

By Mr. ENLOE: Papers to accompany the bill for the relief of John M. Hamm—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GEARY: Resolution of Sonoma County Pomono Grange, demanding that their Representative and his colleagues favor the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Select Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. GORMAN: Petition of Washtenaw (Mich.) farmers, in favor of free delivery and collection of mail in country districts in preference to reduction of postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, against the Washburn option bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARE: Petition of Philip Hain and 35 other citizens of Union County, Ohio, for the passage of House bill 5353, Fifty-first Congress, defining options and futures—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERMANN: Petition of Federated Trades Assembly of Portland, Oregon—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. HOAR: Statement and evidence in the case of Rufus M. Hodgkin, in support of House bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAYTON: Petition of B. F. Finkel, of West Middleburg, Ohio, for the use of the metric system of weights and measures in the customs service of the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of J. R. Jones & Son, of Lima, Ohio, for 1-cent postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MALLORY: Petition of the citizens of the villages of Warrington Woolsey, adjoining the United States navy-yard and on the naval reservation on Pensacola Bay, in Florida, praying for the establishment of a public school for the benefit of children living in said reservation—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. OATES: Papers in the claim of William Suntha, of Alabama—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OUTHWAITE: Resolutions of the Bricklayers' Union No. 21, of the city of Columbus, Ohio, in favor of the passage of House bill 257—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PAYNTER: Petition of Robert Ross, Company B, Sixty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, for a discharge certificate and allowance of his pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A concurrent resolution providing for extra copies of the report of the Commissioner of Labor on Marriage and Divorce—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR: Petition of 54 citizens of Ashtabula, Ohio, praying for the passage of a bill to build a home for the crippled, infirm, and aged seamen of the merchant marine—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR: Petition officially signed by the United Presbyterian Congregation of Piney Fork, Jefferson County, Ohio, representing 60 persons, praying that Congress take such action as will insure the closing of the World's Fair of 1892-'93 on the Lord's Day, in accordance with the law of God, the rights of man, and all precedent of American history—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Also, memorial for a ship canal from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean, which would cheapen transportation, prevent floods, and furnish employment to an army of idle men, respectfully submitted by A. H. Condict, a citizen of Mansfield, Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition officially signed by the Presbytery of Steubenville, Ohio, of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, representing 37 ministers, 61 churches, and over 8,000 members, praying that Congress appropriate money for the World's Fair only on condition that the fair be closed to visitors on the Sabbath—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. TRACEY: Petition of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange, praying that the duty on barley be reduced to 10 cents a bushel—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Petition for the relief of Mrs. S. Elizabeth Lauderdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition for the relief of Silas M. Garrison—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Evidence in the case of John R. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Missouri: Papers to accompany bill to grant a pension to John Flynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of K. B. Cecil, Hy. Burt, W. H. H. Baker, Frank Olvis, and a large number of others, of Platte County, Mo., praying for the passage of a law to authorize a ditch and levee company in said county to construct and maintain ditches and levees on the United States reservation at Fort Leavenworth, to

prevent overflows of the Missouri River in said county—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bill for relief of the Presbyterian Church and Masonic lodge at Platte City, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany a bill for the relief of Platte County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Memorial of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Athens, Pa., protesting against the exportation of intoxicating liquors to Africa—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of 15 citizens of Wysox, Pa., against opening of any exhibition on Sunday which has the benefit of Government aid—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 8, 1892.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. J. G. BUTLER, D. D.
The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the 1st instant, a letter from the Chief of Engineers communicating the report of Maj. G. L. Gillespie, United States Engineers, together with the report of Assistant Engineer J. S. Polhemus, on the improvement of the entrance to Yaquina Bay, Oregon; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, informing Congress that the available balance to the credit of the appropriation for transportation of silver coin, under the requirements of the act of March 3, 1881, was on the 1st of this month about \$14,000, and requesting that an additional appropriation of \$20,000 be made to meet the necessities of that service for the remainder of the current fiscal year; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 3d instant, a copy of the report made by the Hampton Institute in response to a resolution of February 28, 1891, in regard to Indian students educated at that place; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

FISH-CULTURAL STATIONS IN ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries respecting the advisability of establishing fish-cultural stations in the Rocky Mountain region and Gulf States; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

COURT OF CLAIMS REPORT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Court of Claims transmitting the conclusion of fact and of law and the opinion of that Court in the French spoliation claim of John S. Cole, administrator of John Storer, vs. the United States, number 1066, brig Venus; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

SECURITY OF DISTRICT BUILDINGS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th ultimo, certain information in regard to the safety of theaters and public halls in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting petitions from a number of first lieutenants of the line of the United States Army, praying for legislation which will secure the readjustment of the relative rank of first lieutenants so as to give precedence to those who have had the longest continuous service as commissioned officers, excepting only those who have forfeited relative rank by a sentence of court-martial or by voluntary transfer, and giving to such officers relative rank in accordance with their sentences or the conditions of their transfers; also, the application to first lieutenants of the system of lineal promotion now existing in all other regimental grades; which was ordered to be printed, and,

with the accompanying petitions, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition adopted at the thirty-ninth annual session of the International Typographical Union, praying for the passage of House bill No. 9791, to compel the enforcement of the original eight-hour law; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union, praying that manufactured articles of cotton be relieved from any duty whatever and placed on the free list of American products; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Lincoln, Iowa, numbering 50 members, praying for a loan to the World's Columbian Fair on condition that the fair be closed on Sunday, that the sale of liquors be prohibited thereat, and that the art department be conducted in accordance with the American idea of purity in art; which was referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

He also presented a petition of 30 citizens of Floyd County, Iowa, and a petition of 31 citizens of Johnson County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the Butterworth option bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 34 citizens of Johnson County, Iowa, and a petition of 30 citizens of Floyd County, Iowa, praying for the passage of a bill similar to the one known in the Fifty-first Congress as the Conger lard bill; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CASEY presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Grand Forks, N. Dak., praying for the speedy passage of Senate bill 72, providing for the survey of the Red River of the North, and for the passage of Senate bill 1035, providing for the improvement of that river; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PEPPER presented a petition of the Reformed Presbyterian Church of Topeka, Kans., praying that the Government make a loan to the World's Columbian Fair on condition that it be closed on Sunday; which was referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

He also presented a petition of citizens of Johnson County, Kans., praying for the passage of what is known as the Conger lard bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PADDOCK presented a petition of the Railway Postal Clerks' Association, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of House bill No. 3629, providing for the reclassification and increase of salary of the railway postal clerks of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of the Minneapolis (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, remonstrating against the passage of the bill defining options and futures, known as the Washburn bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of citizens of South Bend, Cass County, Nebr., praying for the passage of a law donating a portion of the funds received from the sale of public lands toward the procurement of the means necessary for their irrigation; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. CAMERON presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Norfolk, Va., praying for the transfer of the Revenue Marine Service to the Navy Department; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Manheim, Lancaster County, Pa., containing 41 signatures, and a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union of West Burlington, Pa., containing 72 signatures, praying that no exposition or exhibition for which appropriations are made by Congress be opened on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. ALLEN. I present a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Tacoma, Wash., setting forth that over twenty years ago the salaries of inspectors of hulls and boilers of the district of Puget Sound were fixed at a very small sum; that the inspectors of that district now inspect as great a number of vessels as are inspected in any other district, and license as great a number of officers, with one or two exceptions, as any district in the United States. The petition prays for adequate compensation for these officers in the passage of what is commonly known as the Frye shipping bill, or otherwise that they be relieved by special legislation. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN. I present resolutions of the Board of Trade of the city of Aberdeen, Wash., of like import to the petition just presented, which I move be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN presented the petition of P. K. Spencer, J. E. Vest, and 20 other citizens of Sneider County, Wash., and the petition of J. A. McNall, W. E. Forrest, and 17 other citizens of Lincoln County, Wash., praying for the passage of what is known as the Butterworth option bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also, presented the petition of J. A. McNall, W. E. Forrest, and 20 other citizens of Lincoln County, Wash., praying for the passage of what is known as the Conger lard bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. FELTON. I present the petition of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association of California, praying that the Secretaries of State and Agriculture may be authorized to negotiate with the Turkish Government for the purchase, sale, and removal of a flock of Angora goats from Asia Minor. I will state that the necessity for this arises from the fact that the Turkish Government for the last ten years has not permitted the exportation of any of these animals. From past experience it is believed that the production of goats in this country may become a somewhat extensive and a profitable industry.

I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. WASHBURN presented the petition of F. E. Titus and 55 other citizens of Fillmore County, Minn., and the petition of Peter Ivesson and 25 other citizens of Chippewa County, Minn., praying for the passage of what is known as the option bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PALMER presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, praying for the passage of a law imposing a revenue tax on dealers in options; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Edgar County, Ill., praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting options, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 86 citizens of Whiteside County, Ill., praying for a law defining options and futures, and imposing a special tax on dealers therein; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of 14 citizens of Illinois, praying for the passage of a law imposing a revenue tax on compound lard; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of A. Y. Trogdon, of Paris, Ill., praying for the passage of an act to simplify the practice in the Bureau of Pensions and board of pension appeals, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Kentucky, praying for the passage of what is known as the option bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented sundry petitions of citizens of Vermillion County, Ill., praying for the passage of what is known as the Butterworth bill, prohibiting dealing in options; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CARLISLE presented a petition of citizens of Louisville, Ky., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the internal-revenue law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition numerously signed by citizens of Kentucky, praying for the passage of an amendment to section 5258 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of 9 citizens of Boone County, Ky., praying for the passage of a law to prohibit dealing in options and futures; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BUTLER presented resolutions adopted by the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., favoring the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the Navy Department; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Farmers' Alliance of Richland County, S. C., favoring the passage of what is known as the Butterworth option bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HARRIS presented a memorial of the Association of Printers of Nashville, Tenn., remonstrating against the printing by the Government of stamped envelopes without charge to consumers; which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Savannah, Ga., and a petition of the Savannah (Ga.) Cotton Exchange, praying for the transfer of the Revenue Marine to the Naval Establishment; which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the State Assembly of Georgia, Knights of Labor, praying for the passage of a bill to authorize the collection of statistics relative to the slums of cities contain-

ing 200,000 inhabitants and over; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of citizens of Jackson County, Ind., praying for the passage of what is known as the Conger lard bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GIBSON of Maryland presented sundry petitions collected by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union signed by 61 citizens of Maryland, praying that no exposition or exhibition for which appropriations are made by Congress shall be opened on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. BRICE presented a petition of 41 citizens of Knox County, Ohio, praying for the passage of what is commonly known as the option bill, prohibiting gambling in grain and other agricultural products; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Ohio State board of health, praying for the adoption of measures to establish a national department of health; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Congregational Church and Sunday school of Canterbury, N. H., praying for the ratification of the so-called Brussels treaty; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. DANIEL presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, praying that the interstate commerce act be extended; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, praying for the erection of a monument to Matthew Fontaine Maury upon the Riplaps in Hampton Roads, off Old Point, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a joint resolution of the Legislature of Virginia, praying for the extension of the navy-yard and the location of a foundry at Norfolk, Va.; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver Colo., praying for the cession of the arid lands to the various States for the encouragement of irrigation; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of Algona Grange, No. 1684, Patrons of Husbandry, of Kossuth County, Iowa, praying for the enactment of a law to restore the free bimetallic coinage of silver and gold coins; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Algona Grange, No. 1684, Patrons of Husbandry, of Kossuth County, Iowa; the petition of P. Lawson and other citizens of Clayton County, Iowa, and the petition of J. Stewart and other citizens of Black Hawk County, Iowa, praying for the passage of what is commonly known as the option bill; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of William J. Kruger and other citizens of Clayton County, Iowa, and the petition of A. W. Crouch and other citizens of Sac County, Iowa, praying for the passage of what is commonly known as the Conger lard bill; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress, favoring the proposition to elect Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress, favoring the passage of House bill 575, relating to immigrants, etc.; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress, favoring the passage of what is known as the Chandler bill to enlarge the ship room and increase the comfort of immigrants, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the Dubuque (Iowa) Trades and Labor Congress, favoring the passage of a law excluding all Chinese laborers from coming into this country, and praying special attention to the existing law for that purpose, as it is not receiving proper attention; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. SAWYER presented a petition of citizens of Barron County, Wis., praying for the passage of what is commonly known as the option bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., praying for the purchase by the Government of the Sturgeon Bay Ship Canal, and that navigation thereof be made free; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL presented resolutions adopted by the Business Men's Association of Lexington, Mo., favoring the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers and their navigable tributaries; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

WITHDRAWAL OF MEMORIAL.

Mr. PEPPER. I ask leave to withdraw a memorial that I had the honor to present a few days ago. It was the memorial of John Cowden, of Washington, D. C., relative to the construction of bridges across the Missouri River. It is a private matter and Mr. Cowden wishes to have it withdrawn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Kansas will be permitted to withdraw the memorial referred to by him if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1971) providing for the appointment of representatives from the United States to the Columbian Historical Exposition at Madrid in 1892, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. McMILLAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1450) to incorporate the Zoo Street Railway Company of the District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1477) to incorporate the Cross-Town Railroad of the District of Columbia, submitted an adverse report thereon; which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. DOLPH. By direction of the Committee on Public Lands I report adversely the bill (S. 1534) to resurvey township 18, range 9 west, 6th principal meridian of Kansas.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask that the bill may go on the Calendar. I recognize that the report is right with the information that we have at the time, but I hope that further investigation may justify the committee in changing the report.

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

Mr. DOLPH. By direction of the Committee on Public Lands I report back the bill (S. 1963) to incorporate the Yellowstone Park Company. The committee is aware that measures relating to the Yellowstone Park have heretofore been referred to the Committee on Territories. Not wishing to divide the jurisdiction upon this question I am instructed by the Committee on Public Lands to report back the bill with the recommendation and request that it be referred to the Committee on Territories. The report was agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon; which were agreed to, and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 329) granting an honorable discharge to Luther L. Martin; and

A bill (S. 519) for the relief of Francis Irsch.

Mr. PROCTOR also, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1039) to define the grade of certain medical officers of the Army, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1040) authorizing the Secretary of War to lease certain public property.

Mr. SANDERS. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands to report back the bill (S. 667) changing the boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park, and for other purposes. The bill pertains to the public lands of the United States as well as to the Yellowstone National Park, and I report it with a recommendation that it be referred to the Committee on Territories, having charge of the park.

The report was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1988) to amend sections 2139, 2140, and 2141 of the Revised Statutes, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1418) to amend an act entitled "An act to divide the judicial district of North Dakota," reported it with an amendment.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted a report thereon:

A bill (S. 1538) for the relief of the heir of James S. Ham; and

A bill (S. 1539) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Vose.

Mr. PEPPER, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 567) for the relief of Paul McCormick, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-

Roads, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 479) for the relief of Mrs. E. Trask; and

A bill (S. 390) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to Frank Rother \$225 due him for services as route agent.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1310) to amend section 3117 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to the coasting trade on the Great Lakes, reported it without amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1741) to vest the title to public square 1102, in the city of Washington, D. C., in the trustees of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HIGGINS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1931) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1881, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. VEST, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them each with amendments:

A bill (S. 1643) authorizing the Velasco Terminal Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Brazos River, in the State of Texas; and

A bill (S. 1750) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Missouri River at some accessible point within 2 miles north and 2 miles south of the city of Leavenworth, in the county of Leavenworth, in the State of Kansas.

He also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1202) to increase the limit of cost for the erection of a public building in Camden, N. J.;

A bill (S. 1926) to provide for the construction of a public building in Bridgeton, N. J.; and

A bill (S. 1996) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Joplin, in the State of Missouri.

Mr. MITCHELL, from the Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, to whom was referred the bill (S. 525) making an appropriation for the construction of a boat railway at The Dalles and Celilo Falls and Ten-Mile Rapids of the Columbia River, and for the improvement of Three-Mile Rapids, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1487) to remove the political disabilities of John R. F. Tatnall, reported it without amendment.

Mr. COKE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1645) making Velasco a subport of entry, reported it without amendment.

Mr. DANIEL, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1545) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bedford City, Va., reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1925) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at Fortress Monroe, Va., reported it without amendment.

Mr. PASCO, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 676) for the erection of a public building at Laredo, Tex., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

USE OF LINE-CARRYING PROJECTILES.

Mr. SAWYER. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2056) to repeal the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 4488 and 4489 of the Revised Statutes, requiring life-saving appliances on steamers," approved March 2, 1889, so far as they relate to steamers plying exclusively upon any of the lakes, bays, or sounds of the United States, to report it back favorably, without amendment; and I am also directed by the committee to ask for immediate action upon the bill, as it is important.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for information subject to objection.

The Chief Clerk read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to repeal the provisions of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 4488 and 4489 of the Revised Statutes, requiring life-saving appliances on steamers," approved March 2, 1889, so far as they relate to the carrying of line-carrying projectiles and the means of propelling them on steamers

plying exclusively upon any of the lakes, bays, or sounds of the United States. But nothing contained in the act shall be construed to repeal or affect the provisions so far as they apply to ocean-going steamers.

Mr. COCKRELL. When was the bill reported—this morning?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This morning.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us have some explanation of it.

Mr. FRYE. The Committee on Commerce authorized the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SAWYER] to ask for the immediate consideration of the bill because the season in the lakes commences about the first of March, and we have been suspending this law so far as the lakes were concerned for the last three or four years. We have not reported in favor of a general repeal of the law because the matter related to human life, and the committee desired to go very slowly indeed in relation to it.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by resolution of the Senate, last year was requested to have this matter thoroughly investigated by experts and to report to the Senate. That investigation during vacation has been made, and they report very decidedly in favor of a repeal of the law so far as vessels exclusively used in lakes, sounds, and bays are concerned. This bill simply carries out that recommendation, repealing the law so far as steamships are concerned exclusively used in lakes, bays, and sounds.

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

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. VANCE introduced a bill (S. 2069) for the relief of G. M. Woodruff; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a bill (S. 2070) for the relief of the heir of Hamilton Slawson, jr.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GIBSON of Maryland introduced a bill (S. 2071) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Black; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2072) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pekin, in the State of Illinois; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2073) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Lewis D. Simmonds; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2074) for the relief of Eugene B. Payne; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2075) granting a pension to Mrs. Mahala Wood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2076) for the erection of a public building at Creston, Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2077) for the erection of a public building in Atlantic, Iowa; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 2078) creating the office of private secretary to the Commissioner of Patents; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SHERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2079) for the relief of Ebenezer Comstock; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2080) granting an honorable discharge to Barnes Robinson; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2081) to grant the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the Fond du Lac Indian Reservation in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2082) to provide for the erection of a municipal building in the city of Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2083) to provide for the enlistment as part of the Army of a force not exceeding 3,000 Indians; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2084) to amend the Articles of War;

which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PEPPER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2085) to regulate steam engineering in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill (S. 2086) for the relief of widow and children, as heirs at law of Jacob L. W. Doxtater, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2087) for the relief of Charles Fletcher, alias James H. Mitchell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2088) granting a pension to Lewis D. Denny; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HISCOCK introduced a bill (S. 2089) to purchase the portrait of Daniel D. Tompkins, late Vice-President of the United States, painted by Jarvis, in 1812; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2090) to authorize the President to appoint and retire William Henry Browne as a colonel in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CAREY introduced a bill (S. 2091) granting 5 per cent of the net proceeds from the sale of public lands to several of the States for the support of common schools; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2092) to fix the price of lands entered under the desert-land laws; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2093) to provide for the disposal of certain abandoned military reservations in the State of Wyoming; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 2094) to promote the efficiency of the enlisted force of the Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HIGGINS introduced a bill (S. 2095) to refund certain import duties; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 2096) granting the right to erect and maintain dams across the Kansas River, within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. COCKRELL introduced a bill (S. 2097) for the relief of George A. Orr; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2098) establishing a ship channel in the Columbia River, near Vancouver, Wash.; which was read twice by its title.

