall be entitled to vote for representatives to the Legislative Assembly thereof, and for such other offices as shall be established by the legislature of said State, and the qualifications for delegates to such convention shall be such as shall be prescribed by the legislature of said Territory and the qualifications for delegates to the Legislative Assembly thereof shall be as shall be prescribed by the legislature of said Territory and the qualifications for delegates to the Legislative Assembly of said proposed State, in proportion to the aggregate number of votes in each of said counties for Delegate in Congress at the election held in said Territory on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in 1890. One delegate shall be allowed for every three votes cast in each county and one delegate for every fraction of 300 votes cast in each county. Said said apportionment shall be made by the governor, the chief justice, and the United States attorney of said Territory and the governor of said Territory shall, by proclamation, order an election of the delegates aforesaid in said Territory to be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in 1890. All persons residing in said proposed State who are qualified voters of said Territory, as herein provided, shall be entitled to vote upon the election of said delegates and upon the election or re-election of the constitution, under such rules and regulation as said convention may prescribe, nor in conflict with the educational qualifications of said voters as provided for in said elections.

"Sec. 3. That the delegate or delegates thus elected shall meet at the seat of government of said Territory on the 4th day of July, 1890, and after ordination shall declare, on the part of the people of said Territory, that they adopt the Constitution of the United States; wherein the said convention shall be, and is hereby, authorized to form a constitution and State government for said proposed State. The constitution shall be republican in form, and no person shall be excluded from the enjoyment of the franchise on account of race or color, except as to Indians not taxed, and not be republican to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. And said convention shall provide, by ordinances irrepealable without the consent of the United States and the people of said State, that no perfect federal franchise shall be secured, and that no inhabitant of said State shall ever be prosecuted, in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship:

"Second, that the people inhabiting said proposed State do agree and declare that the lands within the limits of said State, as hereinafter described, shall be the property of the United States; and that the Indian tribes residing within the limits of said State shall be distributed among the several States according to their numbers by the act of March 3, 1851; and that such distribution shall be according to the laws of the Union; and that the States in which such lands shall be distributed shall have no power to make any laws in respect of such lands, unless such laws are intermediate in character and shall be subject to the laws of Congress in respect of such lands; and that the same shall be sold, alienated, conveyed, and made the subject of claims to the same extent as other lands owned or held by any Indian who has served his tribal relations, and has obtained said Indian title in the United States; and that the said States shall be liable for all just debts and all claims against the United States; and all such lands shall be exempt from taxation by said State so long and to such extent as shall be entitled to the same by virtue of the act of Congress of March 3, 1851; and

"Third, that the debts and liabilities of said Territory shall be assumed and

"Forth, that provision shall be made for the establishment and maintenance of public schools, and that all the children of said State shall be open to the children of said State free from sectarian control.

"In a little while the Magazines of Poetry will no doubt record him as the author of an appropriate and justly admired ode to the encouragement of women's rights in the State of Wyoming."
"SEC. 4. That in case a constitution and State government shall be formed in compliance with the provisions of the law, said constitution formed shall provide by ordinance for submitting said constitution to the people of said State, by their ratification or rejection, at an election to be held in said Territory on the Tuesday after the first Monday of November, 1863, at which election the qualified votes of those who shall be registered in said States shall vote directly for or against the proposed constitution, and for or against any provisions separately submitted. The question of said election shall be made by the President of said State, who, with the governor and chief justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast on that question shall be for the adoption, the President shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon and upon separate articles or provisions, and a copy of said constitution, articles, propositions, and ordinances. And if the constitution and government of said proposed Territory are ratified in compliance with the provisions of this act, and if the United States have been complied with in the formation thereof, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to designate said Territory as a State, and to ascertain the mode of said election, and thereupon the proposed State of Wyoming shall be deemed admitted, by express act into the Union, and the laws of said State shall be put into effect on an equal footing with the Original States from and after the date of said proclamation; Provided, That the said constitutions and laws, as far as may be, shall be in accordance with the rights and ownership of the United States to the Yellowsone National Park reservation and the exclusive control over the same by the United States."

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the "yeas" seemed to have it.

Mr. SPRINGER. Yea and nay.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yea 131, nays 138, not voting 60; as follows:

YEARS: 1851.

Abbot, 1851.

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Crain, 1851.

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Baker, 1851.
The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 193, nays 139, not voting 37; as follows:

Mr. SPRINGER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

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The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 193, nays 139, not voting 37; as follows:

Mr. SPRINGER. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.
The question was taken, and was decided in the negative—yeas 123, nays 138, not voting 59; as follows:

YEAS—123.


As the amendment was rejected.

The following additional pairs were announced:


The question is upon going to the amendment which I sent to the desk, relating to the Yellowstone reservation. It has been submitted to our friends on the other side, and I am, believe unobjectionable. It is intended to protect the rights of the United States in that reservation.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend section 1 by adding this provision:

"Nothing in this act shall be deemed to repeal or affect any act of Congress relating to the Yellowstone National Park, or the reservation of the same, or any law defined or extended, or the power of the United States over it; and nothing contained in this act shall interfere with the right and ownership of the United States in said park and reservation as it now is or may hereafter be defined or extended by law; but exclusive legislations, in all cases whatsoever, shall be executed by the United States, which shall not be an exclusive control or jurisdiction over the same in any way and manner, the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections that may be said to be held park reservation as the same is now defined or may be hereafter defined."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. BAKER] asks unanimous consent to offer this amendment.