Mr. ALLEN. I desire especially to call the attention of the Committee on Commerce to this bill. I will state that the obstruction the bill seeks to remove is just below the city of Vancouver, in the State of Washington, the most important city of the State of Washington on the Columbia River. It is 103 miles above the ocean, within that reach of the river upon which such large appropriations have been made for a number of years past.

Vancouver is an important commercial city, with a rapidly developing commerce demanding an open river. In addition to that, it is the headquarters of the military department of the Columbia.

The importance of this improvement has been called to the attention of the House of Representatives through the Secretary of War of the preceding Administration. The removal of this obstruction was earnestly pressed at that time. It has been called attention to by resolution of this body.

The commerce of Vancouver is growing at such a rate that it imperatively demands that this single obstruction between it and the ocean may be removed in order that this city may have the facilities this great river affords to general commerce. Its growing shipping trade, particularly in lumber, is being seriously obstructed by reason of the bar sought to be removed. Large contracts to the amount of millions of feet of lumber for the Chinese market must inevitably fail unless this improvement is made.

For these reasons, and others to be hereafter presented, I wish to impress the importance of this measure upon the members of the Committee on Commerce. Unfortunately, owing to the failure of a survey and estimate by the Engineer's Department, it was not embraced in the river and harbor act of the last Congress. No more worthy improvement will be presented to this Congress.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 2099) to amend section 4414 of the Revised Statutes, relating to inspectors of hulls and boilers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MANDERSON introduced a bill (S. 2100) for the relief of the estate of Emmet Crawford, deceased, late captain of the Third Regiment United States Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2101) for the relief of the children and heirs at law of Albert Pike, deceased, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2102) granting a pension to Charles L. Hanna; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a bill (S. 2103) to increase the pension of Mrs. Ellen Key Messersmith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

AMENDMENT TO AN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. CASEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the urgency deficiency appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPRINTING OF A BILL.

Mr. DIXON. I move that the bill (S. 1899) to regulate the fisheries, and for other purposes, be reprinted for the use of the Senate, as the print of the bill is exhausted.

The motion was agreed to.

ACCOUNTS WITH VIRGINIA.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, I beg leave to submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and I shall ask the privilege of making a few remarks thereon.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to have restated the accounts of the State of Virginia reported in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate dated December 17, 1890, from the original entries of advances and payments on the books of the Treasury, and to consider such evidence of advances and payments by Virginia as may be offered by that State or the auditor thereof from the original entries on the books of the State of Virginia.

In his restatement of accounts the Secretary of the Treasury is requested to consider all bonds of the State of Virginia held on any account by the United States as offsets to any claim of Virginia, and also to cause a statement to be made showing how the account between the United States and Virginia would stand provided that the funds turned over by the United States to the Wheeling government of Virginia on account of distribution of public-land fund, and to the State of West Virginia on account of war expenditures and other funds paid to West Virginia were calculated as offsets of Virginia to the bonds of that State held by the United States; and also to make any alternative statements or explanations which he may deem necessary to the clear exposition of the status of accounts between the United States and Virginia.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President—

Mr. CHANDLER. Does the Senator ask to have the resolution referred to a committee?

Mr. DANIEL. No, I wish to have it adopted. I intend to explain the resolution.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire that the resolution shall go over until to-morrow, but of course I have no objection to the Senator making a statement in regard to it.

Mr. DANIEL. I beg leave to make a brief statement in support of the resolution at the time of offering it, and to ask that there may be printed in the RECORD certain papers which I possess which I think will throw light upon it.

In 1890 the Senate called upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information respecting "the amounts due to the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, and South Carolina, and the city of Baltimore, on account of advances and expenditures made by them in the war of 1812, computing the interest on said advances and expenditures," and so on. In reply to that resolution the Secretary of the Treasury states respecting Virginia what I will quote from his language:

I have no means of ascertaining the correctness of the amount stated by the Third Auditor to be due Virginia January 1, 1850 (\$1,076,683.35). The papers in the claim, it appears, were in 1870 handed to Hon. J. W. Johnson, then a Senator of the United States from Virginia, for the purpose of presenting them, to the proper committee having charge of such matters, and he never returned them, but stated that they had been lost or mislaid.

At the request of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives, the Third Auditor made in 1886 a careful computation, showing what would be the status, at that time, of the claims of Virginia for expenses in the war of 1812, by applying the principle laid down in the act of March 3, 1857. The total advances made by Virginia, as shown by reimbursements made by the United States in the various settlements, was \$1,807,438.06.

The Auditor assumed that a reasonable equation of the several expenditures would fix upon July 1, 1814, as a fair approximate date from which to compute interest on the aggregate sum.

By applying the rule which governed in the Maryland case, the Auditor found, in 1886, that on July 14, 1829, there would be due Virginia—

| | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Principal..... | \$298,369.74 |
| Interest..... | 61,949.87 |
| To which was added interest on above principal from July 14, 1829, to February 1, 1886, amounting to..... | 1,012,318.80 |
| To which I now add further interest on same principal from February 1, 1886, to January 1, 1891, amounting to..... | 88,019.07 |

Total principal and interest January 1, 1891..... 1,460,657.48
Against this aggregate—

And it is to this point that I ask attention—

Against this aggregate I find offsets, as shown later in this report, amounting to \$1,612,547.70, thus showing a final balance due the United States January 1, 1891, of \$151,890.22.

In other words, Mr. President, the Secretary of the Treasury thus explains that some of the important papers in this case were lost in the hands of Senator John W. Johnston, who then in part represented Virginia; but if the computation were made upon the basis which he sets forth as nearly correct as he can reach, there would be, upon a settlement of accounts between the old Commonwealth of Virginia and the Government of the United States, a balance due by Virginia of \$151,890.22.

In this connection I ask leave to offer and to have printed in the RECORD a communication from the auditor of public accounts of Virginia, in which he sets forth what seems to him to be an error in this computation. Unless it is objected to, I will ask that the communication may be printed in the RECORD for information, without troubling now the Senate to have it read. If it be desired, I have no objection whatsoever to having it read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to printing the communication in the RECORD? The Chair hears none.

The communication referred to is as follows:

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA;
Second Auditor's Office, Richmond, January 8, 1892.

DEAR SIR: Since sending Mr. Bernard P. Green, as I wrote you I had done, on the 6th instant, the report of Mr. W. F. Taylor, late auditor of public accounts for this Commonwealth, on the amount due the State of Virginia from the United States, it occurred to me that it would be better to send you the same paper directly. This I now inclose in this letter; and I add to it a calculation of the amount due to December 31, 1891. This, as you will see, is a considerable addition to the sum brought down by Mr. Taylor. The statement of the credit we allow for the bonds bought by the Secretary of the Interior for certain Indian tribes is the one made by the Government itself.

If you will read the paragraph inclosed within the red line on page 3, you may think it worth while to send to the auditor of public accounts for a copy of the paper there referred to. This paper may take the place of the paper that they claim was lost by Hon. John W. Johnston, which statement I dis-credit.

Your obedient servant,

FRANK G. RUFFIN.

Hon. JOHN W. DANIEL,
United States Senate, Washington City.

[(Virginia.) Senate Document No. 19. January 15, 1878.]

Statement of the auditor of public accounts in relation to claims due the State of Virginia by the United States and by the State of Virginia to the United States.

It appears that the General Assembly of Virginia adopted a resolution, dated 17th January, 1850, appointing Thomas Green an agent to recover from the Government of the United States all interest, arrears of interest, or other moneys due from the said Government to the Commonwealth of Virginia on account of advances made by the Commonwealth for the Government of the United States. Upon the recovery of the said claims the resolution made it the duty of the said agent to obtain payment of the same by a draft from the United States Government in favor of the auditor of public accounts of this Commonwealth.

In 1859, February 14, the then governor, Henry A. Wise, received a communication from John A. Parker, stating that a large balance seems to be due from the United States Government to the State of Virginia on account of money paid by her in the war of 1812. This communication was filed among the executive papers of that date. The governor indorsed thereon the following:

"Upon the terms proposed in the within I consent to authorize Mr. Parker to examine and report upon any claim due Virginia referred to by him. He will inquire of the First Auditor and the Attorney-General as to any question of law or fact respecting such claim; and also at Washington, and if there be any such claim he may proceed to put it into the course of prosecution as he proposes."

These gentlemen are still engaged (1878) in attending to these claims before the Congress of the United States.

In a letter to Governor Wise, dated 4th of March, 1859 (see governor's message to Legislature, 1859-'60, Document No. 1, page 316) Mr. Green states "that the entire amount of all the claims of the several States would have been a little less than \$1,750,000, of which Virginia would have been entitled to about \$1,100,000." He also states that this claim had passed the Senate of the United States and been rejected by the House of Representatives by a small majority.

In a report made by John A. Parker, dated February 10, 1860, he incloses the report of the Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated 8th of January, 1859, in which the report of the Third Auditor of the United States, of the 30th of October, 1858, relative to these claims, is inclosed.

Mr. Parker sums up the amount stated by this report to be due to the State of Virginia at \$1,076,683.35.

There is also on file in this department a manuscript statement of the amount due the State of Virginia, proceeding from the Third Auditor's Office of the United States, authenticated by the certificate of George S. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, dated 11th May, 1870.

The Third Auditor certifies that he has examined and adjusted the account of the State of Virginia, under the act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1825, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia," and then proceeds to state the adjustment, item by item, calculating the payments made, and the interest ascertained in the manner prescribed by law, and showing a balance due to the State, on the 31st of December, 1832, of \$483,758.

If the mode of calculation adopted by the Third Auditor, which seems to be the proper and just mode, be pursued, from the 31st of December, 1832, to the 31st December, 1877, there are just forty-five years, and the interest on the \$483,758 will be \$1,306,146.60, which, added to the amount due, makes the amount now (then) "due this State" \$1,789,904.60.

The resolution of the Senate also calls for a statement of the amount claimed by the United States to be due to them by Virginia.

There is nothing in this Department to show what claims the United States now has against the State. But it appears that the Secretary of the Interior of the United States for the time being, purchased, under various acts of assembly—

| | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Bonds of the State amounting to..... | \$13,600.00 |
| In like manner, under an act of the 23d of March, 1860, providing for a loan for the James River and Kanawha Canal Company, he purchased bonds, as trustee for the Cherokee national fund..... | 90,000.00 |
| To the Choctaw general fund, for..... | 450,000.00 |
| And for the Creek orphans..... | 28,200.00 |

Total..... 581,800.00

On this amount the State is indebted for interest calculated to 1st July, 1871, to wit:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| To the Secretary of the Interior..... | \$7,208.00 |
| To the Cherokees..... | 47,700.00 |
| To the Creek orphans..... | 14,946.00 |
| To the Choctaws..... | 157,500.00 |

227,354.00

Also interest from 1st July, 1871, to 1st of January, 1878 (six and one-years) at 6 per cent..... 226,902.00

454,256.00

Then the account would stand thus:
Amount due by the United States to Virginia..... 1,789,904.00
Amount due by Virginia to United States..... 454,256.00

Leaving balance due Virginia 1st January, 1878..... 1,335,648.00

Or take the amount due the State on 31st December, 1832, as stated..... 483,758.00
With interest to date, 31st December, 1891 (fifty-nine years)..... 1,712,503.32

Amount of principal and interest now due..... 2,196,261.32
Amount of principal due United States by Virginia on 1st January, 1878..... 8581,800
Interest to 1st July, 1871..... 227,354
Interest to 1st January, 1878..... 226,902
Interest to 1st January, 1892..... 488,712

Making amount of principal and interest now due..... 1,524,768.00

Leaving balance due Virginia, 1st January, 1892..... 671,493.32

Mr. DANIEL. I will also request to have printed a document which I hold in my hand entitled "The claim of Virginia vs. The United States, as stated by Peter Hagner, Third Auditor, in 1825; by Richard Cutts, Second Comptroller, in 1825, and by A. M. Gangewer, Third Auditor, April 12, 1870, in a letter to Senator John W. Johnston. Copy certified by William F. Taylor, auditor of public accounts of Virginia, on February 25, 1878." I ask that this document may be also associated with the resolution and that it be printed in the RECORD for the reason that it is believed by many that this is one of the papers which were lost or misplaced in some way during the time when Senator Johnston was representing this claim here, and because, furthermore, it seems to be impracticable to get another copy of this document, and any committee which might consider this matter would be unlikely to have the information which it contains before them.

The paper referred to is as follows:

The claim of Virginia vs. The United States, as stated by Peter Hagner, Third Auditor, in 1825; by Richard Cutts, Second Comptroller, in 1825; and by A. M. Gangewer, Third Auditor, April 12, 1870, in a letter to Senator J. W. Johnston. Copy certified by William F. Taylor, auditor of public accounts of Virginia, on February 25, 1878.

Be it remembered, that A. M. Gangewer, esq., who certified the annexed transcripts, is now, and was at the time of doing so, Acting Third Auditor of the Treasury; and that full faith and credit are due to his official attestations.

In testimony whereof, I, George S. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, have hereunto subscribed my name and caused to be affixed the seal of this Department, at the city of Washington, this 11th day of May, in the year of our Lord 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, May 10, 1870.

I, A. M. Gangewer, Acting Third Auditor of the Treasury of the United States, hereby certify that the annexed are true copies of papers on file in this office with the claim of the State of Virginia.

A. M. GANGEWER,
Acting Auditor.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, July 1, 1828.

"Act authorizing the payment of interest due the State of Virginia."
I certify that I have examined and adjusted the account of the State of Virginia under the act of Congress passed on the 3d day of March last, entitled "An act authorizing the payment of interest due to the State of Virginia," and find that the State is chargeable with the amount of requisition No. 3288, issued on the 19th April last, on account, being \$50,000.

And that the State is entitled pursuant to said act and to the opinion of the Attorney-General thereon, for interest on loans or moneys borrowed and actually expended by Virginia for the use and benefit of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, to a credit for \$178,480.11.

Leaving due to Virginia from the United States this sum, \$128,480.11.

Send to Jerman Baker, treasurer of the State of Virginia.
As appears from the statement and vouchers herewith transmitted for the decision of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury thereon.

PETER HAGNER, Auditor.

To RICHARD CUTTS, Esq.,
Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.

I admit and certify the above balance, this 8th day of July, 1825.

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Third Auditor's Office, April 12, 1870.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the report in the settlement of interest with the State of Virginia under act of Congress of 3d of March, 1825, the original report being on file in this office.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. GANGEWER, Acting Auditor.

HON. JOHN W. JOHNSTON,
United States Senate.

| Dr. | | THE STATE OF VIRGINIA. | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Oct. 4, 1814. | To warrant 1504 | \$100,000.00 | |
| Jan. 27, 1816. | To warrant 3294 | 400,000.00 | |
| Mar. 23, 1816. | To warrant 2571, advanced by P. M. General | 200,000.00 | |
| Oct. 18, 1816. | To warrant 359 | 350,000.00 | |
| Apr. 21, 1817. | To warrant 252 | 250,000.00 | |
| Nov. 14, 1817. | To warrant 1283 | 200,000.00 | |
| June 26, 1818. | To warrant 2237 | 150,000.00 | |
| May 4, 1819. | To warrant 3592 | 48,991.19 | |
| | | <u>1,698,991.19</u> | |
| Mar. 7, 1820. | To amount received by John Chew, account of Governor Barber, staff expenses | 262.76 | |
| Mar. 7, 1820. | To warrant 5286 | 40,628.33 | |
| | | <u>40,891.09</u> | |
| May 11, 1821. | To warrant 8047 | 30,000.00 | |
| Apr. 25, 1822. | To warrant 9831 | 5,868.99 | |
| | | <u>35,868.99</u> | |
| Jan. 17, 1823. | To warrant 643 | 6,841.50 | |
| | | <u>50,000.00</u> | |
| Apr. 19, 1825. | To requisition 3280 | 128,480.11 | |
| July 11, 1825. | To requisition 3513 | | |
| | | <u>178,480.11</u> | |
| Jan. 5, 1828. | To requisition 1080 | 7,591.21 | |
| Jan. 14, 1829. | To requisition 2392 | 2,216.88 | |
| | | <u>2,216.88</u> | |
| Cr. | | | |
| Aug. 14, 1818. | By Quartermaster's Department, expenditures | \$35,000.00 | |
| | Contingencies, expenditures | 30,000.00 | |
| | Subsistence, expenditures | 35,000.00 | |
| | Payment of balances, expenditures | 450,000.00 | |
| | Ma., expenditures | 919,695.97 | |
| | | <u>1,460,695.97</u> | |
| Sept. 15, 1818. | By Ma., expenditures, No. 3264 | 46,595.84 | |
| May 1, 1819. | By Ma. supplies, from August 29 to October 10, 1814 | \$102,873.36 | |
| | By Ma. supplies, from October 15, 1814, to January 14, 1815 | 79,826.02 | |
| | | <u>182,699.38</u> | |
| | No. 4893 | | |
| | | <u>1,698,991.19</u> | |
| Mar. 7, 1820. | By Ma. supplies between October 17, 1817, and February 18, 1819, No. 6607 | 40,861.09 | |
| Mar. 7, 1822. | By Ma. supplies during the late war, No. 10636 | 35,868.99 | |
| Dec. 23, 1822. | By Ma. supplies during the war; payment made by the State between December 1, 1820, and August 23, 1822, No. 791 | 6,841.50 | |
| July 8, 1825. | By allowance for interest, No. 4388 | 178,480.11 | |
| Jan. 5, 1828. | By Ma. supplies in 1813, 1814, and 1815, No. 7127 | 7,591.20 | |
| July 14, 1829. | By Ma. supplies in late war; payment made in 1825, 1826, 1827, and 1828, No. 8740 | 2,216.85 | |
| | | <u>2,216.85</u> | |
| VIRGINIA. | | | |
| Advances in 1812 | | 47,500.00 | |
| Interest thereon from October, 1812, to October, 1814, two years, at 6 per cent | | 85,700.00 | |
| Advances in 1813 | | 377,300.00 | |
| Interest thereon from July 1, 1813, to October 1, 1814, one and one-fourth years, at 6 per cent | | 28,297.00 | |
| Add 1 per cent on \$424,800 for six months (see loan accounts) | | 2,124.00 | |
| Advances in 1814 | | 813,600.00 | |
| Interest thereon from July 1 to October 1, 1814, at 7 per cent | | 14,238.00 | |
| | | <u>50,359.00</u> | 1,238,400.00 |
| Refunded October 4, 1814 | \$100,000.00 | | |
| Off four days' interest | 19.00 | | |
| | | <u>99,981.00</u> | |
| | | <u>49,622.00</u> | |
| | | <u>1,188,778.00</u> | |
| Interest on \$1,188,778 from October, 1, 1814, to April 1, 1816, one and a half years, at 7 per cent | | 124,822.00 | |
| Advances in 1815 | | 477,300.00 | |
| Interest on \$477,300 from July 1, 1815, to April 1, 1816, nine months, at 6 per cent | | 21,478.00 | |
| | | <u>146,300.00</u> | 1,666,078.00 |