Mr. KILGORE. I object.

Mr. SPRINGER. I hope the gentleman will not object. This bill puts the Yellowstone Park in the State of Wyoming.

Mr. KILGORE. Let the bill go back to the committee and I shall not object.

Mr. SPRINGER. I hope the gentleman will not object.

The SPEAKER. Observation is made. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk reads the amendments proposed by the Committee on the Territories, as follows:

Amend section 9, line 3, by inserting, after the word "therefore," the following:

"And the personal property of the United States now being in the Territory of Wyoming and which have been in use in the said Territory in the administration of the Territorial government, including books and records, and the property used at the constitutional convention which convened at Cheyenne in the month of September, 1868, are hereby granted and donated."

Also, insert in section 9, line 11, after the word "granted," the words "and donated,"

Also, in section 11, line 16, after the word "institution," strike out the following:

In Carbon County, 30,000 acres; for the penitentiary in Albany County, 30,000 acres; for the fish hatchery in Albany County, 10,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie County, 30,000 acres; for the poor farm in Fremont County, 30,000 acres; for a miners hospital, 30,000 acres; for normal schools, 100,000 acres; for 500,000 acres, a state, 30,000 acres, making a total of 500,000 acres."

Amend the following:

"In course of construction in Carbon County, 30,000 acres; for the penitentiary in Albany County, 20,000 acres; for the fish hatchery in Albany County, 10,000 acres; for the deaf, dumb, and blind asylum in Laramie County, 30,000 acres; for the poor farm in Fremont County, 10,000 acres; for a hospital for minors who shall become disabled or incapacitated to labor while working in the mining of the State, 30,000 acres; for public buildings at the capital of the State, in addition to those hereinbefore granted for that purpose, 75,000 acres; for State charitable, educational, penal, and reformatory institutions, 260,000 acres, making a total of 350,000 acres, and 200 acres, which is hereby designated by this act shall be sold for less than $10 per acre."

Also, in line 16, section 9, strike out the word "courts," insert "in the said district."

Also, in section 18, line 5, strike out "courts" and insert "court;" in same section, line 8, strike out "courts" and insert "court;" in same section, line 28, strike out "courts" and insert "court."

The SPEAKER. The question is upon going to the amendments.

Mr. SPRINGER. There was an amendment which was agreed to by everybody, as I understand it, which provided that the amendment which was objected to was allowed to be voted on alone; and I mean the amendment relating to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of that bill. The provision appearing in the text refers to an act of Congress passed at the last session, which allows the State of Wyoming to have indemnity lands in permanent reservations. The other two States that came in last year were not allowed to take lands equal to the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections. Mr. BAKER. That is already provided for by law, and I must object.

Mr. SPRINGER. It is not provided for. The provision was attached to the amendment you offered and which was objected to.

Mr. BAKER. The amendment I offered covers the specific point desired.

Mr. SPRINGER. But it was objected to. Mr. BAKER. The difficulty can be cured by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KILGORE] withdrawing his objection. We can not consent to any change of the language at the point indicated by my friend from Illinois.

Mr. SPRINGER. The provision which was objected to by the gentleman from Texas embraces control over the Yellowstone Park. It also relieves the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections of that bill from the school lands of Wyoming. If the bill passes in this shape the State of Wyoming will be allowed the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in the Yellowstone Park, which is a public reservation. It will be allowed indemnity for the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections in this park and can locate them throughout the State. In the other States they were not allowed indemnity land in permanent reservations. This provision would be made only. In the four States, it was understood that gentlemen would move an amendment in the land feature, to apply as in other bills.

Mr. KILGORE. I demand the regular order.

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

The SPEAKER. The passage of the bill.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Is it not in order now to move to recommit the bill to the Committee on Territories?

Mr. BAKER. After the adoption of an amendment?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will examine the question.

Mr. SPRINGER. I demand the yeas and nays on that motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Kentucky to recommit the bill.
Mr. BAKER. I move to table that motion.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

Mr. BAKER. Is it not in order to move to lay it on the table?

The SPEAKER. The question can be taken as well on the motion itself.

Mr. SPRINGER. Is this the motion to recommit?

The SPEAKER. It is.

Mr. SPRINGER. Then let us have the yeas and nays.

Mr. BAKER. If the gentleman says that he comes within the bill.

The Chair does not think that is sufficient.

Mr. SPRINGER. I hope the names will be read.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. There has been so much confusion during the vote that the names ought to be recapitulated.

The Clerk read the names of those voting.

Mr. BAKER. In order now that my friends on the other side may have the opportunity to vote right once on this question, I ask the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill, on which the gentleman from New York demands the yeas and nays.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 139, nays 127, not voting 63; as follows:

YEARS—139.

Adams, A., Kansas.
Arnold, N. J.
Atkinson, W. Va.
Baker, C. B.
Banks, N. Y.
Bayou, W. Va.
Belden, Va.
Belknap, N. H.
Bingham, N. H.
Brewer, Mass.
Brown, N. Y.
Buchanan, N. J.
Burrows, N. Y.
Butterworth, Conn.
Cannon, N. Y.
Cassel, Mass.
Chesbrough, Ky.
Cochran, N. Y.
Coulter, W. Va.
Cosby, Ga.
Cox, Ia.

Yeas—129.

Baker, C. B., Kansas.
Arnold, N. J.
Atkinson, W. Va.
Baker, C. B.
Banks, N. Y.
Bayou, W. Va.
Belden, Va.
Belknap, N. H.
Bingham, N. H.
Brewer, Mass.
Brown, N. Y.
Buchanan, N. J.
Burrows, N. Y.
Butterworth, Conn.
Cannon, N. Y.
Cassel, Mass.
Chesbrough, Ky.
Cochran, N. Y.
Coulter, W. Va.
Cosby, Ga.
Cox, Ia.

Not voting—58.

So the motion to recommit was rejected.

Mr. OWENS, of Ohio. I desire to vote.

The SPEAKER. Upon what ground?

Mr. OWENS, of Ohio. I did not hear my name called.

Mr. BAKER. The SPEAKER. The only proper ground is one where there is reason to suppose a gentleman's name was not called.

Mr. OWENS, of Ohio. I have no reason to suppose the fact.
Mr. BAKER. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. The Clerk read the names of those voting.

Mr. HOCK with Mr. PHILK, on this vote.

Mr. BAKER. I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the names.

Mr. SPRINGER. I call for a division of the motion. I ask for a separate vote on the motion to lay on the table. I desire to give the gentleman an opportunity of recording himself on this question.

Mr. SPRINGER. The Clerk will call the roll. The question was taken; and there were—yeas 132, nays 120, not voting 77; as follows:

The Speaker. So the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table was agreed to.

So the bill was passed.

Mr. ENLOE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have my vote recorded.

Mr. BAKER. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. The Clerk read the names of those voting.

Mr. O'NEIL. Mr. Speaker, I rise to the recapitulation of the votes. The Clerk reads the names of those voting. The result of the vote was then announced as above.

Mr. BAKER. I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed. The Clerk read the names of those voting.

Mr. SPRINGER. The gentleman made it himself; he ought to know. [Renewed laughter and applause.]

Mr. SPRINGER. The Speaker. The bill is passed.

The Speaker. The bill was passed by a vote of 132 yeas, 120 nays, not voting 77; as follows:

The Speaker. The bill was passed by a vote of 132 yeas, 120 nays, not voting 77; as follows:

The Speaker. The bill was passed by a vote of 132 yeas, 120 nays, not voting 77; as follows:
find from looking at the Record that the Army appropriation bill was reported through the Clerk. I lose the point of order that it was not properly reported to the House.

Mr. SPRINGER. I can not hear what the gentleman says.

Mr. Speaker, Mr. SPRINGER. The Clerk has the point of order that the gentleman from Michigan has not properly reported the bill, but the report can now be made, and the bill will go to the committee.

Mr. BREWER. Do I understand that the report can be made now and that the bill can be taken up for consideration by the committee?

Mr. Speaker. Not on the state of the Union.

Mr. Speaker. It is not on the Calendar, but it will be as soon as it is reported.

Mr. BREWER. Strictly speaking, I apprehend it would not be under the rules.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Mr. Speaker, as the Chair has held that the point of order made by the gentleman from Michigan is well taken I desire to report the bill and ask for its immediate consideration. The bill was reported by handing it to the journal clerk at the desk.

Mr. McMillin. Mr. Speaker, I raise the point of order that there is so much confusion in the Hall that we can not hear what is being said.

The Speaker. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BREWERT] makes the point of order that the Army appropriation bill, being a general appropriation bill, would have all points of order reported to the House, and the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CUTCHEON] now makes the report to the House and it is referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. DOUGLASS. We all have points of order on that bill.

Mr. Speaker. And all points of order will be reserved.

Mr. BREWER. Speaker, I desire to state that that was my only object in taking the point, that I might have the privilege of reserving all points of order.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I am perfectly willing that all points of order shall be reserved.

The motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of general appropriation bills. Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan, in the chair.

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

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the order was to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on this bill, but on general appropriation bills.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the House proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill H. R. 7619, being the bill to provide for the support of the Army.

Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. The point I want to make is that it will require an order of the committee to take the bill up.

The Chairman. They will be taken up in their order unless the committee otherwise directs.

Mr. ALLEN, of Michigan. Give way with the fortifications bill?

Mr. BLOUNT. I have announced to the members of the committee that I take up the fortifications bill on Saturday.