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Refunded January 27, 1816 | \$400,000.00 | | |
| Interest thereon to April 1, two months | | 4,978.00 | |
| four days, at 7 per cent | | 200,000.00 | |
| Refunded March 23, 1816 | | 311.00 | |
| Interest, eight days | | | |
| | | <u>\$605,289.00</u> | \$458,989.00 |
| | | | <u>1,207,089.00</u> |
| Interest on \$1,207,089 from April 1 to October 1, 1816, at 6½ per cent | | 39,230.00 | |
| Advances in 1816 | | 48,700.00 | |
| Interest on \$48,700 from July 1 to October 1, 1816, three months, at 6½ per cent | | 791.00 | |
| | | <u>40,021.00</u> | 1,255,789.00 |
| Refunded October 18, 1816 | \$350,000.00 | | |
| Off eighteen days' interest, at 6½ per cent | 1,138.00 | | |
| | | <u>348,862.00</u> | 308,841.00 |
| | | | <u>946,948.00</u> |
| Interest on \$946,948 from October 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, six months, at 6½ per cent | | 30,776.00 | |
| Refunded April 21, 1817 | \$250,000.00 | | |
| Off twenty-one days' interest, at 6½ per cent | 948.00 | | |
| | | <u>249,052.00</u> | 218,276.00 |
| | | | <u>728,672.00</u> |
| Interest on \$728,672 from April 1, 1817, to January 1, 1818, at 6½ per cent | | 35,522.00 | |
| Advances in 1817 | | 14,200.00 | |
| Interest on \$14,200 from July 1, 1817 to January 1, 1818, at 6½ per cent | | 462.00 | |
| | | <u>35,984.00</u> | 742,872.00 |
| Refunded November 14, 1817 | \$200,000.00 | | |
| Add interest thereon to January 1, 1818, at 6½ per cent | 2,022.00 | | |
| | | <u>202,022.00</u> | 166,038.00 |
| | | | <u>576,834.00</u> |
| Interest on \$576,834 from January 1 to July 1, 1818, at 6½ per cent | | 18,747.00 | |
| Refunded June 26, 1818 | \$150,000.00 | | |
| Error, add four days' interest | 108.00 | | |
| | | <u>149,296.00</u> | 130,549.00 |
| | | | <u>446,285.00</u> |
| Interest on \$446,285 from July 1, 1818, to July 1, 1819, at 6½ per cent | | 29,009.00 | |
| Advances in 1818 | | 3,300.00 | |
| | | <u>449,585.00</u> | |
| Interest on \$3,300 from July 1, 1818, to July 1, 1819, at 6½ per cent | | 214.00 | |
| | | <u>29,223.00</u> | |
| Refunded May 4, 1819 | \$48,991.00 | | |
| Add one month, twenty-seven days, at 6½ per cent | 504.00 | | |
| Add one month, twenty-seven days, short | 265.00 | | |
| | | <u>49,230.00</u> | 20,007.00 |
| | | | <u>429,575.00</u> |
| Interest on \$429,575 from July 1, 1819, to April 1, 1820, nine months, at 6½ per cent | | 20,941.00 | |
| Advances in 1819 | | 5,400.00 | |
| Interest on \$5,400, nine months, at 6½ per cent | | 263.00 | |
| | | <u>21,204.00</u> | 434,978.00 |
| Refunded March 7, 1820 | \$40,628.00 | | |
| Add twenty-four days' interest at 6½ per cent | 176.00 | | |
| | | <u>40,804.00</u> | 19,600.00 |
| | | | <u>415,378.00</u> |
| Interest on \$415,378 from April 1, 1820, to April 1, 1821, at 6½ per cent | | 27,000.00 | |
| Advances in 1820 | | 1,700.00 | |
| Interest on \$1,700 from July 1, 1820, to April 1, 1821, nine months, at 6½ per cent | | 83.00 | |
| | | <u>27,083.00</u> | 417,078.00 |
| Refunded May 11, 1821 | \$30,000.00 | | |
| Off one month eleven days' interest, at 6½ per cent | 222.00 | | |
| | | <u>29,778.00</u> | 2,695.00 |
| | | | <u>414,383.00</u> |
| Interest on \$414,383 from April 1, 1821, to April 1, 1822, at 6½ per cent | | 26,935.00 | |
| Advances in 1821 | | 1,300.00 | |
| Interest on \$1,300 from July 1, 1821, to April 1, 1822, nine months, at 6½ per cent | | 63.00 | |
| | | <u>26,998.00</u> | 415,683.00 |
| Refunded April 25, 1822 | \$5,869.00 | | |
| Off twenty-five days' interest, at 6½ per cent | 26.00 | | |
| | | <u>5,843.00</u> | |
| | | <u>21,155.00</u> | |
| Interest on \$415,683 from April 1, 1822, to January 1, 1823, nine months, at 6½ per cent | | 20,265.00 | |
| Advances in 1822 | | 7,000.00 | |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|----------------|
| Interest on \$700 from July 1, 1822, to January 1, 1823, six months, at 6½ per cent..... | 822.00 | |
| Refunded January 17, 1823..... | \$3,841.00 | 41,443.00 |
| Off seventeen days' interest, at 6½ per cent..... | 21.00 | |
| | | 6,820.00 |
| | | 34,623.00 |
| Interest on \$416,383 from January 1 to April 1, 1825, two and one-fourth years, at 6½ per cent..... | 60,896.00 | \$416,383.00 |
| | | 95,519.00 |
| Refunded April 19, 1825..... | \$50,000.00 | |
| Off nineteen days' interest, at 6½ per cent..... | 172.00 | |
| | | 49,828.00 |
| | | 45,691.00 |
| Interest on \$416,383 from April 1 to July 1, 1825, three months, at 6½ per cent..... | 6,766.00 | |
| | | 52,457.00 |
| Refunded July 11, 1825..... | \$128,000.00 | |
| Off eleven days' interest..... | 254.00 | |
| | | 127,746.00 |
| | | 75,289.00 |
| | | 341,094.00 |
| Interest on \$341,094 from July 1, 1825, to January 1, 1828, two and one-half years, at 6½ per cent..... | 55,428.00 | |
| Advances in 1825..... | | 600.00 |
| Interest on \$600 from July 1, 1825, to January 1, 1828, two and one-half years, at 6½ per cent..... | 98.00 | |
| Advances in 1826..... | | 700.00 |
| Interest on \$700 from July 1, 1826, to July 1, 1828, one and one-half years, at 6½ per cent..... | 71.00 | |
| Advances in 1827..... | | 100.00 |
| Interest on \$100 from July 1, 1827, to January 1, 1828, at 6 per cent..... | 3.00 | |
| | | 55,600.00 |
| Refunded January 5, 1828..... | \$7,591.00 | |
| Off five days' interest..... | 7.00 | |
| | | 7,584.00 |
| | | 48,016.00 |
| Interest on \$342,494 from January 1, 1828, to July 1, 1829, one and one-half years, at 6½ per cent..... | 33,393.00 | 342,494.00 |
| | | 81,409.00 |
| Refunded July 1, 1829..... | \$3,217.00 | |
| Off fourteen days' interest, at 6½ per cent..... | 6.00 | |
| | | 2,211.00 |
| | | 79,198.00 |
| Interest on \$342,494 from July 1, 1829, to December 31, 1832, three and one-half years, at 6½ per cent..... | 77,917.00 | |
| | | 157,115.00 |
| | | 490,609.00 |
| Deduct: | | |
| For errors in second page..... | \$812.00 | |
| Fourteen and one-half years' interest..... | 705.00 | |
| | | 1,577.00 |
| | | 265.00 |
| Thirteen and one-half years' interest..... | 232.00 | |
| | | 497.00 |
| | | 2,074.00 |
| | | 497,535.00 |
| VIRGINIA. | | |
| Whole amount refunded..... | | \$1,792,370.83 |
| Assume as advanced in— | | |
| 1813..... | \$350,000.00 | |
| 1814..... | 750,000.00 | |
| 1815..... | 450,000.00 | |
| 1816..... | 150,000.00 | |
| 1817..... | 50,000.00 | |
| 1818 to 1828, say 1822 as a medium..... | 42,370.83 | |
| | | 1,792,370.83 |
| Advances in 1813..... | 350,000.00 | |
| Advances in 1814..... | 750,000.00 | 1,100,000.00 |
| Interest on \$350,000, July 1, 1813, to October 1, 1814, one and one-quarter years..... | 30,650.00 | |
| Interest on \$750,000, July 1 to October 1, 1814, three months..... | 13,125.00 | |
| | | 43,775.00 |
| Refunded, say October 1, 1814..... | 100,000.00 | |
| | | 56,225.00 |
| | | 1,043,775.00 |
| Advances in 1815..... | 450,000.00 | |
| | | 1,493,775.00 |
| Interest on \$1,043,775, October 1, 1814, to April 1, 1816, one and one-half years..... | 109,597.00 | |
| Interest on \$450,000, July 1, 1815, to April 1, 1816, nine months..... | 23,625.00 | |
| | | 133,222.00 |
| Refunded January 27, 1816..... | \$400,000.00 | |
| Interest thereon, January 27 to April 1, two months, four days..... | 4,933.00 | |
| Refunded March 23, 1816..... | 300,000.00 | |
| Interest, eight days..... | 287.00 | |
| | | 605,200.00 |
| | | 471,978.00 |
| | | 1,021,797.00 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Interest on \$1,021,797 from April 1 to October 1, 1816, six months..... | \$35,763.00 | |
| Refunded October 18..... | \$350,000.00 | |
| Deduct eighteen days' interest..... | 1,225.00 | |
| | | 348,775.00 |
| | | \$313,012.00 |
| | | 708,785.00 |
| Advances in 1816..... | | 150,000.00 |
| | | 858,785.00 |
| Interest on \$708,785, October 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, six months..... | \$24,807.00 | |
| Interest on \$150,000, July 1, 1816, to April 1, 1817, nine months..... | 7,875.00 | |
| | | 32,682.00 |
| Refunded April 21, 1817..... | \$250,000.00 | |
| Deduct twenty-one days' interest..... | 1,021.00 | |
| | | 248,979.00 |
| | | 216,297.00 |
| | | 642,488.00 |
| Advances in 1817..... | | 50,000.00 |
| | | 692,488.00 |
| Interest on \$642,488, April 1, 1817, to January 1, 1818, nine months..... | \$33,731.00 | |
| Interest on \$50,000, July 1, 1817, to January 1, 1818, six months..... | 1,750.00 | |
| | | 35,481.00 |
| Refunded November 14, 1817..... | \$200,000.00 | |
| Interest thereon to January 1, 1818..... | 2,178.00 | |
| | | 202,178.00 |
| | | 166,697.00 |
| Interest on \$525,791, January 1 to June 1, 1818..... | 18,403.00 | |
| Refunded June 20, 1818..... | \$150,000.00 | |
| Deduct twenty-six days' interest..... | 758.00 | |
| | | 149,242.00 |
| | | 130,839.00 |
| | | 394,952.00 |
| Interest on \$394,952 from June 1, 1818, to June 1, 1819..... | 27,647.00 | |
| Refunded May 4, 1819..... | \$48,991.00 | |
| Add twenty-seven days' interest..... | 257.00 | |
| | | 49,248.00 |
| | | 11,601.00 |
| | | 362,736.00 |
| Interest on \$362,736, April 1, 1820, to April 1, 1821..... | 25,392.00 | |
| Refunded May 11, 1821..... | \$30,000.00 | |
| Deduct one month eleven days' interest..... | 239.00 | |
| | | 29,761.00 |
| | | 4,369.00 |
| | | 358,367.00 |
| Interest on \$358,367, April 1, 1821, to April 1, 1822..... | 25,086.00 | |
| Refunded April 25, 1822..... | \$5,869.00 | |
| Deduct twenty-five days' interest..... | 29.00 | |
| | | 5,840.00 |
| | | 19,246.00 |
| Interest on \$358,367, April 1, 1822, to January 1, 1823..... | 18,814.00 | |
| | | 38,060.00 |
| Refunded January 17, 1823..... | \$3,841.00 | |
| Deduct seventeen days' interest at 6 per cent..... | 19.00 | |
| | | 6,822.00 |
| | | 31,238.00 |
| Advance, 1818 to 1828..... | | 42,371.00 |
| | | 400,738.00 |
| Interest on advance, \$42,371, from a medium date, say July 1, 1822, to January 1, 1823..... | 1,483.00 | |
| Interest on \$400,738 from January 1, 1823, to April 1, 1825..... | 63,116.00 | |
| | | 95,837.00 |
| Refunded April 19, 1825..... | \$50,000.00 | |
| Deduct nineteen days' interest..... | 185.00 | |
| | | 49,815.00 |
| | | 46,022.00 |
| Interest on \$400,738, April 1, 1825, to July 1, 1825..... | 7,013.00 | |
| | | 53,035.00 |
| Refunded July 11, 1825..... | \$128,480.00 | |
| Deduct eleven days' interest..... | 275.00 | |
| | | 128,205.00 |
| | | 75,170.00 |
| | | 325,568.00 |
| Interest on \$339,212 from July 1, 1825, to January 1, 1828, two and one-half years..... | 59,362.00 | |
| Refunded January 5, 1828..... | \$7,591.00 | |
| Deduct five days' interest..... | 7.00 | |
| | | 7,584.00 |
| | | 51,778.00 |
| Interest on \$339,212 from January, 1828, to July 1, 1829, one and one-half years..... | 35,617.00 | 339,212.00 |
| | | 87,295.00 |
| Refunded July 14, 1829..... | \$3,217.00 | |
| Deduct fourteen days' interest..... | 6.00 | |
| | | 2,211.00 |
| | | 85,184.00 |

| | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Interest on \$339,212 from July 1, 1829, to December 31, 1832, three and one-half years..... | \$59,362.00 | \$144,546.00 |
| | | 483,758.00 |

RICHMOND, VA., OFFICE OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS,
February 25, 1878.

I certify the foregoing to be a correct copy of an account filed in this office, showing a balance due from the Government of the United States to the State of Virginia as of the 31st December, 1832, of \$483,758.

WM. F. TAYLOR,
Auditor Public Accounts.

[Indorsed.]

Copy of a paper on file in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs House of Representatives, in the matter of H. R. 940, Forty-fifth Congress, first session.

CHARLES W. DIETRICH,
Clerk of Committee.

APRIL 30, 1878.

Mr. DANIEL. Furthermore, Mr. President, I beg leave to say in respect to this resolution that I have been in a measure prompted to offer it by the fact that the State of West Virginia is now asking that the sum of about \$150,000 claimed to be due to her treasury on account of direct tax, not paid by the people but out of the treasury, should be reimbursed and paid to her. I call attention to the fact that this amount now in the Treasury and which is claimed by the State of West Virginia as a fund which should be paid directly to her is about equal to the amount which the State of West Virginia by this letter of the Secretary of the Treasury is claimed to owe the United States.

The debt due to the United States by the State of Virginia is evidenced by certain bonds, mainly investments on behalf of the Indian trust fund at the time when this money was loaned to the State of Virginia by the Government of the United States. A favorable report had already been made in respect to the Virginia claim as long ago as 1859, and it was then anticipated that it would pass in consonance with the precedents which had been established, and that the one would in all probability offset and counterbalance the other.

In respect to the State of West Virginia I will not now anticipate further than to suggest the considerations which make proper in my judgment the inquiry as to how the accounts stand, if balances from the Treasury which have been paid to the State of West Virginia had been retained as an offset to the claim against the old Commonwealth.

In brief, Mr. President, although I do not seek by this inquiry to intimate any opinion on the part of the Senate or to prejudge a question to which it leads but does not undertake to decide, I base its pertinency upon the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States that both Virginia and West Virginia are bound to the Government on the bonds which were given by that Commonwealth when it was one and entire. I shall not argue that question now or seek to go into the differentiations and shades of opinion which may exist concerning it. I merely state it that it may be seen that the inquiry is a proper one for enlightenment in order that the whole matter may be before the Senate when it shall come to pass ultimately upon it.

Mr. BUTLER. May I ask the Senator from Virginia if he has any objection to incorporating in his resolution the inquiry as to the State of South Carolina? I should like to have that included.

Mr. DANIEL. None whatever. I beg leave to state that in the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which I have now before me, I think the Senator will find that all the information which he seeks is amply supplied. It was furnished to the Senate in response to a resolution which I had the honor to offer in a previous Congress. The difficulty as to the amounts due Virginia—I do not believe there is any question as to the other States—arises from some loss of papers or difference of opinion as to the details of her account.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire if the letter is printed?

Mr. DANIEL. Yes, sir; I had it here before me.

Mr. BUTLER. I can get it, then.

Mr. DANIEL. The letter has been handed to the Secretary, and I think the Senator will find that all the information he desires is there.

Mr. FAULKNER. Mr. President, with reference to the resolution of the Senator from Virginia, I wish simply to ask that it may go over until to-morrow, so that I may have an opportunity to read it more carefully. I did not hear the resolution read from the desk, but so far as I have been able to catch the contents of it I do not know of any objection which I shall intervene to prevent its passage by the Senate.

I will say, though, in relation to the joint resolution which was introduced in the Senate with reference to the payment back by the Government of the United States to the State of West Virginia of the amount paid by it on the direct tax of 1861, that I do not see that the pending resolution will affect in any way the consideration of that joint resolution, which will soon again come before the Senate. I do not concur with the Senator from Virginia

in the view which he has taken that it can have any bearing upon that joint resolution.

I desire further to dissent from another conclusion which the Senator has announced, that the Attorney-General by any opinion that he has issued, so far as I have any knowledge, has ever held as a legal proposition that the two States were equally bound for the debt existing prior to the separation and division of those States and the creation of the State of West Virginia; but I understand the Attorney-General has decided that whatever is an equitable proportion of that debt due by the State of West Virginia, if any, to the State of Virginia, is a matter that may be settled. That is, as far as I understand, the decision of the Attorney-General.

I suggest, however, that we should not go into the discussion of that joint resolution at this time, and I limit my remarks here to simply correcting what I conceive to be a misapprehension of the facts as stated by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, I objected to the passage of the resolution before knowing whether the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] desired to have it passed at this time, because I noticed it was not a simple call upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information within his possession, but that it undertook to instruct the Secretary to make up certain accounts in a particular manner. For that reason I thought the resolution ought either to go over or to be referred to a committee of the Senate, and, if it is agreeable to the Senator, I will submit such a motion.