Mr. CUTCHEON. Mr. Chairman, I move that the House go into Committee on Military Affairs and that the report can now be made, as passed out of Committee on Military Affairs. I think the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRUST] is under the impression that the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs can point out the items that have what might be called new legislation in the bill. It is the ordinary appropriation bill, with a great many of the items just as they were last year, and the chairman of the committee can point out any changes made and would point them out. This is a very long bill, and it is a mere form of inquiry. I am not making this objection for any improper purpose. I simply want to know what is going on; and if the gentleman from the committee can point it out, I think we may have an opportunity to read the bill, the objection of the gentleman being to certain provisions in regard to field batteries.

Mr. ROGERS. I am not making this objection for any improper purpose. I simply want to know what is going on; and if the gentleman from the committee can point it out, I think we may have an opportunity to read the bill, the objection of the gentleman being to certain provisions in regard to field batteries.

Mr. COLE. Regular order.

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry.

The Chairman. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. ROGERS. Is it not in order that general debate shall proceed?

The Chairman. The Chair does not hear the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. BLOUNT. Is it not in order that general debate proceed without the reading of the bill at this time?

The Chairman. Objection is made, and the reading asked for, The Clerk will proceed.

Mr. BLOUNT. I do not understand my friend from Arkansas [Mr. ROGERS] to object, provided that the general debate is taken up and that the bill is not to be considered by paragraphs at this time.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I ask that there may be order, so that I can hear what the gentleman is saying.

The Chairman. The committee will be in order and gentlemen cease conversation.

Mr. BLOUNT. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. ROGERS] has not objected to general debate proceeding with a view of understanding what the bill is; and he may not demand the reading of the bill if it does proceed. Therefore, I suggest, simply with a view of facilitating business, that perhaps, if the gentleman with charge of the bill would undertake at this time to explain its provisions, it may remove the occasion in the minds of any member to object and have the bill read.

The Chairman. Does the gentleman withdraw his objection? Mr. ROGERS. I have no objection if I have an opportunity to consider it.

Mr. CUTCHEON. I will make a brief statement. Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky. I object. I think we had better commence reading appropriation bills, if that is understood to be the rule.

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. CANNON (during the reading). Mr. Chairman, it will take some time to finish the reading of this bill, and I understand that everybody is willing to consider the reading as completed and let the committee report on the support of the Army.

Mr. CUTCHEON. If the demand for the reading of the bill be withdrawn, I will move that the committee rise.

Mr. MCCREAKEY. If the demand for the reading of the bill be withdrawn, I will move that the committee rise.

Mr. BLOUNT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to go on with the reading.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. CUTCHEON (before the completion of the reading). Mr. Chairman, as the hour of 5 o'clock has arrived, and as there seems to be a disposition not to go on further with this bill, I would move that the committee now rise, simply stating that in Report 599, which can be had in the document-room, will be found a full tabulated statement of all the appropriations made in this bill compared with those made in the last Army appropriation bill, showing the increases and the decreases, which gentlemen can examine at their leisure. I move that the committee now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Several Members. Oh, no.

Mr. MCCREAKEY. Then let us go on with the reading.

The Clerk resumed the reading of the bill.
reported that they had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 7619) making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MOSES. Mr. Speaker.

Mr. CUTCHEN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Moses] has an amendment which he proposes to offer when this bill comes up again for consideration, and which he desires unanimous consent to have printed in the Record; and I move that the House do now adjourn, yielding to him simply to make that request.

The Speaker. The gentleman does not move to adjourn conditionally. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Moses] that his amendment be printed in the Record?

Mr. SPINOLA. I desire to have it read, reserving the right to object.

The amendment was read in part, as follows:

Page 17, line 4, after the word "dollars," insert: "Provided, That no alcoholic beverages, including beer and wine, shall be sold or supplied to the enlisted men in any canteen or in any room or building at any garrison."--Mr. SPINOLA. That is enough; I object. [Laughter.]

Mr. PICKLER. Let us have the amendment read through, Mr. Speaker. The gentleman can not interrupt the reading.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks the gentleman has the right to object. The request was for unanimous consent, and such a request does not give the right to have the matter read in full if objection is made.

Mr. PICKLER. The gentleman from New York asked to have it read; and now I insist that it ought to be read in full for the information of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not think that when a request is made for unanimous consent, as in this case, it is necessary to read more than enough to satisfy a gentleman that he wishes to object.

Mr. SPINOLA. I will give my friend plenty of time on this to-morrow. [Laughter.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

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

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

To Mr. WALLACE, of Massachusetts, until April 15, on account of important business.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CUTCHEN. I move the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and the House accordingly adjourned.

EXECUTIVE AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

S. 2860, ETC., IN OFFICE OF THE CIVIL-SERVICE COMMISSION.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a communication of the Civil-Service Commission submitting a supplemental estimate for salaries, etc., in the office of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, for the support of the Civil-Service Commission, and also for the support of the Architect, as recommended by the Committee on Appropriations for Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, calling attention to the necessity of providing additional space for the engineering and drafting division of the office of the Supervising Architect, as recommended in the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1889—to the Committee on Appropriations.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows, namely:

A bill (S. 2880) to authorize the construction of an addition to the public building at Houston, Tex., and to provide a certain, heating application for said building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3025) to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to gather full and authentic information as to the present condition and preservation of the fur-seal interests of the Government in the region of Alaska, as compared with its condition in 1870; also full information as to the impending extinction of the sea-otter industry, and kindred lines of inquiry, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A bill (S. 2942) making an additional appropriation for the construction of a light-ship, with steam fog-signal, for the mouth of the Columbia—to the Committee on Commerce.