Mr. DANIEL. I have no objection to the resolution going over.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUTLER. I trust the Senator from New Hampshire will not make that motion just at this time. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] has requested that the resolution go over until to-morrow.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will enter the motion to refer, and let it go over with the resolution, if there be no objection.

Mr. BUTLER. I trust the resolution will not be referred to a committee to-day, as I am very anxious to see the RECORD containing the documents which have been presented by the Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL].

Mr. CHANDLER. I make the motion to refer, and ask that it may go over with the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion to refer will be entered, and the resolution will lie over until to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 4th instant approved and signed the act (S. 1762) for the relief of the University of the State of Missouri.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representative, by Mr. T. O. TOWLES, its Chief Clerk, returned to the Senate in compliance with its request the joint resolution (S. R. 9) to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the governor of the State of West Virginia the sum appropriated by the act of Congress entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by act of Congress, approved August 5, 1861."

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 3888) for the relief of Samuel Howard; and

A bill (H. R. 5399) making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes.

The message further announced that the House had passed resolutions commemorative of the life and services of Hon. William Henry Fitzhugh Lee, late a Representative from the State of Virginia.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 217) to amend an act entitled "An act for the construction of a railroad and wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at South St. Paul, Minn.," approved April 26, 1890; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. STEWART. I dislike to rise to a question of privilege, but a series of newspaper criticisms on my conduct in relation to the contested-election case from the State of Idaho so misrepresent me, that I think, in justice to the contestant, I ought to present them, have them read, and make such statement as I think proper with regard to them. They are contained in four slips. No. 1 appears in the Idaho Daily Statesman of January

29; No. 2 in the issue of the same paper of February 2; No. 3 in the Star of this city of February 4, and No. 4 in the New York Sun of February 5. I ask the Secretary to read these slips in their order. They are all numbered.

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

The Secretary read as follows:

(1)

STEWART'S PURPOSE—HE DESIRES TO REVENGE HIMSELF ON SENATOR DUBOIS FOR THE LATTER'S PART IN DEFEATING HIS SCHEME TO DISRUPT IDAHO.

Senator STEWART continues his campaign in Clagett's favor. To-day he is begging for a few Republican votes for his protégé, basing his appeal on Clagett's alleged past services to the party, etc. He does not hope to seat Clagett, but pleads that a few votes may be cast for him in order to give his case standing. Senators, however, understand what the animus of STEWART's attitude is. They know that the Nevada Senator has never forgiven DUBOIS for thwarting his attempts to dismember Idaho and annex the southern portion of its territory to his State. They know that Clagett actively cooperated with him in that effort to disrupt and destroy Idaho, and they are alive to the fact that STEWART is now actuated by a desire to "get even" with the man who defeated his scheme of destruction, by ousting him from his seat and giving the place to the man who assisted in that nefarious attempt.

The subcommittee of the Senate Elections Committee, consisting of Senators MITCHELL, HOAR, and PUGH, have agreed upon the report that will be made to the full committee for presentation to the Senate in favor of DUBOIS. It is full, convincing, and exhaustive.

The two Democratic members of the committee who voted against DUBOIS, GRAY and VANCE, may make a minority report, but it is not thought that they will do so.

(2)

CLAGETT'S CONTEST—HE SEEMS TO HAVE MOVED OVER BODILY TO THE DEMOCRATS—CLOAKROOM TALK—STEWART IS ROASTED BY REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

[Special to the Statesman.]

WASHINGTON, February 1.

STEWART and Clagett have evidently concluded that the Republican Senators are hopelessly against them in their effort to unseat Senator DUBOIS. The Republican members have become aroused over Senator STEWART's action, and they are very indignant at him. Several of them have told him in very plain terms what they think of his conduct.

Since Friday, the overtures to the Democrats had not been so bold until to-day, when Clagett seemed to get back to the ground occupied while his Boise lieutenant was here. After an earnest talk with Democrats in the Senate Chamber for Democratic support, some Senators retired with him to the Democratic cloakroom, where over an hour was spent in consultation.

Clagett has generally sat on the Republican side of the Chamber, but, as he relies entirely on Democratic support, his action to-day leads to the inference that he has already moved over into the other camp, bag and baggage.

He also had a private interview with Senators GRAY and VANCE, and it is understood that they have agreed to make a minority report in his favor.

It is fair to remember that Senators PUGH and TURPIE, the other two Democratic members of the Elections Committee, signed the majority report in favor of DUBOIS with the five Republicans. It will be impossible, it is thought, to get a majority of the Democratic Senators to indorse any tricky scheme, as they will be governed by the law and precedents.

(3)

STEWART AND CLAGETT—WHY THE NEVADA SENATOR WANTS TO SEAT A DEMOCRAT.

More than a few Republicans have been endeavoring for some time past to find out why Senator STEWART, who is a Republican, should be so earnest in his endeavor to seat Constant Clagett, who is a Democrat. Some of Senator DUBOIS's friends have been investigating a little, and now it is rumored they have discovered the true cause of STEWART's activity. During the lifetime of the Fiftieth Congress Senator STEWART, they say, tried his best to wipe Idaho off the map of the United States. He proposed to divide the then Territory, and wanted the lower half to be tacked onto Nevada; the upper half was to become a part of the State of Washington. Mr. DUBOIS, who was at that time Idaho's Delegate in the House, fought the scheme with that vigor which is one of his most marked characteristics. Senator STEWART, too, was persistent. He realized that Nevada was retrograding with disheartening rapidity, and it was as evident to him as it was to everyone else that new territory and new blood were necessary to Nevada's existence. Delegate DUBOIS came out ahead. Idaho was ultimately admitted as a State and Delegate DUBOIS was promoted to Senatorial honors. The contestant in the pending case—Mr. Clagett—was, they say, one of the Idahoans who supported Senator STEWART in his effort to remove Idaho and increase Nevada. The contest, they intimate, affords Senator STEWART an opportunity to scratch the back of him who four years ago scratched his, STEWART'S, back, or words to that effect.

(4)

Senator STEWART of Nevada is and has been for several weeks throwing every possible obstacle in the way of a settlement of the contested seat of Senator DUBOIS of Idaho. Mr. STEWART is about the only Republican Senator who is in favor of the claim of Mr. Clagett, the contestant, and there is no possibility that Mr. DUBOIS can be disturbed in his seat. The Committee on Privileges and Elections were unanimously in favor of his undisputed title to the seat, and every Republican Senator except Mr. STEWART will doubtless vote for him. The Nevada Senator, however, still keeps up the fight, and until to-day no explanation of his peculiar course has been forthcoming. It is now learned what the trouble is. It appears that during the Fiftieth Congress Senator STEWART was much opposed to the admission of Idaho into the Union. He wanted to see the Territory divided, the lower half to be attached to Nevada and the upper half to become a part of the State of Washington. The Senator realized that Nevada was rapidly being depopulated and that new blood and new territory were needed to its continued existence. Senator DUBOIS, then a Delegate, made a strong fight for Idaho, and won. Mr. Clagett, who now wants the seat of Mr. DUBOIS, was, it is said, in favor of Mr. STEWART'S plan to split Idaho in twain, and gave his best efforts to the movement. Senator STEWART is now inclined to assist the man who then assisted him. Mr. DUBOIS, notwithstanding, will retain his seat in the Senate without serious opposition.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I should not have called the attention of the Senate to these criticisms solely on my own account, but they are so unjust to Mr. Clagett, representing through-

out that he is a Democrat, that I thought I ought, having known him so long, to make some allusion to them.

Mr. Clagett, to my personal knowledge, has been a consistent Republican for more than thirty years. Furthermore, it is not true that Mr. Clagett cooperated with me in any effort to dismember Idaho; on the contrary, he lived in the northern part of Idaho, in the mining section, and he was opposed to the annexation of what is known as Northern Idaho to Washington in case it included the mining region. He drew a petition, which was numerously signed by miners there, and sent it here, praying that in case there was any division of Idaho the mining section of the Territory might be annexed to Montana; and in that way he divided the sentiment in Northern Idaho. He did not wish it annexed to Washington, because he said that Washington was purely an agricultural State, and it would be prejudicial to the mining interests. His efforts in that connection did a great deal to prevent the consummation of what was originally proposed.

Some years ago the Legislature of Idaho, both political parties concurring, passed a resolution for the division of the Territory, and providing that the northern part be attached to Washington. That division suggested to me the idea that in that case it would be a good thing to annex Southern Idaho to Nevada.

I am aware that Nevada has a small population and that it will be a long time before it gets a large population, but that it ultimately will become a large State there can be no doubt at all. It has sufficient resources, agricultural and otherwise, when developed, to make it a good State, but the agricultural portion is in isolated valleys, a long way from market, and the people have not occupied as yet those remote portions, except to supply the local market for mining. But Nevada is not a hopeless case, and no one need have any apprehension but what Nevada will come out all right.

At that time I thought there was a sentiment in the East that we should not make so many small States, and I then had no idea that the East would consent to the admission of Idaho with its then population and resources. I was not then as familiar with its resources as I have become since, but when I found that there was a disposition on the part of the larger States to admit Idaho I at once fell into the plan and advocated it in the committee and here in the Senate and elsewhere, and did all I could to promote the passage of the bill to admit Idaho.

Mr. DUBOIS was opposed to the division of Idaho, very properly. I never objected to his position and it never changed our personal relations. I had nothing against him on that account, nothing in the world. So upon that question there was no feeling whatever. I should hate to have the idea go out that I am influenced in deciding a question of law on account of personal feeling between these gentlemen. I have no such feeling whatever and never have had. I have known these gentlemen for many years, but I have known Mr. Clagett longer than Mr. DUBOIS. They are both Republicans, and the question before the Senate, as I have said, is purely a question of law and the character of these men can not enter into the discussion to bias any man.

I simply say this in all fairness, and I should not have said it if all Senators here had known Mr. Clagett as I do. I should have thought it unnecessary to say anything in his behalf anywhere in the region where he has ever lived. I have said this much because I thought it but just and right to remove any idea that may obtain among any class of people that I would be influenced in my decision of a question of law by personal feeling.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 3888) for the relief of Samuel Howard was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (H. R. 5399) making appropriations to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the expenses of the Eleventh Census, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further morning business, the Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After one hour and twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 1549) providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Chief Clerk read section 75.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that we were considering section 74, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] desired to be heard on that section.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair is informed that there is no amendment pending to section 74.

Mr. COCKRELL. That section was under discussion at the time when we last considered the bill. I stated then that I certainly very seriously objected to the provision of that section that—

All documents in excess of 25 copies of any one publication remaining in the folding room of the Senate or House at the expiration of two years, after being placed to the credit of a Senator or Representative or Delegate, shall be turned over to the superintendent of documents for distribution by him to public libraries or depositories or for sale, as in his judgment shall best subserve the public interest.

I think that is very unjust; but as we were acting upon the amendments of the committee I simply gave notice that at the proper time I should call attention to it, in order that we might go on with the committee amendments.

Mr. MANDERSON. I am very glad to have that course taken; but before passing from section 74 I desire to call the attention of the Senate, particularly the attention of the Senator from Missouri, to what will be the result if the section is adopted.

If 25 copies of any one document are allowed to remain indefinitely as to time to the quota of any member of Congress, then this section will only apply to such documents as are furnished in very large amounts. Multiplying 25, the number of copies proposed to be retained, by 90, the number of the Senate including the Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, and it makes 2,250 copies. Multiplying 25 by 360, the number of members of the House of Representatives under the last apportionment, and it will be 9,000 copies. There are very few documents that are published in excess of 11,250 for distribution by the two Houses of Congress.

Now, if the Senator will examine this report he will find, and I think the showing will surprise him, that by the statement of the superintendent of the House folding room, to be found on page 214 of the report, at the time of the last invoice, which was the 2d of December, 1889, and mark it, that was the beginning of a Congress when the long vacation had elapsed and the opportunity had been given to distribute documents, there was the large sum of 900,000 volumes, weighing in the neighborhood of 1,500 tons, as Mr. Palmer states on page 219, under the control of the superintendent of the House folding room. The fact appears, and it is notorious, that in both Houses of Congress there is an enormous accumulation of documents until they become stale and worthless, because members of Congress do not see fit to exercise their privilege of distribution.

This proposition is simply that in excess of 25 to each member of either House, if he sees fit to permit documents to accumulate beyond that amount in the folding room, they shall be turned over to the superintendent of documents for distribution to the libraries, etc., of the country. It seems to me this provision will commend itself to the Senator from Missouri as he shall further consider it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am not disposed to punish Senators who attend to the distribution of their documents and desire to retain certain documents for the purpose of keeping sets to be furnished to new libraries and institutions of learning as they are established, and they are being established very rapidly in the Western States. I have been able, by keeping some of mine over, to supply a number of libraries that are very important now, which have sprung into existence since the commencement of the publication of that series of documents. I do not think that the faithful Senator should be punished because some Senators will not distribute their documents.

I understand that in the other House they have a large number of documents which have accumulated, as shown on the pages to which the Senator referred. There is no trouble about that. We can arrange about a member distributing at the close of his term, and they generally do there distribute at the close of their terms, as Mr. Palmer indicates. However, we can bring this matter up when we get through with the amendments of the committee.

Mr. MANDERSON. All right.

Mr. COCKRELL. There should certainly not be a punishment inflicted upon Senators who reserve their documents and distribute them to libraries and new institutions, simply because some Senators do not distribute their documents. As a distinguished Senator once said, in a very playful way, he did not have much trouble with his documents; his constituents who could read them did not call upon him for them, and those who were his friends could not read, and therefore he had no trouble about them. [Laughter.]

Section 76 was read, as follows:

SEC. 76. Any Senator, Representative, or Delegate having public documents to his credit at the expiration of his term of office shall take the same within

nine months after his term has expired, and if he shall not do so within such period he shall forfeit them to his successor in office.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought that was the law now, Mr. President.

Mr. MANDERSON. No.

Mr. COCKRELL. I thought we had a rule that Senators were allowed until the beginning of the next session after the expiration of their term.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is only as to the right to frank documents. I do not think it reaches to the extent that if a Senator or a Member does not take his public documents, he shall forfeit them to his successor in office, but simply that he has a right to frank documents for nine months after his term expires.

The first clause of section 77 was read, as follows:

SEC. 77. Extra copies of documents and reports shall be printed promptly when the same shall be ready for publication, and shall be bound in paper or cloth, as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, and shall be of the number following in addition to the usual number.

Mr. MANDERSON. Mr. President, before passing to the consideration of this section, the purport or extent of which is to fix the number for distribution by Congress and by the Departments under the order of Congress, I wish to say that in almost every instance as to the general and current publications that come periodically, the effort of the committee has been to ascertain whether the number now published or which has been published under concurrent resolution has been greater than was needed. If Senators will turn to the concurrent resolution of Congress under which the committee acted, they will find that the main feature of that resolution was that there should be an effort to economize the public printing.

Now, as we run along through this bill by sections it will be found by reference to the sectional annotations in the report that we have materially reduced many of these publications. It may be that we have gone further than Senators think we should have gone with reference to this matter, but we have made a thorough investigation. Take, for instance, the very first item in this section, that of the Agricultural Report. The number of that report usually printed under concurrent resolution of Congress of late years has been 400,000 volumes. Our investigation showed the fact that within a very short period of time after this work issued from the press, while the cost is from 40 to 50 cents per volume, it could be bought by the hundred and thousand copies at from 5 to 10 cents a volume. It seemed to us that that fact showed that that particular publication was published in excess of the demand.

Mr. COKE. Will the Senator allow me a moment?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly.

Mr. COKE. The reason for the fact that he states I imagine is that a large number of those reports are issued to gentlemen residing in cities who have no use for them at all. They certainly are not disposed of in that way by Representatives and Senators who represent agricultural districts and agricultural people.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think not.

Mr. COKE. So far as that particular reduction is concerned, whenever it is in order I shall propose an amendment to restore it at least to the original number.

It will be observed that there has been an addition of twelve new Senators to this body. That reduces the proportion of reports issued to each Senator. Now, when you make an additional reduction of one-fourth of the entire number, you bring it down to a very small dividend for each one of the Senators, and the same way with the Representatives, I imagine.

The Agricultural Report is the most attractive, the most instructive, and the most popular report issued from any of the Departments of this Government. The farming people of the United States especially desire those reports. There is a great demand for them. None of us ever are able to supply the demand with the number of copies that we get now. To reduce it below its present number is, in my judgment, false economy. The people ought to have these reports, and they would buy them if they knew where they could get them.

The farmers constitute nearly one-half of the voting population of this country, and this report is the only one that is issued for their benefit. The number should not be reduced, but, on the contrary, in my judgment 500,000 copies should be printed.

I will propose an amendment to this clause of the section whenever the committee's amendments are disposed of, and also to the next clause relative to the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry. There were 50,000 copies of those printed heretofore. They have been reduced down to 40,000. I shall ask that the original number of that report be also restored.

Mr. MANDERSON. I should be very glad to have the Senator take the sense of the Senate upon those propositions after the committee amendments shall be disposed of.

The Chief Clerk continued the reading, and read the second clause of section 77, as follows:

Of the Agricultural Report, 300,000 copies, of which 50,000 shall be for the

Senate, 225,000 for the House, and 25,000 for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. BUTLER. May I inquire for information of the Senator from Nebraska, because I really am not informed about it, are these documents distributed equally among Senators?

Mr. MANDERSON. Certainly they are.

Mr. BUTLER. Each Senator gets as many as any other Senator?

Mr. MANDERSON. As many as any other Senator.

Mr. BUTLER. Without any regard to the geographical area, the population, or the character of the constituency that he represents?

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, that has been the practice, and yet I see, as undoubtedly the Senator has seen, that frequently that works somewhat unfairly. For instance, I realize that a member representing an agricultural constituency would have great demand for the agricultural report, take that as one instance, and that those who live in cities and represent a municipal constituency would have little or no need for that report; but the difficulty is to make any different division of documents except that which now obtains. We have sought to do so in certain instances, and when we come to that section of this bill which has reference to the distribution of eulogies upon deceased members of Congress, there is a new method of distribution proposed.

This bill, I might say, encourages by its terms a system of exchange of documents among members. That has obtained in practice in both Houses of Congress, and I think it frequently occurs that a member from a city will exchange his agricultural reports with some member from an agricultural district, receiving in lieu thereof the work on commerce and navigation or something else that is desirable to his constituents. This bill encourages that idea.

Mr. BUTLER. I was going to inquire of the Senator whether the committee had had the matter under consideration as to a change in the form of the distribution of these documents?

Mr. MANDERSON. We did have it under consideration, but when we attempted to reach legislation which would accomplish the purpose that the Senator has in view, we found it almost impossible to reach any other method of distribution.

Mr. BUTLER. I did not know how practicable it was, and yet it occurred to me, while this debate was going on and in view of what has fallen from the Senator from Texas [Mr. COKE], that possibly some system might be adopted which would obviate some of the difficulties to which he called attention.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think we reach the result by the inauguration of this distribution bureau, as it may be termed, which is under the control of Congress, and that as a part of the duties of the superintendent of documents he can make this exchange. That is very easily accomplished. It is a matter of detail, the work of the superintendent of documents. I have no question but that as the result of the establishment of that bureau, taking it out of the Interior Department and placing it here, there will come, as the favorite method of exchange, that it shall be done through this superintendent.

Mr. BUTLER. Of course there are a great many of the States where there is small territory with very many large towns and cities, where the Agricultural Reports, as the Senator from Texas has said, would be of no earthly value. There are very many other States with large agricultural communities, as is the case in my own State, where there would be great demand for them, and they would be very valuable. We should get a larger number of them. Hence it was that I made the inquiry that I made, in the hope that it might result in something of that kind. I do not know exactly how it can be accomplished.

Mr. PADDOCK. I have just come into the Chamber, and I should like to inquire of my colleague if the proposition to reduce the number of Agricultural Reports has been voted upon?

Mr. MANDERSON. It has not been. The bill is subject to amendment.

The reading of section 77 was resumed with the clause beginning in line 11, as follows:

Of the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, 40,000 copies, of which 10,000 shall be for the Senate, 20,000 for the House, and 10,000 for distribution by the Agricultural Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. I should like to ask the Senator in charge of the bill if any attention has been paid, in fixing these numbers for each respective document, to the number of members of the Senate and the persons who receive them in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, so that there will be no surplus. I should like to know how many persons receive documents in the Senate. Each Senator, there being 88 Senators, now receive them. Who else is entitled to each one of the documents issued?

Mr. MANDERSON. The Vice-President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. That makes 90 persons. Who is entitled to them in the House of Representatives?

Mr. MANDERSON. Each member of the House and the Clerk of the House, and my impression is the Doorkeeper of the House also, but of that I am not absolutely certain.

Mr. COCKRELL. It seems to me that if a close calculation were made, all this overflow or surplus of 25 or 50 or 75 documents of this one and that one and the other kind could be avoided, and there would be no trouble; but if it has heretofore existed, it must have been because we did not print such a number as would enable the whole amount to be consumed by those entitled to them in an equal distribution. You print 300 copies of one document and there are 90 persons in the Senate entitled to receive copies. That is 270 copies, allowing 3 to each, and there are 30 copies over, which are stored away in the document room here. We order another print of 400 copies, we have 90 persons entitled to them, and we give each 4 copies. There are 360 copies, and there are 40 copies in excess. It seems to me that all that wastage can be avoided by fixing an exact number, so that there will be only 1 or 2 extra copies, if necessary; and I should like to know whether in the amount fixed here that kind of distribution has been kept in view?

Mr. MANDERSON. That consideration has received very great care at the hands of the committee. In the exploration that has been made I think I can safely say that there is no proposition which can be suggested as we proceed through this bill that has not challenged the attention either of a member of the committee or some witness before the committee; and this particular matter received consideration.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then, will the Senator explain this provision:

Of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observations of the Naval Observatory, 1,800 copies; 300 for the Senate, 700 for the House.

Three hundred for the Senate. Three times 9 are 27. That leaves 30 surplus there. Then of the very next report mentioned 200 copies are to be printed for the Senate. Twice 90 is 180. There is a surplus of 20 there. It seems to me there is a pretty large surplus in every one of these documents, as far as I have taken the time to divide them.

Mr. MANDERSON. If the Senator will rest his soul in patience I will try to explain what the action of the committee was. It was not considered desirable to multiply the number to be printed for the Senate by 90, and in every instance publish that number. We make an even distribution among Senators, because we were told by the superintendents of the folding rooms that it frequently happened that owing to defective printing, defective binding where the different signatures were gathered in that hurry which characterizes this sort of work, sometimes to cover deficiencies where the folding room had perhaps made a miscount, it was well to have some surplus numbers; that frequently a Senator found himself stripped of all documents of a certain character, and that after a year or two had elapsed he wanted an additional copy for some constituent to fill a set. This supernumerary or extra number that is left as a remainder after the division of a round number among the members of Congress has been used for that purpose.

The great demand upon Congress has been, and it has been evidenced by repeated petitions from the librarians of the country, that libraries which are not now designated depositories should receive the best or the cream of Government publications. The best are those that are printed in excess of the usual number, in extra numbers for distribution by Congress. So the committee concluded that it would leave this round number. That in some instances will leave a surplus of 30, sometimes of 40, more or less. The committee concluded that it would leave this round number as it has been heretofore, and leave 25 copies of this remainder in the folding room of each House to supply any excess of the character that I have mentioned, where a Senator or Member had exhausted his supply and desired another number out of the general quota. We provided that all of the remainder in excess of 25 to each House should be turned over to the superintendent of documents. That provision will be found at the foot of page 29:

Where, in the division among Senators, Representatives, and Delegates of extra copies of documents printed for the use of Congress, there shall be a remainder beyond the number of 25 to each House of Congress the surplus beyond 25 shall be turned over by the superintendents of the folding rooms to the superintendent of documents for distribution and sale by him under the provisions of this law.

Then it goes on to provide by the amendment that of the surplus numbers from the accumulation in the Departments and in Congress turned over to him the distribution shall be as follows:

First, to public and school libraries for the purpose of completing broken sets; second, to public and school libraries that have not been supplied with any portion of such sets; third, to other parties, which persons and libraries shall be named to him by Senators, Representatives, and Delegates in Congress; and in this distribution the superintendent of documents shall see that as far as possible an equal allowance is made to each member of Congress.

So there is in the hands of the superintendent, of this remainder

over, a fund or accumulation from which he can supply the school and public libraries that are not designated depositories. I think it will be ascertained that that is a far better method than to multiply by the number in each House, 90 in the Senate and 362 perhaps, as it will be in the House of Representatives at the next Congress, and make that the exact and unvarying number.

Mr. COCKRELL. What will be the number in the present House?

Mr. MANDERSON. The number in the other House under the new apportionment will be 360. I think perhaps 362 will be the number in the next Congress.

Mr. COCKRELL. That depends upon what other officers besides members get the documents.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have said that my impression is that in the other House the Clerk of the House and the Doorkeeper of the House are also entitled to documents, but as to that I am not very positive.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be continued.

The Chief Clerk read the next paragraph of section 77, as follows:

Of the Astronomical and Meteorological Observations of the Naval Observatory, 1,800 copies: 800 for the Senate, 700 for the House, and 800 for distribution by the Navy Department.

Mr. MANDERSON. On page 33, section 77, line 22, I move to strike out the words "Astronomical and Meteorological," so as to read:

Of the Observations of the Naval Observatory, 1,800 copies.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. In line 25 of the same paragraph, I move to strike out the words "Navy Department" and to insert the words "Naval Observatory;" so as to read:

Eight hundred for distribution by the Naval Observatory.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I move to add at the end of the paragraph:

And of the Astronomical Appendices to the above Observations, 1,200 separate copies, and of the Meteorological and Magnetic Observations, 1,000 separate copies, for distribution by the Naval Observatory.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. These amendments are made to the section by reason of a communication received from the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. This reaches a very much better condition, I think, than the section as reported by the committee. I ask that the letters be printed in the RECORD, as showing the abundant reason for this change.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The letters will be printed in the RECORD if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

The letters are as follows:

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, December 5, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to your attention the inclosed draft of a proposed concurrent resolution whose substance I would respectfully recommend be embodied in legislation, for the following reasons:

The printing of the complete annual volumes of observations for the years 1886, 1887, and 1888, which will contain the appendices referred to in the proposed resolution, was authorized by a concurrent resolution of the Senate of the second session of the Fiftieth Congress, which resolution passed the House of Representatives January 8, 1889. It would seem fitting that the separate copies of the appendices to the same volumes should be printed under the same auspices.

The distribution by the Naval Observatory of the 800 copies of the complete annual volume of observations is mostly confined to public and college libraries and to exchanges with other observatories and scientific institutions, while the separate copies of the appendices (which contain the condensed results of observations and investigations, and which are issued a considerable time in advance of their complete volumes) are distributed mostly to individuals—astronomers, mathematicians, and physicists—to whom it is of importance that they receive these published results as promptly as possible.

With the rapid progress of astronomy and its allied branches of science, the number of able workers in these fields increases in a corresponding degree, and the exchange list of those who receive these appendices from the Observatory has grown so rapidly in the last few years that the number of the copies needed makes too great a demand upon the printing fund of the Navy Department, which has heretofore borne the expense, and the progress of the printing has been much delayed in consequence. The passage of the inclosed resolution will allow this important work to proceed without interruption as the material is made ready for the printer.

The estimated approximate cost of the 1,200 copies of the appendices to these three annual volumes (as nearly as it can be estimated from the volumes already published) will be about \$4,000.

I trust that this matter may receive your early and favorable consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. V. McNAIR,

Captain U. S. Navy, Superintendent Naval Observatory.

The CHAIRMAN of the Senate Committee on Printing and Binding.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Bureau of Equipment, December 5, 1890.

Approved and forwarded.

GEO. DEWEY, Chief of Bureau.

UNITED STATES NAVAL OBSERVATORY,
Washington, January 20, 1892.

SIR: Referring to my letter of November 18, 1891, inclosing a draft of a proposed resolution for printing the observations of the Naval Observatory for the years 1889-'92, with separate copies of the Astronomical Appendices and of

the Meteorological and Magnetic Observations for the use of the Observatory, which was forwarded to you by the Navy Department too late, I understand, to be incorporated in the bill (S. 1549 or H. R. 3513) recently reported to each House of Congress, and noting the fact that this bill is now intended to provide for the permanent publications of the current annual volumes of the observations of this Observatory, I take the liberty of addressing you directly (as the bill is already under consideration in the House of Representatives) and to suggest that the following amendments to the bill will make it conform to the substance of the proposed resolution in my former letter, and would respectfully request that the present bill be amended accordingly:

Page 33, section 77, line 22, cross out "Astronomical and Meteorological."
Page 33, section 77, line 25, for "Navy Department" read "Naval Observatory."

Page 33, section 77, at end of line 25, add, "and of the Astronomical Appendices to the above observations 1,200 separate copies, and of the Meteorological and Magnetic Observations 1,000 separate copies, for distribution by the Naval Observatory."

In explanation of the last amendment my reasons for requesting the printing of 1,200 separate copies of the Astronomical Appendices have been briefly summarized in my letter of a year ago (1890, December 5), which was embodied in your report on a resolution to print these same appendices for previous years, and of which I have the honor to inclose a printed copy. I may add that it is a measure of economy to print these separate copies of the appendices to the larger and more expensive volumes, since the smaller and cheaper appendices contain results of the Observatory work more interesting to the general public and satisfy a large personal exchange list of astronomers, mathematicians, and physicists, who would otherwise need to be supplied with the large volumes in order to receive the information which they ought to expect. As to the Meteorological and Magnetic Observations, these are also supplied to a list of meteorological and magnetic observatories and observers, most of whom do not receive the whole volume of observations, but who should be entitled to it if these particular observations were not extracted and printed for exchange with them alone.

The printing of these separate copies out of the printing fund of the Navy Department is problematical, and I would most earnestly urge that relief be granted the Observatory in this matter by having them printed regularly by Congress.

Very respectfully,

F. V. McNAIR,

Captain, U. S. Navy, Superintendent.

HON. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,

Chairman Committee on Printing, United States Senate.

The Chief Clerk read the next paragraph of section 77, as follows:

Of the report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 2,800 copies: 200 copies for the Senate, 600 copies for the House, and 2,000 copies for distribution by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Mr. MANDERSON. After the word "survey," in line 27 of section 77, I move to insert:

One thousand five hundred copies of Part 1, 200 copies for the Senate, 600 copies for the House, and 700 copies for distribution by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, and—

And after the word "copies," in line 27, I move to insert "of Part 2;" so as to make the paragraph read:

Of the report of the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, 1,500 copies of Part 1, 200 copies for the Senate, 600 copies for the House, and 700 copies for distribution by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey; and 2,800 copies of Part 2, 200 copies for the Senate, 600 copies for the House, and 2,000 copies for distribution by the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANDERSON. I present a letter which I have received from Prof. Mendenhall, the Superintendent of the Coast and Geodetic Survey, giving the reasons for this change. The committee adopt his view upon the matter, and believe that this is a great economy and a better distribution, and will reach the purposes desired. I ask that the letter be printed in the RECORD in connection with the amendment just made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The letter will be printed in the RECORD if there be no objection. The Chair hears none.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 20, 1892.

DEAR GEN. MANDERSON: In response to your request, I send herewith memoranda of changes which are very desirable in the provisions of your bill regulating the public printing and distribution of public documents, as far as it relates to the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

In explanation of the first, I will say that it embodies a change I have been contemplating for some time under existing regulations, and is directly in the line of a more economical and sensible distribution pointed out by your bill. Our report has long been printed in one large quarto volume, so large and heavy that we are obliged to divide it to send it through the mails to foreign correspondents and exchanges. The first half of it relates chiefly to formal office reports, financial statements, statistics of work, including progress sketches which, although important to Congress and the Departments, and necessary for our own administration, has little, if any, interest to the general public and to professional men to whom our operations are of the greatest interest and value.

My proposition is to print in two parts, and provide a limited distribution of the first, as indicated in the proposed substitute. The 700 allotted to us will enable us to supply the principal libraries and such of our foreign exchanges as would value this part. The second part should be printed in octavo instead of quarto, would be a much more manageable volume, and would contain all of the important results of our work, with discussions, methods, etc. This would be the part which the engineers and surveyors would desire and be satisfied with. The cost by the proposed substitute would be, I think, nearly 20 per cent less than by the plan proposed in the bill, while the result would be vastly more satisfactory.

The change proposed in section 80, line 2, is simply explanatory of the word "cost," and in accord with the present practice. The addition to line 4 is to provide for a very important and necessary distribution of charts to the principal libraries and institutions of learning in this country, where they are valued very highly, and from which we get, in many ways, returns of greater value than the material thus expended, and to foreign governments and cartographic bureaus and institutions whose charts, maps, etc., we receive in exchange, and which are of great value to us. This is in accord with

long existing practice, and authorized by law as long ago as 1844. (Act of June 3.) In the act of 1878 this act is referred to, and it is stated that the distribution is to be "in accordance with the act of June 3, 1844."

I trust that the changes suggested may be incorporated in the bill, and I will be pleased to answer any further inquiries relating to them which you may desire to make.

I am, yours, faithfully,

T. C. MENDENHALL,
Superintendent.

Gen. CHARLES F. MANDERSON,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

The Chief Clerk reads to line 49 of section 77.

Mr. PLATT. I should like to inquire why so large a proportion of the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology is given that Bureau for distribution, when, as a general thing, other bureaus do not have the same proportionate number of books given to them. I know we have passed the clause, but I was busy at the time. I meant then to make the inquiry, or call the attention of the chairman to the particular paragraph.

Mr. MANDERSON. Is it at the foot of page 33, line 34?

Mr. PLATT. Yes; "1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 5,000 for distribution by the Bureau of Ethnology."

Now, go over a little further, on page 40, to the distribution of the report of the Smithsonian Institution. The character of the books does not differ so very much, but on line 199, page 40, of the report of the Smithsonian Institution, 10,000 copies are to be printed, "1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, 5,000 for distribution by the Smithsonian Institution, and 2,000 for distribution by the National Museum." But in a good many other cases the proportion is different. Take the report of the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, "8,000 copies; 2,000 for the Senate, 4,000 for the House, and 2,000 for distribution by the Fish Commission." The proportion is entirely different in the different cases.

I would not speak about it if it were not for one thing, and that is, that every little while, and very soon after I get my quota of the report of the Ethnological Bureau, I begin to receive letters from all over the State indicating that, if people will apply to me, I can furnish them. They have evidently written to the Bureau of Ethnology and have received word from there that if they will write to their Member or Senator they can be supplied, but that the report can not be furnished by the Bureau.

Mr. MANDERSON. Of course I know nothing of the correspondence suggested by the Senator from Connecticut. The committee having this bill in charge for preparation found this to be the existing condition, that this large number of certain documents had been held from time almost immemorial by the bureaus themselves for distribution. I understand that the reason for it is largely this: Take the report of the Commissioner of Education. The Ethnological report, I believe, comes under the Smithsonian Institution rather than the Geological Survey, but it is under the direction of Maj. Powell, who is at the head of the Geological Survey. Take the report of the Smithsonian Institution itself. The matter that goes to make up these reports is contributed by scientists all over this country and perhaps all over the world; and that has been one reason probably why this large number has always been given to these bureaus by Congress. The committee want to make no startling change in that regard. It presumed that Congress in this respect had acted with that wisdom which usually characterizes the action of Congress, and especially of the Senate, as suggested by my colleague [Mr. HAWLEY], and did not want to strain the existing condition.

We have cut down the number of this report to be distributed by Congress, but we have not cut down the number to be distributed by the Bureau of Ethnology, presuming that they had some intelligent method of distribution by which from their quota they were keeping up in consecutive number full sets of these publications. If reference will be made to the testimony of Maj. Powell, the chief of the Geological Survey—

Mr. ALLISON. On what page?

Mr. MANDERSON. His statement is on page 220. In that statement will be found his account as to the method of distribution, which he seemed to think was a very admirable one, and I have no doubt but that it is. We did not feel like disturbing the action of Congress or the course which had been pursued by the different bureaus.

Mr. PLATT. I presume I am treading upon pretty dangerous ground, but I should like to inquire whether the Civil Service Commission have said anything about having a very excellent method of distribution for 20,000 copies of their report, of which the Senate gets only 1,000 copies and the House 2,000.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes, I think that will be found to be done for this reason. The Civil Service Commission has received by concurrent resolution of Congress this very large proportion of its report for several years past. I think perhaps it would be ascertained that of each annual report it has had about this number; and the reason the Commission has always urged upon Con-

gress is that this was the best method by which it could instruct those who were seeking examination by that Commission. In the small pamphlet or report that is issued by the Commission there are the necessary forms and instructions for those who desire to be examined; and the Commission represents that it is cheaper, when application is made to it, to send this report, which contains the forms and instructions, than to send out a separate publication devoted to that particular purpose. I do not think that any more copies of the report are needed by Congress than it has received. But the Civil Service Commission has frequently urged that instead of 20,000 copies, there should be a substantial increase of that amount printed for distribution by it.

Mr. PLATT. I do not wish to be understood as complaining from a personal standpoint in this matter. I should be extremely obliged to this committee if they had taken away practically the entire distribution from Senators and Members of Congress. I do not believe that any Senator or any Member of Congress can make a very intelligent distribution of these documents without spending more time than he can afford to devote to that portion of his duties.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to have the Senator in charge of the bill state what portion of Maj. Powell's testimony relates to a reduction in the number of copies to be printed of the report of the Ethnological Bureau.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator misunderstood me if he supposed that I said he would find in the testimony any suggestion as to a reduction in number.

Mr. ALLISON. I find that there is a reduction in the number.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is, and that was considered desirable by the committee in the interest of a proper economy, the committee believing that too many of these publications had heretofore been made.