A bill (S. 2772) to suspend the enforcement of the act approved March 2, 1888, entitled "An act to amend sections 4488 and 4489 of the Revised Statutes, requiring life-saving appliances on steamers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

A joint resolution (S. R. 40) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to remove the naval magazine from Ellis Island, in New York Harbor, and to purchase a site and erect a naval magazine at some other point—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

MEMORIALS AND RESOLUTIONS OF STATE LEGISLATURES.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, the following resolution was introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. MCKAY: Resolution of the General Assembly of the State of Arkansas, favoring a deep-water port on the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, the following resolution was introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. DOSEY:

Resolved, That Thursday, March 27, immediately after the final vote on the bill of the House of Representatives for the construction of a public building in Helena, Mont.—to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MANSUR, in behalf of the minority of said Committee on the Territories, submitted their views in writing thereon; and it was ordered that the same be referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. STEWART, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably the bill of the House (H. R. 7614) to make valid a deed to a certain tract of land in Bibb County, Georgia, made and delivered by Brig. Gen. Davis Tilson, acting assistant commissioner of the Freedman's Bureau, to Samuel L. Grotton, his heirs and assigns—to the House Calendar.

Mr. KERR, of Iowa, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendment the bill of the Senate (S. 221) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Hastings, Neb.—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. GIFFORD, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendment the bill of the Senate (S. 1354) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building therefor at Sioux Falls, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. VAN SCHAICK, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendment the following bills of the Senate; which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union:

A bill (S. 1453) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Saginaw, Mich.; and

A bill (S. 1385) to provide for the construction of a public building at Helena, Mont.

A bill (S. 304) from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported with amendment the bill of the Senate (S. 590) to provide for the construction of a public building in the city of Stockton, Cal.—to the Committee of the Whole House.—Ordered, That the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on War Claims, reported with amendment the bill of the House (H. R. 3640) for the relief of the crew of the United States steamship Wyoming—to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. De LANO, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably the following bills of the Senate; which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole House:

A bill (S. 3292) granting a pension to John Gallagher;

A bill (S. 133) to increase the pension of Thomas Chapman;

A bill (S. 1075) granting a pension to John Watson;

A bill (S. 10) to pension James Thompson, a soldier in the Florida Seminole Indian war of 1819 and 1850;

A bill (S. 647) granting a pension to Catherine Simmonds.

Mr. Kinsey, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported with amendment the bill of the House (H. R. 6545) for the relief of Jacob Thelba—to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. Herrmann, from the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims, reported favorably the bill of the House (H. R. 5150) to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PATSON, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported favorably the following bills of the Senate; which were severally referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union:

A bill (S. 3304) to establish two additional land districts in the State of Washington.

Mr. PATSON also, from the Committee on the Public Lands, re-
ported with amendment the bill of the House (H. R. 5930) for the relief of the settlers on Northern Pacific Railroad indemnity lands—
to the House Calendar.

By Mr. WRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8680) for the erection of a monument
to the memory of Brig. Gen. Samuel Meredith, at Belmont Manor, Wayne County, Penns­
ty—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RANDALL: A bill (H. R. 8681) to secure the safety of freight cars employed in interstate commerce by the use of proper couplers, freight-car brakes, and other appliances, prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Rail­
ways and Canals.

By Mr. HOUK (by request): A bill (H. R. 8682) to equalize the pay of messengers in the Government service—to the Committee on Re­
form in Civil Service.

By Mr. RIFE: A bill (H. R. 8683) to provide for the construc­tion of a public building at Lebanon, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Build­
ings and Grounds.

PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXIII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as follows:

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 8638) for the relief of Robert
Potts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Light Mr. JASON H. BICKERSTAFF: A bill (H. R. 8640) granting a pension
for Elizabeth Abell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8641) granting a pension to Pauline Buckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8643) granting a pension to Rebecca H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8644) granting a pension to Lucy C. Irwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8645) granting a pension to John M. Kesselmark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8646) granting a pension to Elizabeth Loubier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8647) granting a pension to Andrew M. Lake-to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8648) granting a pension to Elijah W. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, bill (H. R. 8649) granting a pension to Matilda Ann Wylie, of Indianapolis, Ind., widow of the late Dr. Delano Wylie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLTON: A bill (H. R. 8650) for the relief of Joel A. Bill­
ups—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8651) to appropriate money to pay to Mrs. John H.
Christy the salary of her deceased husband, Hon. John H. Christy, of
California, a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8652) for the relief of John S. Willford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8653) granting a pension to
Marvin L. Blackledge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8654) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to
remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles William
ấm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLANCEY: A bill (H. R. 8655) to relieve John Brundage
of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CLEMENTS: A bill (H. R. 8656) for the relief of the trustees
of the African Methodist Church at Marietta, Ga.—to the Committee on
War Claims.