Mr. ALLISON. My own experience and observation respecting the report of the Bureau of Ethnology is that I not only exhaust my own quota from year to year, but I am obliged frequently to make requests of Maj. Powell. I find in his testimony that he regards these reports as very valuable.

Mr. MANDERSON. Oh, yes.

Mr. PLATT. Very much sought for.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 233 he states in answer to an inquiry by the chairman that—

The report of the Geological Survey and of the Bureau of Ethnology become with the lapse of time more and more valuable, so that institutions wanting the back numbers can not get them. * * * My second ethnological annual is selling for £5 in London to-day.

So that seems to be a very valuable report, and I should be glad to know why it is that such a large reduction is made to members of Congress from 7,500 to 2,000 copies practically? I do not oppose the reduction proposed by the committee, but it seems to me that these are very valuable reports, according to the statement of the chief of the Bureau.

Mr. MANDERSON. I imagine that to many individuals the report of the Bureau of Ethnology is a very valuable publication. It would be so to anyone with a scientific turn of mind. But I also realize, as I think the Senator will realize, that the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology, largely technical in their character, are to the great mass of people simply an attractive picture book.

Mr. ALLISON. The request for these annuals which I receive comes chiefly from the libraries of my State, and I receive a great number of them. It seems to me that 1,000 copies would hardly supply the libraries of the country.

Mr. MANDERSON. No, it would not.

Mr. ALLISON. Nor 2,000 copies.

Mr. MANDERSON. It would not; but the Senator must remember that it is not proposed to issue of the report of the Bureau of Ethnology 1,000 or 2,000 copies. It is proposed to issue—

Mr. ALLISON. It is proposed to give the chief of the Bureau 5,000 copies and Senators 1,000.

Mr. MANDERSON. More than that. Now, let us see what will be the operation of the bill as to the report of this particular Bureau. In the first place, it comes to Congress as one of the documents accompanying the message of the President of the United States, and as such the usual number, 1,862, as I recall it, is published. In addition to that, as a part of the full messages and documents, 1,000 copies are printed for the Senate and 2,000 for the House of Representatives. In addition to that, as a separate report of the Bureau of Ethnology, when it is ordered printed under the provision at the foot of page 33, the usual number is printed as a separate publication. So all the designated depositories of the United States and the State and Territorial libraries, numbering 496, are supplied out of the usual number. Then, in addition to that, there comes for distribution the 8,000 copies provided for in this section. It seemed to the committee that when these designated depositories and the State and Territorial libraries were supplied out of the usual number by two

methods, first, as a part of the documents accompanying the message of the President and the reports of heads of Departments, and, next, as a separate publication, that with this additional number there would be enough.

Mr. ALLISON. I was not aware that there was any additional number to be printed except as stated here. My understanding of the reports of the Bureau of Ethnology is that they are not printed usually with the other public documents. They are generally a year or two behind. I should be glad to know of the Senator is he is certain—

Mr. COCKRELL. It is included, you mean, in the executive documents, unabridged?

Mr. ALLISON. No, I mean the full set of the documents.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not think they go into the sets now.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think perhaps it is the fact that the report of the Bureau of Ethnology comes in as a Smithsonian Institution document.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it does, and in a separate form.

Mr. MANDERSON. That I referred to as being part of the messages and documents would be the report of the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, which is a report quite similar in its general characteristics.

Mr. COCKRELL. We used to get the messages and documents unabridged, and as I understood, that included all the Department reports of every kind. Now, since 1880, it is my recollection that we do not get any more messages and documents unabridged.

Mr. MANDERSON. No, you get the Abridgment of Messages and Documents.

Mr. COCKRELL. We have always gotten that. That is one volume. In 1874 and 1875 the messages and documents unabridged amounted to some eight or ten volumes, and for a number of years thereafter, but that has been discontinued. Now we get the messages and documents abridged. We get the report of the Secretary of War in so many volumes, the report of the Secretary of the Navy in so many volumes, the report of the Postmaster-General in so many volumes, and the reports of the different Departments, all in separate volumes, and we get them at different times and sometimes in different numbers.

Mr. MANDERSON. Let me interrupt the Senator to say that I think he will find that of the reserve number, which has been distributed in the manner with which we are all familiar, the messages and documents constitute a part.

Mr. COCKRELL. I am not sure whether those that go to a Senator are marked or not. I have been trying for years to get something marked on the back of these volumes to indicate what was inside of them, but I have not been able to get it done.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is provided for in this bill.

Mr. COCKRELL. If they were marked as a report of the Secretary of War or of the head of any Department it would be a great deal better. I do not remember noticing about that; but I know we do not get them in distribution any longer as unabridged documents. They come in now as separate, independent reports.

Mr. TELLER. I wish to suggest to the Senator who has the bill in charge—I do not know whether it has been done or not—that the most important thing in connection with these publications is an editor who will edit them properly. For instance, the report of the Director of the Geological Survey is frequently bound up with the reports, I will say, of the Committee on Claims, or some other absolutely inconsequential thing, which nobody wants except the members of the committee. The volume is never marked on the back so that anybody can tell what it contains unless it may be somebody who can do it from memory, perhaps a librarian.

Mr. COCKRELL. You can not tell from memory, for the arrangement is different every year.

Mr. TELLER. That is the fact, I presume. You can not remember what is contained in the volumes, and therefore that part of the report is worthless for all practical purposes. The only value that the geological report has to anybody is that portion of it which is published as a separate document, which is a limited number. If they could have eliminated from them the mass of stuff and rubbish that comes in with them they might be of some value. The Senator is right about the ethnological report. The ethnological report is a Smithsonian report, and not a geological report. Each Senator will get 11 copies of that report under this bill.

Mr. MANDERSON. May I interrupt the Senator for a moment to call attention to what he has just suggested?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. MANDERSON. My colleague on the committee, the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. HAWLEY], congratulated the committee the other day that this bill was receiving so much of commendation in advance of reaching of its provisions. Here is another instance of the same fact. I recognize the difficulty as

to the labeling on the backs of the books referred to by the Senator. If he will turn to section 86 he will find the very remedy for the difficulty he has complained of. That section reads:

SEC. 86. Every public document of sufficient size on any one subject shall be bound separately, and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, which shall be the chief title, and the classification of the volume shall be placed on the back at the bottom, as simply indicating its classification and not as a part of the title.

The executive and miscellaneous documents and the reports of each House of Congress shall be designated as "House documents," "Senate documents," "House reports," "Senate reports," thus making two classes for each House.

Obviating the unpleasant difficulty which the Senator has so properly referred to.

Mr. TELLER. That is a very good amendment in the present condition of things; but I wish to call the Senator's attention to the report of the Bureau of Ethnology, of which 8,000 copies are to be printed, 1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 5,000 for the Bureau of Ethnology.

The printing and binding of five or ten thousand more would be a very small sum compared with what it costs to get the report put in book form. The great expense of that Bureau is not the printing, but it is the work that precedes the printing, and it is a pretty large expense. The same may be said of the Geological Survey also. It seems to me when we have gone to such great expense—and this work is more called for than almost anything else that is published by the Government—it should be printed in numbers to meet at least the reasonable demand of libraries, the scientific people in the country, and that class of persons who have a right to expect, when the Government has expended a large sum of money in the publication of a document of this kind, that sufficient copies will be published, so that more than merely the favored few may have an opportunity to see it.

As the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] said, this is a document that we could distribute profitably in very great numbers. If they are worth publishing at all, they are worth publishing in sufficient quantities to reasonably meet the demand. I do not mean to say you can give to everybody a copy of these reports, but you can give to every public library, to every man who spends his money to create a library in the community in which he lives, as a great many do, and to private libraries an opportunity to get them. I do not know the fact, but I suppose a large number are sent abroad. It seems to me that the number could be increased very materially without any burden upon the Treasury.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to ask the Senator what is the relative cost of printing another copy—taking the cost of the volume as originally printed, what is the percentage of the increased cost of printing an additional copy after the forms are made up and the type set? I suppose it is the mere cost of the paper and the presswork. What proportion does that cost bear to the original cost of the book?

Mr. COCKRELL. What would be the difference, for instance, between 10,000 and 15,000 copies of the same book?

Mr. MANDERSON. That is a question which can not be answered with accuracy as to the percentage. It would depend upon the particular volume. Take a report, we will say, like that of the Commissioner of Education. After you have printed 10,000 copies of that report the cost of printing 5,000 more would simply be the cost of the paper, the cost of the presswork, and the cost of the binding—quite immaterial as compared with the cost of the original 5,000. But when you come to reports that are profusely illustrated, take, for instance, the report of the Bureau of Ethnology, which frequently has within it colored plates, then the cost is increased by the cost of those plates, always expensive, and dependent upon the number of colors introduced. No lithographic work of that kind, whether it is in white and black or in colors, is ever done at the Government Printing Office. There is no plant of that kind there. Under the operation of the statute such work is contracted for with lithographers, the lowest bidder who has reputation for good work getting the contract. He owns the stones. He does not make a plate or stone and turn that over to the Government, but he holds the stones and owns them, because after they have performed this use they can be used for another purpose, and his contract price depends upon the number of plates that he is to furnish to the Government.

Mr. WHITE. That does not meet my difficulty. Suppose you contract with a lithographer for 5,000 lithographs, now the question is, what is the increased cost of contracting for 10,000?

Mr. MANDERSON. The percentage I can not give, but, of course, it is trifling as compared with the original cost, no doubt.

Mr. WHITE. That is what I think.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. WHITE. Then the economy effected by the diminution of the number of copies is insignificant?

Mr. MANDERSON. Insignificant in itself, but yet when you aggregate it as to all these publications, it amounts to a great

deal. The saving in matter of crude material, the matter of paper, the material for the binding, the mechanical work by the printers, the pressmen, and the bookbinders as to a particular volume may be comparatively insignificant, but when you aggregate it in all these publications it runs into an enormous amount of money.

I want it to be understood that the committee have not aimed to be parsimonious or mean about this supply, but we were charged with the duty of making an inquiry and of cutting this supply down to the lowest possible number that would meet the demand. We may have erred in that, but it is very easy for members of the Senate, looking at this report and seeing in the annotations to this section what was the former number, to restore that number if they think it well. We are not tenacious for this number or tenacious for anything in this bill. We have simply, under orders of the Senate, attempted to perform what has been an unpleasant duty, because it has been one that has required an enormous amount of labor and of investigation, made, too, under very adverse circumstances. I simply desire when we come to the consideration of amendments other than those of the committee that Senators shall take the sense of the Senate upon any of these numbers.

I have an amendment, to come in on lines 42 and 45, which I should like to have now considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 77, line 42, it is proposed to strike out the word "four," before "thousand," and insert "five;" and in line 44, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one" and insert "two;" so as to read:

Of the bulletins of the Fish Commission, 5,000 copies; 1,000 for the Senate, 2,000 for the House, and 2,000 for distribution by the Commission.

Mr. MANDERSON. I make this proposed amendment based upon a letter from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, which seems to give abundant reasons for it. I ask that it may be printed in the RECORD as part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The letter referred to will be printed in the RECORD in the absence of objection.

The letter is as follows:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION OF FISH AND FISHERIES,
Washington, D. C., January 21, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to request that a modification be made of Senate bill 1549 as far as it relates to the allotment to the United States Fish Commissioner of copies of its reports and bulletins, and especially the latter. In my response to the questions propounded by your honorable committee, I stated that the Commission needs at least 2,500 copies each of the report and bulletin to supply the demands upon it. With our present quota of the bulletin it is possible to fill only the requirements of our regular distribution list, and none are available for the numerous applicants who address the Commission. The demand for the publications is steady and constantly increasing, and it comes from persons whose requests ought to be granted.

I am very much surprised to find that upward of 200 copies of section 1, Fishery Industries, were in the Senate document room still unassigned at the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress.

Our invariable reply to applicants for this work for the past four years has been that it is out of print, the suggestion being made to them that they might be able to procure copies from second-hand book-dealers. The bulk of the applications made to the Commission for its publications come from fish and game protective associations, fish-culturists, State fish commissions, and others interested in fish and fisheries.

If the percentage of distribution by one or both Houses of Congress appears to be low, as shown in the report of your committee, page 464, the Commission could dispose of the surplus to very great advantage.

Hoping that my request will have your favorable consideration, and that you will assist in securing a proper recognition of our needs, I am,
Very respectfully,

M. McDONALD, Commissioner.

HON. C. F. MANDERSON,
Chairman Special Joint Committee on Printing,
United States Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Chief Clerk resumed the reading of section 77 and read from line 46 to the end of line 74.

The clause from line 75 to line 83 of section 77 was read, as follows:

The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office as many volumes of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Supplement to the Revised Statutes published under the act of June 7, 1880, and the second Supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized under the act of April 9, 1890, as he may deem needful for public distribution and for sale by his office at the cost thereof.

Mr. COCKRELL. That clause reads:

The Supplement to the Revised Statutes published under the act of June 7, 1880, and the second Supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized under the act of April 9, 1890.

Why do we authorize both of them?

Mr. MANDERSON. In this section we simply follow the existing law in that regard, adding to it the law passed last winter. I think the probabilities are that as the second edition of the supplement is complete in itself and contains all of the laws since the revision of 1878, perhaps that ought not to have been in, but the Senator will notice that it fixes no number for distribution. It

simply authorizes the Secretary of State to publish such numbers as he may deem needful for public distribution and for sale.

Mr. COCKRELL. If we are going to act upon the principle of economy by restriction, I move to strike out the words "the Supplement to the Revised Statutes published under the act of June 7, 1880."

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not object to that.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no occasion for publishing that, simply because "the second Supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized under the act of April 9, 1890," contains all that the first one does.

Mr. MANDERSON. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not understand the amendment.

Mr. MANDERSON. The Senator from Missouri moves to strike out any authorization to the Secretary of State to print the first Supplement to the Revised Statutes.

Mr. COCKRELL. As I understand, the last Supplement, the second edition, as it is called, goes back to the Revised Statutes, and contains all since then up to the 3d of March, 1891.

Mr. MANDERSON. Commencing when?

Mr. COCKRELL. Commencing December, 1873. That is really the time the revision of the statutes commenced.

Mr. MANDERSON. I think the Senator is mistaken as to that. I think it goes back to 1878.

Mr. ALLISON. The new edition of the Revised Statutes was printed in 1878.

Mr. COCKRELL. The new edition of the Revised Statutes was printed in 1878. That goes back to the second edition or revision of the statutes in 1878, to the date that that brings them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. In section 77, line 77, after the words "United States," it is proposed to strike out all down to and including the word "eighty," in line 79, as follows:

The Supplement to the Revised Statutes published under the act of June 7, 1880.

So as to read:

The Secretary of State shall cause to be printed and bound at the Government Printing Office as many volumes of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the second Supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized under the act of April 9, 1890, as he may deem needful for public distribution and for sale by his office at the cost thereof.

Mr. ALLISON. Before that is agreed to, I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to the fact that this phraseology may be necessary in order to print the volume containing both of the Supplements. Under an act passed, I think, in 1890 the second Supplement was authorized, which was to bring the statutes down from the time of the first Supplement to that period. Therefore, there ought to be phraseology here which will cover both supplements. The Supplement authorized in 1890 only brings the statutes down from the time of the printing of the prior statutes.

Mr. COCKRELL. The best way will be to say "the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 1, second edition, from 1874 to 1891." That ought to embrace it.

Mr. ALLISON. That will cover it. That is the volume the Senator has in his hand.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. ALLISON. I suggest that phraseology.

Mr. MANDERSON. While we are on this subject I wish to call the attention of the Senate—and I regret that the Senator's colleague [Mr. WILSON], who is the efficient chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, is not present—

Mr. ALLISON. He was here a moment ago.

Mr. MANDERSON. This seems to be the condition as to this revision of the statutes. There was a revision of the statutes authorized in 1874, or rather there came as the result of legislation prior to that time, the revision that we know as the revision of 1874, and then afterwards, in 1877, there was an authorization by Congress for another revision of the statutes. Under the construction placed upon that law by the State Department, those who revised the law and issued the Revised Statutes of 1878 took no notice of any new legislation between 1874 and 1878. They construed their duty to be to simply note in the revision of 1878 any changes that had been made in the statutes of a general character passed before 1874; so that there were no new laws to be found in the revision of 1878 which had passed between 1874 and 1878, and I think there is no lawyer who has had occasion to consult the Revised Statutes but has frequently been surprised that he has not been able to find in the revision of 1878 that which he knew was the law. The only recourse for him was to go to the Statutes at Large to find the new legislation between those years.

In 1880 there was a supplement to the Revised Statutes authorized to be published. That Supplement, as I understand it, took in for the first time all legislation anterior to the revision of 1874, and in that Supplement was found—

Mr. COCKRELL. Not anterior to the revision of 1874, but the revision of 1878.

Mr. MANDERSON. The revision of 1878, I should have said. As I understand it, this second supplement, or the second edition of the Supplement, to name it as it is, takes in all of the statute laws of general character after the revision of 1874. So it is complete in itself. Where one now has the Revised Statutes of 1874, and the second edition of the Supplement, he ought certainly to find, if the work has been well done—and I presume it has been, for Justice Richardson is a most careful compiler of statutes, and has done excellent work—he ought to find in those two volumes what the general law is upon any subject.

I make this general explanation because, having had a conversation with the Senator from Iowa upon that subject, he said he believed it was desirable to call the attention of the Senate to that fact, and he agrees with me that it will be a very excellent work for some committee of Congress or some commission to undertake to revise the statutes of the United States up to date and have annotated statutes which shall contain references, not only to the changes in the law, but to a greater degree than has heretofore been done, call attention to all the constructions placed on the statutes by the Supreme Court of the United States and perhaps the United States circuit court.

Mr. COCKRELL. There is no question but what one supplement is all that is necessary, and that is the last one.

Mr. MANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. COCKRELL. If the Senator from Iowa does not think the language there is sufficient, I suggest to him to say:

And the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 1, second edition, 1874 to 1891, authorized under the act of April 9, 1890.

That will make it specific enough.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator be good enough to indicate the part in the clause which he desires to have stricken out?

Mr. COCKRELL. Strike out, beginning in line 77, the words: The Supplement to the Revised Statutes, published under the act of June 7, 1880.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated. The CHIEF CLERK. In section 77, on page 35, line 77, after the words "United States," it is proposed to strike out—

The Supplement to the Revised Statutes, published under the act of June 7, 1880.

And insert:

And the Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States, volume 1, second edition, 1874 to 1891, authorized under the act of April 9, 1890.

Mr. COCKRELL. That is right.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to make any criticism on the phraseology of this paragraph, but I do not quite comprehend what is meant in lines 81, 82, and 83. The Secretary of State is to cause to be printed the Revised Statutes first, and then the Supplement, and as many volumes "as he may deem 'needful' for public distribution and for sale at his office at the cost thereof."

I see further on that where the same phraseology is used there is a limitation of the number of copies. A new edition of the Revised Statutes and of this Supplement will be very large if the Secretary of State is authorized to publish all that may be needful for public distribution. It seems to me that there is an implication in that language that there is to be a free distribution of whatever the Secretary of State may think is necessary to be distributed free. I am sure that there will be a great many of these needed in my State, if they can be procured without cost to the attorneys.

Mr. COCKRELL. And there will be some few applications from Missouri if that is permitted.

Mr. MANDERSON. The startling proposition is true, that that is the present law, and that the Secretary of State has the right as to the Revised Statutes, within his discretion, as I recall it, to distribute and to sell the statutes. I suppose that Congress granting him this power has presumed that it would not be abused by him.

Mr. COCKRELL. He sells them now and makes an annual report about it, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. TELLER. They are sold for \$2.90 a volume.

Mr. MANDERSON. This refers to the Revised Statutes, not the Statutes at Large.

Mr. TELLER. I am speaking of that.

Mr. COCKRELL. You can get all the bound volumes of the Statutes at Large and also the Supplement by paying for them at the Department. As I understand, this distribution by the Secretary of State is only a distribution to the depositories and places authorized by law to receive public documents.

Mr. TELLER. I think that is correct.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not understand that the Secretary of

State can, under existing law, publish just as many copies of the Revised Statutes as he chooses and distribute them to Tom, Dick, and Harry.

Mr. MANDERSON. I do not think it is so construed at all.

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not think he can. I think the distribution referred to there is a distribution to the designated depositories and institutions to which the Revised Statutes go.

Mr. CULLOM. That ought to be made plain, if it is not so.

Mr. ALLISON. In a subsequent provision for the distribution of copies of the session laws there is a very clear statement made as to the number, and then there is also a statement that—

The Secretary of State is authorized to have printed as many additional copies of the pamphlet laws as he may deem needful for distribution and sale by him, at cost price, not exceeding 1,000 copies of the laws of any one session in any one year.

So that there seems to be a limit there. I call attention to this so that there may be no mistake in the phraseology, because I think it would be unwise to furnish the Revised Statutes and the Supplement for general and universal distribution.

Mr. CULLOM. Or for sale.

Mr. ALLISON. I think it is well enough to print them for sale. I do not think there is any objection to that. The Supplements and the Revised Statutes are sent free to people who pay for them as a public document, being printed under the authority of the United States. I do not know precisely what phraseology would make that certain, but I think if it could be made more definite it would be wise to do it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest that the words "public distribution," in line 82, be stricken out and that the words "designated depositories" be inserted. That, I think, would cover the point.

Mr. MANDERSON. That is good, perhaps, as far as it goes, but I do not think the Statutes at Large, especially the very excellent second edition of the Supplement, should be confined to designated depositories. It certainly should go to all courts of the United States.

Mr. ALLISON. It should, and I think there is a provision that carries these statutes into all the courts.

Mr. MANDERSON. There is as to the Statutes at Large and the pamphlet laws. If this particular section may be passed for the present, I will attempt to prepare an amendment to it before we leave the bill which will reach the purpose. It is evidently the desire of the Senate to limit the power of distribution and not leave it subject to requisition in any number that the Secretary of State may see fit.

Mr. ALLISON. That was my idea.

Mr. MANDERSON. I will aim to make an amendment that shall reach that end.

Mr. HARRIS. I desire to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is his purpose to complete the consideration of this bill to-night?

Mr. MANDERSON. I shall be very glad to do so if it is within the bounds of reasonable probability.

Mr. HARRIS. Will the Senator cast his eye upon the clock and inform me whether he thinks it is within the bounds of probability?

Mr. MANDERSON. That depends upon how many suggestions I get from my brethren of the body. I am ready to submit to the pleasure of the Senate in reference to an adjournment, although I am exceedingly anxious to get through with this bill.

Mr. PADDOCK. I hope the Senate will continue in session until 5 o'clock.

Mr. HARRIS. I move that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 9, 1892, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate February 8, 1892.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John E. Kendrick, of Rhode Island, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Samuel L. Blaisdell, whose term will expire February 9, 1892.

COMMISSIONER OF NAVIGATION.

Edward C. O'Brien, of New York, to be commissioner of navigation, to succeed William W. Bates, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William H. C. Woodhurst, jr., of North Platte, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nebr., vice Anson S. Baldwin, resigned.

INDIAN AGENT.

George H. Monk, of Custer County, Idaho, to be agent for the Indians of the Lemhi Agency, in Idaho, vice Egbert Nasholds, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

John E. Chatten, to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Butler and State of Ohio, in the place of Daniel O. Corcoran, whose commission expires February 9, 1892.

Richard Butler, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of De Witt and State of Illinois, in the place of Cyrus J. Carle, whose commission expired January 9, 1892.

WITHDRAWAL.

Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate February 8, 1892.

William C. Elder, to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nebr., which was sent to the Senate February 4, 1892.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate February 8, 1892.

CONSUL.

Peter Scandella, a citizen of the United States, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Bolivar.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

John E. Kendrick, of Rhode Island, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Rhode Island.

Frank W. Oakley, of Wisconsin, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Wisconsin.

Alexander Walker, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the eastern district of New York.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Anson S. Baldwin, of Lexington, Nebr., to be register of the land office at North Platte, Nebr.

Iver E. Shelley, of Devils Lake, N. Dak., to be register of the land office at Devils Lake, N. Dak.

William W. Boyle, of Folsom, N. Mex., to be register of the land office at Folsom, N. Mex.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Peter Paquet, of Oregon City, Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Oregon City, Oregon.

Warren C. Plummer, of Casselton, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Minot, N. Dak.

W. H. C. Woodhurst, jr., to be receiver of public moneys at North Platte, Nebr.

INDIAN AGENT.

George H. Monk to be Indian agent at the Lemhi Agency, Idaho.

POSTMASTERS.

Newton McBain, to be postmaster at Owosso, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

Lewis Conant, to be postmaster at Osceola, in the county of St. Clair and State of Missouri.

Henley A. Sparks, to be postmaster at McGregor, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas.

David H. Long, to be postmaster at Burnet, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas.

John Boreen, to be postmaster at Stillwater, in the county of Washington and State of Minnesota.

Frank B. Ransford, to be postmaster at Caro, in the county of Tuscola and State of Michigan.

George G. Hartung, to be postmaster at Romeo, in the county of Macomb and State of Michigan.

John J. Jordan, to be postmaster at Fargo, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota.

Grant S. Hager, to be postmaster at St. Thomas, in the county of Pembina and State of North Dakota.

Thomas B. Roberts, to be postmaster at Armour, in the county of Douglas and State of South Dakota.

Benjamin J. Maltby, to be postmaster at Northford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Alfred E. Goddard, to be postmaster at Essex, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

Charles N. Downs, to be postmaster at Birmingham, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Edward J. Holdbrook, to be postmaster at Falls City, in the county of Richardson and State of Nebraska.

Charles F. Warren, to be postmaster at Kennebunk, in the county of York and State of Maine.

Everett M. Stacy, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

William J. Granger, to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas.

Barbara A. Henry, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Drew and State of Arkansas.

Silas L. Churchill, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire.

Pinckney B. Weaks, to be postmaster at Shreveport, in the parish of Caddo and State of Louisiana.

Mrs. Jennie Curtis, to be postmaster at Thibodeaux, in the parish of La Fourche and State of Louisiana.

John W. Pugh, to be postmaster at Downs, in the county of Osborne and State of Kansas.

Martin E. Stanger, to be postmaster at Downers Grove, in the county of Du Page and State of Illinois.

John Roosa, to be postmaster at Trinidad, in the county of Las Animas and State of Colorado.

Charles G. Lashley, to be postmaster at Davis, in the county of Tucker and State of West Virginia.

Charles E. Moore, to be postmaster at Corvallis, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon.

Joseph H. Hamill, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona.

John W. Coverstone, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Virginia.

Joseph M. Brothers, to be postmaster at Knox, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania.

Michael A. Flanagan, to be postmaster at Fort Benton, in the county of Choteau and State of Montana.

Matwell G. Mains, to be postmaster at Billings, in the county of Yellowstone and State of Montana.

William H. Thompson, to be postmaster at Somerville, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Joseph B. Roe, to be postmaster at Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester and State of New Jersey.

Edward A. Hamilton, to be postmaster at New Bethlehem, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania.

Walter W. Patton, to be postmaster at Kent, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio.

John M. Datchler, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Warren and State of Ohio.

Hiram J. Haldeman, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 8, 1892.

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

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was read and approved.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR CERTAIN ARSENALS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting supplemental estimates submitted by the Secretary of War, for appropriations for the Rock Island Arsenal and bridge, Springfield Arsenal, and Columbia Arsenal; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

JOHN ASH ET AL. VS. UNITED STATES.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting copies of the findings of the court in the cases of John Ash, John Beck, Susan Brown, J. L. Nicodemus, John Nicodemus, deceased, J. F. Wilson, and Benjamin Welck, deceased, *vs.* The United States; which was referred to the Committee on War Claims.

REVENUE STEAMER FOR BALTIMORE DISTRICT.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting additional estimates for the construction of the revenue steamer at Baltimore, Md.; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

OFFICIAL EMOLUMENTS, CUSTOMS SERVICE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments of the officers of the customs service received by them during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891; which was referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. SHIVELY, for one week, on account of important business.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. BENTLEY to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers filed in the Forty-eighth Congress in support of the claim of Charles P. Mahan.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The first business in order is the call of committees for reports.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to make any point this morning in reference to this call on the day set apart for business from the Committee on the District of Columbia; but I do not want to feel committed to it, and hence waive the matter of objection only for the present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can make the point at any time hereafter he desires.

The committees were then called, when reports were severally submitted, ordered to be printed, and referred as indicated:

WATER WAY, LAKE SUPERIOR TO THE SEA.

By Mr. LIND, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: A joint resolution (H. Res. 11) to promote the improvement of the water way from the head of Lake Superior by way of the Welland and St. Lawrence Canals and St. Lawrence River to the sea—to the House Calendar.

SPECIAL RATES TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS.

By Mr. RAYNER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, with amendments: The bill (H. R. 372) to amend section 22 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and amended March 2, 1889, so as to give common carriers the right to allow a greater weight of sample baggage to commercial travelers and their employés and reduced rates for transportation—to the House Calendar.

Mr. LIND. Mr. Speaker, in regard to the report just now submitted by the gentleman from Maryland, I desire in behalf of the minority to present their views in opposition.

The SPEAKER. The views of the minority will be printed, to accompany the report of the committee.

LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL, BUTLER FLATS, MASSACHUSETTS.

By Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The bill (H. R. 421) for the establishment of a light and fog signal station near Butler Flats, New Bedford, Mass.—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, GAY HEAD, MASSACHUSETTS.

By Mr. RANDALL, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The bill (H. R. 191) to establish a life-saving station at Gay Head, on the coast of Massachusetts—to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILROAD.

By Mr. HEARD, from the Committee on the District of Columbia: The bill (H. R. 410) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company—to the House Calendar.

CHARGES BY UNITED STATES JUDGES.

By Mr. BOATNER, from the Committee on the Judiciary: The bill (H. R. 5564), as a substitute for H. R. 565, to require judges of the courts of the United States to conform to the laws of the several States in delivering charges to juries.

NICARAGUA SHIP CANAL.

Mr. BARTINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD the text of a petition relative to the construction of the Nicaragua Ship Canal. I will state that it is very brief.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RICHARDSON. I do not think the RECORD ought to be loaded down with the printing of petitions, Mr. Speaker. I think it is unwise to begin this practice.

Mr. BARTINE. I will state to the gentleman that this is quite brief. It will not make ten lines.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It had better be presented and referred under the rule in the usual way.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Under the rule this day is set apart for business from the Committee on the District of Columbia, if the committee desires to occupy the time.

RESPITES AND PARDONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the bill (H. R. 4429) to empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to grant respites and pardons in certain cases.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may grant pardons and respites for offenses against the late corporation of Washington, the ordinances of Georgetown and the levy court, the laws enacted by the legislative assembly, and the police and building regulations of the District.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I call for the reading of the report.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred House bill No. 4429, entitled a bill "To empower the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to grant respites and pardons in certain cases," has considered the same and reports it back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The letter of the Commissioners, hereto appended, and made part of this report, gives the general reasons for the passage of the bill.

WASHINGTON, January 20, 1892.

SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to transmit herewith draft of a bill to authorize the Commissioners to grant pardons and respites for offenses the punishment for which is commitment to the municipal workhouse in default of the payment of the fine. The object of this bill is to confer on the Commissioners the power possessed by the executives of the former municipal corporations which were in force in this District prior to the establishment of a single government for the District of Columbia. The law which abolished those corporations continued in force all valid laws and ordinances which those corporations had enacted, but did not transmit to the Commissioners the power to grant respites and pardons for offenses against those laws and ordinances. The lack of this power prevents the Commissioners from exercising executive clemency in many cases where it is obviously in the interest of public morals and justice to abate such sentences or diminish their severity.

Respectfully,

J. W. DOUGLASS, President.

Hon. J. J. HEMPHILL.

Chairman House Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DOCKERY. Will the gentleman from South Carolina allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Yes, sir.

Mr. DOCKERY. Where is the pardoning power now lodged that you seek to confer upon these Commissioners?

Mr. HEMPHILL. There is no pardoning power for these small offenses, and we simply desire to confer it upon the Commissioners of the District.

I move the passage of the bill.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. I was unable to distinctly hear the reading of the bill, owing to the confusion on the floor. I would like to know whether it provides that the Commissioners shall be unanimous, or that a majority of them may exercise the pardoning power?

Mr. HEMPHILL. It says "the Board of Commissioners," and I suppose it takes a majority to act.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. You are not certain about that?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Well, they are to act as a board, and I think it is safe to say, as a general proposition, that the majority can act.

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

On motion of Mr. HEMPHILL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

NATIONAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the bill (H. R. 4107) to change the corporate name of the National Safety Deposit Company of Washington.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the corporate name of the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, a body corporate now doing business in the District of Columbia, and incorporated under an act of Congress entitled "An act to incorporate the National Safe Deposit Company of Washington, in the District of Columbia," approved January 22, 1867, be, and the same is hereby, changed to, and shall hereafter be, "The National Safe Deposit, Savings, and Trust Company of the District of Columbia."

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, this simply proposes to authorize this company to change its name in conformity with the powers granted by the recent act of Congress.

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

On motion of Mr. HEMPHILL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

ECKINGTON AND SOLDIERS' HOME RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I call up the bill (H. R. 410) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to authorize said company to lay its tracks and to run its cars thereon through and along the following-named streets and avenues: Beginning at the intersection of Fifth and G streets northwest, east along G street to New Jersey avenue; thence southeasterly along New Jersey avenue to C street northwest; thence east along C street to North Capitol street, and thence south along North Capitol street to B street north, and also beginning at the intersection of G street and New Jersey avenue, east to Massachusetts avenue; thence southeasterly along Massachusetts avenue to North Capitol street, and thence north along North Capitol street to New York avenue, connecting with its main line and North Capitol street branch: *Provided*, That if electric wires or cables are used to propel its cars over any of the routes hereby authorized within the limits of the city of Washington the same shall be placed under ground. Wherever the foregoing route or routes may coincide with the duly authorized route or routes of any other duly incorporated street railway company in the District of Columbia, both companies shall use the same tracks upon such fair and equitable terms as may be agreed upon by said companies; and in the event said companies shall fail to agree upon equitable terms, either of said companies may apply by petition to the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which shall hear and determine summarily the matter in due form of law, and adjudge to the proper party the amount of compensation to be paid therefor. Said company shall charge not exceeding 5 cents fare for one continuous ride from any point on its line to the terminus of its main line or any of its branches.

SEC. 2. That said company is authorized to increase its capital stock \$300,000 for the purpose of enabling it to extend and equip its line as provided in this act.

SEC. 3. That unless said extensions are commenced within three months and the cars run thereon within one year from the passage of this act, the authority hereby granted shall be void: *Provided*, That said railroad shall be con-

structed on such grade and in such manner as shall be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 4. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

The SPEAKER. Has this bill been reported by a committee? Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state that this bill has been unanimously agreed upon by the committee, and that it was ordered to be favorably reported to the House. It was reported this morning, but the report has not been printed. The reason why it was not reported before was on account of the sickness of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD], who had the bill in charge.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL], who is in charge of the bill. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SEERLEY] will be recognized later.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Mr. Speaker, this bill is simply an amendment to a charter granted by the House of Representatives some years ago to what is known as the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railroad Company. Gentlemen at all acquainted with the city will remember that the road runs from the Treasury Department, opposite the Riggs House, on G street, down toward the Pension Building, and from there it turns to the left and goes out to what is known as the Soldiers' Home, and a little suburb which is called Eckington. This bill provides that when it gets down to this side of the Pension Office it shall run up to the Capitol, so that persons can go from the Capitol to the Treasury Department by the Pension Office and the Interior and Post-Office Departments by this route. It provides that it shall also extend its route so as to give a connection between the Capitol and the Government Printing Office.

Mr. TURNER. I will ask the gentleman how the road is to get onto the hill.

Mr. HEMPHILL. The gentleman from Georgia asks me how it gets onto Capitol Hill. It comes up on the other side of the Capitol, over here next to the Senate wing.

Mr. HEARD. Over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railway.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Over the tracks of the Metropolitan Railway Company, as I understand from the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD].

Mr. LONG. Is any appropriation called for?

Mr. HEMPHILL. No, sir; no appropriation is called for.

Mr. BUSHNELL. Was the bill reported this morning?

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state to the gentleman that the bill was agreed upon by the committee some time ago and put into the hands of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD].

Mr. HEARD. On last Friday.

Mr. HEMPHILL. On last Friday, as stated by the gentleman, with instructions to report it to the House, but it has not been reported until this morning on account of the sickness of the gentleman [Mr. HEARD].

Mr. BUSHNELL. Is it on the Calendar?

Mr. HEMPHILL. It is not on the Calendar of the House; no, sir.

Mr. BUSHNELL. What is the number of the bill?

Mr. HEARD. Four hundred and ten.

Mr. OATES. I would like to ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL] whether he thinks the maximum of 5-cent fares is not rather high?

Mr. HEARD. The original charter, of which this is amendment, requires them to sell six tickets for a quarter.

Mr. HEMPHILL. The same as all other roads?

Mr. OATES. I heard the expression in the bill, "not exceeding 5-cent fares."

Mr. KILGORE. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from South Carolina how much is the authorized increase of capital stock?

Mr. HEMPHILL. Three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. KILGORE. I would like to inquire if there is any objection to the running of this street railway along the streets named, on the part of property owners on the street or the city authorities?

Mr. HEMPHILL. The city authorities report in favor of the bill. Only one gentleman has objected to it, and he does not live on the streets where it passes, and he had an opportunity to appear before the committee and did not, but wrote a letter objecting to the extension. Then, there are some people in a place called Brookland, where this road runs, who object to the passage of the bill, because the company does not give them trains as often as they desire.

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman from South Carolina will allow me, I will state that that is on the original road and not on the extension, which is practically without opposition.

Mr. HEMPHILL. If no other gentleman requires information in regard to this matter, I move the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

Mr. SEERLEY. I, for one, ask more information than I have

thus far been able to secure. I do not see the reason why this report was made this morning and this House should be asked to grant rights without knowing anything about it; and therefore I am unwilling to grant those rights without further information and opportunity to consider the matter.