By Mr. FITZIAN: A bill (H. R. 8657) granting a pension to Peter
Clutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GROUT: A bill (H. R. 8658) to remove charge of desertion
against Hiram H. Carpenter, Second Independent Battery, Vermont
Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY: A bill (H. R. 8659) granting arrears of pension
to Job S. Goff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWS: A bill (H. R. 8660) for the relief of
Mary Crook, widow of George Crook, late a major-general in the United
States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCLAMMY: A bill (H. R. 8661) granting a pension to
Mary T. Crook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILES: A bill (H. R. 8662) providing for the relief of Edwin L. Brady,
of Stamford, Conn.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MONTGOMERY: A bill (H. R. 8663) for the relief of Francis
Deming—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOLLER: A bill (H. R. 8664) for the relief of George W.
Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAYL: A bill (H. R. 8665) for the relief of James Kelly—to
the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8666) for the relief of Rev. M. M. Travis—to the
Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEWART, of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 8667) for the relief of
the legal representatives of John Carleton, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8669) for the relief of George T. Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VAN SCHACK: A bill (H. R. 8699) for the relief of George Jessup— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8706) for the relief of Mrs. Mary E. Mastin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAY: A bill (H. R. 8671) to pension Reuben R. Nichols and grant him a pension of $25 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. YODER: A bill (H. R. 8713) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ATKINSON, of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8694) granting a pension to Martha A. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER: Petition of farmers of Monroe County, New York, for the relief of George W. Hoss, professor of the Department of Agriculture; and petition of farmers of the same county, for the relief of the same— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER, of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8730) granting a pension to T. G. Metcalfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BISHOP: Petition of farmers of Monroe County, New York, for the relief of the same— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 8709) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the city of Rochester, N. Y., the amount of the tax on hides imposed by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMYSER: A bill (H. R. 8720) for the relief of the veterans of the Civil War discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANSING: A bill (H. R. 8710) to increase the pension of John Moseley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O’DONNELL: A bill (H. R. 8713) granting a pension to Robert T. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HATCH: A bill (H. R. 8707) to amend and correct the military record of Barnett G. Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTSON: A bill (H. R. 8719) for the relief of the estate of Odon Desouza—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSK: A bill (H. R. 8726) for the relief of Gustav Hubert Lejeune—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMYRER: A bill (H. R. 8721) to place Sarah Croft on the pension-rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STOUT: A bill (H. R. 8722) for the relief of Edgar Brodey—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STONE, of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8723) for the relief of John W. Bradburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR: A bill (H. R. 8717) for the relief of Cornelius Boyle—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WATSON, of Pennsylvania (by request): A bill (H. R. 8726) granting a pension to Margaret Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8729) for the relief of Mary Langhorne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8728) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Rea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8727) for the relief of Margaret Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8726) for the relief of Louis Burnham, widow of Lewis W. Burnham, late of Company H, Fifty-seventh Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8725) granting a pension to Martha A. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8724) for the relief of John E. Bing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8723) for the relief of George W. Hoss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8722) for the relief of John Moseley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8721) to place Sarah Croft on the pension-rolls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8720) for the relief of the veterans of the Civil War discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8719) for the relief of the estate of Odon Desouza—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8718) for the relief of Albert Wood—to the Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition from same persons, for same relief— to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition from same persons, for same relief—to the Committee on Ways and Means.
Also, resolutions of Memphis Merchants' Exchange, for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of Memphis Commercial Association, for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of M. C. Sanders, of McNairy County, Tennessee, asking for reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolutions of the Jackson Board of Trade, against the compound land bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of Memphis Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Memphis Cotton Exchange, for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Memphis (Tenn.) Merchants' Exchange, for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZHIAN: Petition of Peter R. Clutter, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FUNSTON: Resolutions of George Graham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Seneca, Kansas, relating to service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, three petitions of Oklahoma Agricultural College and experimental station—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GEST: Petition of 212 citizens of Henderson County, Illinois, for such legislation as will suppress the publication and transmission of impure literature—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GROTH: Petition of E. B. Ross and 36 others, for cold storage for the export of New York and Illinois English ports—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KERR, of Iowa: Petition of John B. Hanax Post, No. 314, Belle Plaine, Iowa, favoring the passage of the service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of Baxter (Iowa) Grand Army of the Republic post, favoring a service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEHBACh: Petition of members of Subordinate Union No. 10, of Newark, N. J., of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union, asking that preference be given to citizens of the United States in the employment of men on Government works—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, protest of members of the Newark Turnverein Deutsche Pioneering Society, of New York, N. Y., and others, against all measures material to impair our laws on immigration and naturalization—to the Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MAISG: Resolution of Captain Colwell Post No. 292, Grand Army of the Republic, 201, Carlisle, Pa., urging the passage of the bill for the relief of Command R. R. Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARTIN, of Indiana: Remonstrances of certain Monthly Meeting Friends, of Grant County, Indiana, representing 1,221 persons, against proposed expenditures of public money for naval and coast defense and other warlike measures—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCANBOO: Petition of citizens of Jersey City, N. J., in favor of H. R. 5159 and Senate Bill 357, or any other similar measure, for the enforcement of the laws on immigration and naturalization—o the Committee on Naturalization.

By Mr. McCLELLAN: Papers and evidence in support of H. R. 5306, praying for relief of James Wilkinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers and evidence in case of Capt. William Lyne in support of H. R. No. 7329—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: Petition of citizens of Columbiana County, Ohio, favoring employment of home labor in preference to aliens—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MORKEL: Resolutions of George Graham Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Seneca, Kansas, asking for a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petitions of Grand Army of the Republic of Parish, N. Y., and Grand Army of the Republic of Lyons, N. Y., for service pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEEL: Resolutions of city council of Little Rock, Ark., asking improvement of the deep-water harbor at Galveston, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions to regulate salary of House elevator conductors—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. ROWELL: Papers in the claim of Rev. Mr. Tavis, to accompany bill for his relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH, of Illinois: Memorial from Lodge No. 267, Randolpfin, Illinois, requesting legislation in the interest of farmers—to the Committee on Agriculture.


Also, petition of Knights of Labor Lodge No. 3833, Murphysborough, Ill., relative to statistics to be gathered in taking the eleventh census—to the Select Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Also, memorial of F. M. B. A. organization, Perry County, Illinois, asking for free coinage of silver, etc.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, memorial from Brush Prairie Lodge No. 322, F. M. B. A., Perry County, Illinois, asking for the establishment of loan agencies in each county and the loaning of money by the Government to farmers at a low rate of interest on real-estate security, etc.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of Simpson Post No. 683, Grand Army of the Republic, Perry County, Illinois, asking speedy pension legislation, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of Lodge No. 329, F. M. B. A., Perry County, Illinois, asking for the free coinage of silver, etc.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, memorial of F. M. B. A., Perry County, Illinois, petitioning not to withdraw legal-tender notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of Post No. 221, Grand Army of the Republic, of Illinois, praying for action and aid toward passage of "service-pension bill" and repeal of limitation clause in arrears act—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART, of Texas: Petition of sundry citizens of Val Verde County, Texas, asking for establishment of military post at Del Rio, Texas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS: Petition No. 5, city of Newburgh, N. Y., of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, praying Congress will amend the laws so that on all Government works, whether let by contract or otherwise, none but citizens of the United States shall be employed, and that proper penalties for the enforcement of the same be imposed, etc.—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WALLACE, of Massachusetts: Petition of Subordinate Union No. 202, city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, praying for such an amendment to the laws as will secure to citizens of the United States preference of work on the construction of public buildings and other Government structures—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WHEELER, of Alabama: Petition of Hon. James E. Sanders, praying that Congress will not enact a bill taxing land which contains cotton-seed oil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of Memphis Merchants' Exchange and Henry C. Butcher, president of Southern Cotton Oil Company, for same purpose—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of the farmers of Ongooda County, New York, requesting that the duties on the products of the farm be increased—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BREckenridge: Resolution of 26 citizens of Independence, Ark., against the passage of the measure to establish the cotton or Butterworth land bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BROOKSHIRE: Petition and papers to accompany H. R. 8269, providing for a public building in Brazil, Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRAIN: Petition of Bricklayers and Masons' Union, of Galveston, Texas, for amendment of laws governing employment of labor on public buildings and other Government works—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CULBERTSON, of Pennsylvania: Petition of physicians of Pennsylvania, for repeal of that portion of the internal-revenue law which classes druggists as liquor dealers—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, in favor of laws for protection of American against alien labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DOISY: Petition from members of Drury Post, No. 138, Grand Army of the Republic, asking that pension be granted to Aaron Touny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GEISSENHAINER: Protest of the Farmers of the farm of Edward F. Eagan, of the City of Columbus, Ohio, against the proposed exclusion of Champagne and Burgundy wines—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HATCH: Petition of company House bill granting a pension to Samuel Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition to accompany House bill to increase the pension of the Civil War veteran.
Elijah Herring, a soldier of the Black Hawk war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition to accompany House bill granting a pension to Samuel W. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Philip Delia and 34 others, citizens of Scott County, Iowa, protesting against the passage of any law changing present naturalization and immigration laws—to the Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of H. J. Webb & Co. and 250 other owners of vessels, of Cleveland, Ohio, for the early completion of Toledo Harbor improvement—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of John Nelson and 28 other owners and masters of vessels of same city, for same purpose—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JOSEPH: Petition from citizens of New Mexico, asking Congress to pay Indian deprivation claims filed in the office of Indian Affairs—to the Select Committee on Indian Depredation Claims.

By Mr. LAWLER: Protest of the Thompson-Houston Electric Company, against placing heavy duties on mica—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MAIB: Petition of Elijah N. Hoffman, Adam K. Bollinger, David Conover, and W. N. Fihlerty, praying for the removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles P. Kebler, late sergeant Company L, Cole's Maryland Cavalry, praying for the removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARK: Petition of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, asking protection against alien labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, urging that the enactment of a law prohibiting the loan of the money of the United States, or other corporations, or that farmers shall be allowed to make loans on equally favorable terms—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MARTIN, of Indiana: Petition of Harmony Lodge, F. M. B. A., No. 1566, and of W. D. Bollier, president thereof, and 25 other members, of Grant County, Indiana, for the enactment of a law for the payment of the coin obligations of the United States in equal proportions in the legal-tender gold and silver money of the country—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Harmony Lodge, No. 1566, of Grant County, Indiana, for the abolition of the national-bank system, and for full remonetization of silver, and the issue of sufficient money to meet the demands of trade, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Frank Kingle and others, citizens of Grant County, Indiana, for legislation prohibiting the loan of the public moneys of the United States, from loaning its public funds to national banks or other corporations, or that farmers shall be granted loans on equally favorable terms—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MORROW: Petition from the Board of Trade of Santa Cruz County, California, relative to the survey of the harbor at that point—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, in favor of a law to allow only citizens of the United States to be employed on Government works—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PARRETT: Petition and other papers of Andrew J. Ricketts, for relief from the charge of desertion, to accompany H. R. 4486—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Alonso Hix, for pension, signed by the clerk and officers of Perry County, Indiana, and others, with other papers to accompany H. R. 5512—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, to have the charge of desertion removed, to accompany H. R. 3327—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Frederick Stumbch, for pension, to accompany H. R. 3326—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of vessel owners and masters, for an appropriation for harbor of refuge at Port Ontario, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of sailing vessels, of New York, to have the charge of desertion removed, to accompany H. R. 3327—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of manufacturers of New York, for same purpose—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of supervisors and county officials of Oswego County, New York, for same purpose—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of superintendent of Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, upon the same subject—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, certificate of R. D. Etie, deputy collector, upon the same subject—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PERKINS: Petition of S. M. Roseberry and 83 others, residents of Winfield, Kans., and vicinity, asking for legislation providing for the free coinage of silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. POST: Resolutions of the Peoria (III.) County Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of the Post silver bill—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. PUGSLEY: Memorial of 323 Friends, of Dover, Clinton County, Ohio, against warlike expenditures—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RAINES: Petition of citizens of Avoca, N. Y., for the free coinage of silver—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. REED, of Iowa: Petition of 500 citizens of Audubon County, Iowa, in favor of a service pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

By Mr. RUSH: Petition for relief of G. H. Schmidt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHIELDS: Petition of Samuel D. Straw and 15 others, citizens of Elkhart, Ind., for liberal appropriations for the encouragement of fish culture—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SIMMONS: Petition of Subordinate Union No. 1, of the Bricklayers and Masons' International Union of America, of Hartford, Conn., against employment of aliens upon Government works—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SMITH, of Illinois: Memorial of Lodge No. 63, F. M. B. A., of Johnson County, Illinois, asking legislation in the interest of farmers—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STEPHENSON: Petition of the Michigan State board of agriculture, relative to the transfer of national weather service to the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. STOCKDALE: Petition of William R. Jackson, of Jones County, Mississippi, to have a bill passed for his relief out of his claim for work done for the Government during the war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STRUB: Petition of B. F. Robie and 29 other veteran soldiers, citizens of Indiana, for the enactment of a law requiring the deposit of the service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of A. W. Moore and 67 others, citizens of Hopedale, Ohio; of Lynn Farmers' Alliance, No. 1238, Sioux County, Iowa; of Wilson Township Alliance, No. 111, Oceola County, Iowa, and of Plymouth Farmers' Alliance, No. 1249, Plymouth County, Iowa, urging the passage of bill H. R. 3575, imposing penalties to lessen and prevent gambling in farm products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TAISNEY: Petition of Cornelius Boyle, praying that his claim for property be referred to Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania: Petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, against alien labor on Government works—to the Committee on Labor.

Also (by request), petition of 208 citizens of Beaver County, Pennsylvania, asking that needless Sabbath work, etc., be forbidden—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. VANDEVER: Petition for Improvement of spelling—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. WATSON: Petition against alien labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. WHEELER, of Michigan: Petition for removal of charges of desertion from W. W. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Perry Hannah and other vessel owners and masters of Indiana, praying for an appropriation for construction of a breakwater at Petoskey, Mich.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WISE: Petition from the Chamber of Commerce of Richmond, Va., relative to the regulation of the number of oarsmen in the engineer corps of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

S E N A T E.

THURSDAY, March 27, 1890.

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

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the Senate, a report of the Ordnance Board and an extract from the annual report of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard to the Adjutant-General, in regard to certain tests at Sandy Hook of a new method of firing shells charged with nitro-glycerine from ordinary guns; which was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication will lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL subsequently said: I move that the communication and accompanying papers from the Secretary of War laid before the Senate this morning during my absence in the Committee on Appropriations be ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.