Mr. HEMPHILL. As I said before, there is a report; but the gentleman who had the bill in charge was not able to make the report by reason of sickness. The report is already printed. It is a very simple matter as to whether this railroad shall be permitted to come to the Capitol and go by the way of the Government Printing Office.

Mr. SEERLEY. Is there any reason why it can not go over until next week?

Mr. HEMPHILL. It is all the business that we have now ready for this day, which is set apart for the consideration of District business; and we have only one day in two weeks.

Mr. SEERLEY. I oppose granting any rights of this kind until this House has had opportunity to examine the bill and report.

Mr. HEARD. I will state to the gentleman from Iowa that on last Friday the Committee on the District of Columbia unanimously authorized me to report the bill. I prepared the report and had it typewritten by Friday evening. On Saturday morning I came here, although sick, feeling that as we had but little work on our Calendar for the District of Columbia, and as we only had a day every two weeks, I felt that being in a measure responsible for getting the bill ready by to-day I came Saturday morning to make the report; but by reason of the order under which the House adjourned on Friday it was impossible to make the report then, as the gentleman understands. Therefore, I made the report this morning, but in order to have the printed report here to-day I got the bill clerk to have it set up in type Saturday so that it would be ready to lay before members of the House this morning. The report is in print and will be here shortly. If the gentleman prefers to have the bill lie over for any reason I would ask the gentleman from South Carolina to let it take that course.

Mr. SEERLEY. I do not know that I object to the bill; but I want to know what it is.

Mr. HEARD. If it is desirable, I will say to the gentleman from Iowa and other members of the House who feel an interest in the matter, that this is simply an extension of the track of a railroad that is already in existence in the District of Columbia, to the Capitol and from the Capitol by the Government Printing Office on North Capitol Street. On G Street, on which this road now runs, there is a building being constructed which has been leased by the Government for a temporary city post-office, and it is to be used very soon and leased for a period of three or five years. There is no herdic or street-car line on that road except this, and on that account it would be an advantage to have it extended to the Capitol and by the Government Printing Office.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. What is the length of the proposed extension?

Mr. HEARD. The proposed extension is something over a mile.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. And you authorize them to issue \$300,000 of capital stock?

Mr. HEARD. I will explain to the gentleman, Mr. Speaker, if I can have the attention of the House for a moment why the increase of capital stock asked for is \$300,000. When this company was organized in this city it was the pioneer in electric railroads in the District. According to the estimates then made by Lieut. Griffin, formerly an army officer, and an expert in electrical matters, who was before our committee in the Fiftieth Congress, the probable cost of the road would be \$350,000. They found, however, by experience that the expense of building the road now constructed overwent that expense by more than \$160,000.

The equipment of the line, Mr. Speaker, so far as it has gone under the law, with the cost of the storage batteries cars of \$9,000 each, has proved that the capital stock originally authorized to be issued, was too small. Of the original stock authorized 80 per cent has been paid in, and the company has been obliged to go into debt \$170,000 to build and equip the road they have now. The \$300,000 increase of capital stock that is authorized under the bill, will enable them, by paying up all stock in full to pay for the equipment they now have, to fully construct and equip the new road, and to pay off the debt in full. That is the reason why they ask the authorization of the issue of an additional \$300,000 stock—to enable them to take up the bonds for about \$160,000 which they have issued for the completion and equipment of the present road.

I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEIL] that it is in the interest of every taxpayer of the District, for the reason that if the stock is issued it will represent the value of the road, and it will be taxed at its value and in this District, while the bonds outstanding may pay no tax here.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. I do not see that you have a single provision in this bill which compels this company to pay its debts.

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman desires to have incorporated in the bill a provision which will compel this company to apply the necessary part of this money to the taking up of their debts already incurred in building and equipping the road, I will consent to it.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. I think you had better let the bill go over.

Mr. HEARD. Well, Mr. Speaker, so far as I am concerned, I am willing that it should take that course. If the gentleman from South Carolina has the mind to do so, he may let the matter go over until the report is brought in, if he has other work to do.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that I have no other business to present to the House, and therefore I make this report—

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. The gentleman from Missouri had better let it go over.

Mr. HEARD. Put in the amendment that you desire.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. You had better let it go over.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I will state, Mr. Speaker, that this bill has been before the House for thirty days. This company has made the best improvements that have been made in the District by a street railroad company.

I think that can be stated without the slightest fear of contradiction. They have paid a large sum of money into the treasury of the District in taxes and private assessments. They have paid within the last few days one bill of over \$8,000, for paving the streets of this city. There can be no objection to the bill, and if the House want the road let them vote for it; or, if they do not, let them kill it.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I do not want to be understood as being opposed to the extension of this line, but what I am opposed to is the authorization of a capitalization away beyond the cost of building these roads. We have the Washington and Georgetown Railroad as a striking example. There has been about \$25 or \$30 per share paid in upon the total capitalization of that road, and its stock sells for 230, and at the last sale it sold for 285. There has not been a charter for a street railroad which has gone through Congress for years that has not allowed an almost unlimited watering of stock.

Mr. HEARD. The gentleman is clearly mistaken.

Mr. HEMPHILL. The gentleman states what is not so when he makes that statement. That is all there is to that.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. It can not be denied, Mr. Speaker, that what I have said about the Washington and Georgetown Railroad is absolutely true.

Mr. HEMPHILL. The Washington and Georgetown Railroad was chartered long before we came here.

Mr. HEARD. Mr. Speaker, I want to correct the gentleman from Massachusetts for his own sake, as well as in justice to the facts of this case. The Washington and Georgetown Railroad, of which he speaks, has a capitalization of, I believe, \$500,000 only, and the property is worth three or four millions. It was built by the issue of bonds, and those bonds are held and taxed in Boston, Baltimore, and New York, and elsewhere. If it had been paid for out of the stock issued, so that the stock represented the value of the property, that stock would be taxable here, just as we propose to make this property. Now, this Eckington company had in the first place an issue of \$350,000, which proved to be insufficient to build the road. It has 5½ miles of double track, or 11 miles of single track, and it is known to every gentleman who knows anything about the character of the road at all to be, perhaps, the best built road in the world to-day. Certainly it is the best road in the city, and the best equipped. The \$350,000 issue of stock, as appears by the books, was \$160,000 short of the amount required for the construction of the road, and the reason they ask for this additional issue is to take up that \$160,000 and to pay for the storage-battery cars now in use and hereafter to be used in further equipping the line.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. Why did you not put that in your bill?

Mr. HEARD. Because we supposed that the House would be willing to accept our statement as to the facts. I have no objection, however, to the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts, and if he will permit me I will draw that amendment so as to make this issue of stock applicable to taking up the indebtedness already incurred so far as necessary.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. That ought to be in the bill. It is the duty of the committee to bring in a proper bill.

Mr. HEARD. Well, I say I think that amendment is a proper one and I am willing to accept it.

Mr. SEERLEY. Will the gentleman from Missouri permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HEARD. Certainly.

Mr. SEERLEY. Supposing this company makes 30 or 40 per cent on its capital stock, is there anything in the bill which provides that the city or the District of Columbia shall get any benefit from it?

Mr. HEARD. Yes, sir. I will say to the gentleman that the original charter, of which this is amendatory, requires a full statement to be filed, showing who are the stockholders and the amount of money received, and how disposed of. I will say further, in justice to this company, that they have built a good road. The stockholders, ten or twelve of them, have put in the money to do the work to a great extent, and they borrowed the money necessary to complete the road. They have not one single salaried officer in the company, and yet the receipts just about meet the expenditures necessary to its operation.

Mr. SEERLEY. One other question. If this is an honest bill, as I take it to be, what is the objection to letting it go over for one week, so that members of this House may have an opportunity to examine into its features?

Mr. HEARD. If the gentleman is familiar with the rules of the House he knows that if the bill goes over now it goes over for at least two weeks. So far as I am concerned I have no objection whatever to letting it go over except that which arises from my desire to expedite the business of the House as much as possible. This bill was unanimously reported by our committee. I have never known a bill to which there has been less opposition manifested, either in the committee or elsewhere. It is a bill intended to effect an important public good; it has been reported without opposition, and I think the House ought to dispose of it promptly.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. In estimating the cost of construction of this road, which is a road built for the purpose of selling land rather than for the purpose of carrying passengers, the passenger business being only an incident—in estimating the cost of the construction of the road is the cost of the right of way put in?

Mr. HEARD. The right of way which they have had to pay for is certainly included.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. Why should it be? Because ultimately this is intended to be a public highway—

Mr. HEARD. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that, so far as this road has been constructed over the streets and avenues of the city, there has been no right of way paid for. There is one section of the road beyond Eckington—between there and the Soldiers' Home, where, as I am advised, these gentlemen have paid a considerable sum for the right of way—how much I am not advised; but they have paid for the right of way wherever the road went through private property not owned by themselves.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SEERLEY]?

Mr. SEERLEY. I move that the further consideration of this bill be postponed for two weeks.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. HEARD. I thought the gentleman's purpose was to ask me a question. I do not yield to him to make the motion he has indicated. If the bill is to be withdrawn from the consideration of the House I prefer that it be done by the committee.

Mr. SEERLEY. So do I; but if the committee will not do it, I want to make the motion myself.

Mr. HEARD. I wish to suggest to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. HEMPHILL], the chairman of the committee, as a matter of personal preference and perhaps in justice to all concerned, that the bill be laid over until the next District day. There is nothing in the bill which will not bear the closest scrutiny; and rather than have any contention about it—rather than have the committee placed in any embarrassing position—I would prefer myself that the bill go over.

Mr. HEMPHILL. Any action which the House may take on this question will not put me personally in an "embarrassing position." The bill has been reported by the committee unanimously; and the report in its favor from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia was also unanimous. Not a single protest has been entered against the measure by any person owning property along the route. The proposed improvement seems to me the best that has been made in this city with reference to street-car transportation within the six or eight years that I have been a member of Congress. The measure contemplates simply giving to members of this House and to the public an opportunity to reach the public buildings of the city, especially the Capitol and the Printing Office, by railway instead of being obliged in many cases to go by cab. The Metropolitan Railway, known as the F street road, gets now all the travel going from the Capitol to the part of the city which will be reached by this proposed line. Therefore it is not unreasonable that there should be some

opposition to this bill. So far as I am concerned, I am convinced that this is not only a desirable but an important improvement to the city.

The stock of this company has not been watered. It is not worth to-day upon the market what has been paid in by a considerable sum. Not a single officer of the road draws a cent of salary. So far as the officers are concerned, the road is run without expense, so as to enable the corporation to keep the business going.

Mr. SEERLEY. The gentleman says that these officers are drawing no salary. Are they running this road for the public benefit without any private benefit at all?

Mr. HEMPHILL. They expect of course to reap benefit eventually.

Mr. HEARD. Because they own the stock.

Mr. HEMPHILL. But the road thus far has not paid a cent in dividends; and the information of the committee is that it will not pay a dividend for at least five years. Of course if the company obtains additional facilities the property may improve more rapidly. That of course is understood; otherwise these men would not ask this extension of their line. The question is simply whether we shall grant this company the privilege of extending their road to the Capitol and the Printing Office. That is all there is in it. If the House chooses to grant it, well and good; if not, members must suffer the penalty of being obliged to patronize the F street line alone. That is the substance of the whole business.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. What length of line does this bill add to the existing line?

Mr. HEMPHILL. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD] can answer that question. He has been over the matter more carefully than I have. I will ask the gentleman from Missouri to state what length of line this bill will add?

Mr. HEARD. The present length of line is about 11 miles single track, or 5½ miles double track.

Mr. HEMPHILL. How much will be added by this bill?

Mr. HEARD. About a mile of double track. The entire road is now about 5½ miles, double track.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. I asked how much of an extension would be granted by this bill. I understand the gentleman to say about a mile.

Mr. HEARD. About a mile.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. How much do you propose to increase the capital stock?

Mr. HEARD. I made a statement on that point a few moments ago. The gentleman probably was not in his seat.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. I was in my seat, but I could not hear the friendly conversation which was carried on between gentlemen over there.

Mr. HEARD. I will say to the gentleman from New Jersey that the present application is for an increase of \$300,000, which will make the entire capitalization of this road (11 or 12 miles in length of single track) \$650,000. When this road was commenced it was an experiment so far as the building of an electric road was concerned. An estimate made by Lieut. Griffin, formerly of the Army, who has been connected with the District government, was furnished to the committee in the Fiftieth Congress as a basis of what amount we should allow originally for the capital stock.

His estimate was that it would take \$350,000, but completing the construction and equipment of the road proved to be much more expensive, and the books of the company will show that it has overgone the estimate by about \$160,000 or \$170,000. This issue of stock authorized by the present bill is designed to take up the \$160,000 or \$170,000 of indebtedness incurred in completing and equipping the road now built and to build and complete the equipment of the new line contemplated, and it will take all of the money here authorized for that purpose.

I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, he having objected that there was no provision in the bill requiring a portion of the money so raised to be applied to the liquidation of the outstanding indebtedness, that I have now prepared an amendment which will require the application of a portion of the money to the liquidation of the debt not incurred in the operation of the road, but incurred in its actual construction and equipment.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. A very proper amendment.

Mr. HEARD. I send it to the desk and ask that it be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

After the word "act," in line 4 of section 2, add:

"And to liquidate the present indebtedness incurred in completing and equipping the road already constructed."

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. And that no bonds shall be issued in place of the bonds so redeemed.

Mr. HEARD. No; the object is to take up the old bonds, to pay off the indebtedness.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the further con-

sideration of this bill and the amendment be postponed for two weeks.

Mr. HEARD. I suppose that motion is debatable. I wish to be heard for a moment upon it.

Mr. Speaker, I think that I have indicated to the House a disposition not to be captious or arbitrary with regard to considering fairly any objections which may be made to this bill. I have endeavored to meet every point which has been urged against it, and remove by amendment the objections which have been suggested in opposition. And since the only objection offered to the bill has been met, and will be entirely cured by the amendment I have offered, I hope the House will not agree to lay aside the consideration of the bill as proposed, but will complete it now.

It has been stated by the gentleman from South Carolina, chairman of the committee, that the only persons who objected to the road had a hearing before the District Commissioners. These objectors were, none of them, from persons living along the line of the road; and they objected not to the construction of this important connection or link, but objected to the number of trains run every day on a certain part of the road running far out into the country.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia heard the complaints and unanimously disapproved of them. Our committee did the same, and we also believed the complaints had no just foundation. And there is, I will say, less opposition to the passage of this bill than I have ever known to any bill so important to the public in this District. It is designed to give, as has been stated by the gentleman from South Carolina, an independent line and direct connection between the Capitol and the Treasury Department, and by the transfer arrangement now in operation with the Washington and Georgetown road to Georgetown and all intermediate points.

This has never before been had, and I will also state that on this line—on the main line—the building erected for the new city post-office is situated, and will be accessible directly from here by no other line. This also provides for a direct connection between the Capitol and Government Printing Office, a very important matter to those of us who have occasion to go down there, as well as to the general public.

Mr. Speaker, I believe I have never had occasion to offer a bill to the House which presented so little that was objectionable, and which promised more of public good and benefit as an equivalent for the franchise asked than the present one.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HEARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I understood the gentleman to say that some parties had objected—parties living along the line of the road. Where were they?

Mr. HEARD. I will state to the gentleman from Iowa that one of them was made by a gentleman living right here near the corner of New Jersey avenue and B street—one door from the avenue on B street. He objected to the extension of the road because it would make too much noise, although the projected line is a block away from him, and although he has voluntarily located himself within one block of the steam railroad down here at the Baltimore and Ohio depot.

Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey. And only one block away from this Hall. [Laughter.]

Mr. HEARD. He is only one block from the steam-railroad station of the Baltimore and Ohio road, where he located voluntarily, and yet he objects to this extension on account of its noise, which can be no possible annoyance to him.

Another objection comes from a little hamlet out in the country known as Brookland, a half mile or more from the end of the road. I will state that this little village has, as I am advised, some sixty houses. It is half a mile from the road, on the Metropolitan Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio road.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Beyond Eckington?

Mr. HEARD. Yes. I will state that before this Eckington and Soldiers' Home road was constructed they had access to this city only by the railroad trains on the Baltimore and Ohio road, a few trains a day stopping there, whereas they now have seventy-two trains on this road.

Mr. STOCKDALE. What is the objection they make?

Mr. HEARD. Because they do not run the trains every ten minutes while the schedule gives them a train every twelve minutes. [Laughter.] As I stated, they have now seventy-two trains a day, and before the construction of this road they had perhaps but two or three a day on the Metropolitan Branch.

One mile of the track before reaching this village passes through a region where there is not a single house. They are running a mile through the country to bring the conveniences of the road to these people. The fact is that these objectors have derived more benefit than any other people in the District of Columbia from the construction of the road, in proportion to

what they pay, and they are complaining now of the schedule run by the road, and not objecting to the extension asked here.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. This is a sort of back fire at the other end.

Mr. HEARD. Yes; an opposition from an unlooked-for quarter. And, although the road is run largely for their benefit, as the books of the road show, and the officers' statements demonstrate, that the receipts from this point actually do not pay for the axle grease used on the cars on that end of the line to give these people their seventy-two trains a day.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. I have drawn a little amendment, to modify the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. HEARD].

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman from Missouri yield?

Mr. HEARD. I do not wish to yield the floor. I will yield for an inquiry, but I do not desire to do so for anything further.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SEERLEY] desires to be recognized in his own right.

Mr. HEARD. I must decline to yield for the present.

Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts. Would the gentleman from Missouri object to this amendment, to add at the end of the second section the following:

And to redeem bonds issued to take care of present indebtedness incurred in building and equipping the road already constructed, and no additional bonds shall be issued by said company without special authority of Congress.

Mr. HEARD. I am perfectly willing to accept that. It carries out the intent of these people, and I will be glad to have it offered.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the motion now is to postpone, and the amendment is not in order at this time.

Mr. HEARD. As that amendment is a modification of the amendment which I offered, I would ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SEERLEY] to withhold his motion till the amendment can be perfected, so as to express the purpose desired.

Mr. SEERLEY. I waited for the gentleman to take this action, and he did not do it.

Mr. HEARD. Let the gentleman make his motion, then.

Mr. SEERLEY. Mr. Speaker, I do not rise at this time to say that I am opposed to this bill, but I do say that the only reason I can see why there is not something back of this bill is the high character of the gentleman who is presenting it here [Mr. HEMPHILL]. It seems to me, if this is an honest bill, there can be no objection to letting the members of this House have two weeks for its consideration, and that is all that has been asked by myself. I say it seems strange that this bill has to be railroaded through in an hour here this morning. Here is a bill that was not reported until this morning, and they ask us now to take it up and pass it, important as it is, without our knowing anything about it.

Mr. BUSHNELL. It is not on the Calendar.

Mr. SEERLEY. That is all I have to say. I do not say this bill is a vicious one, but I do say that the House ought to have time to consider it. I move the previous question on my motion.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I hope the gentleman will not try to cut off debate in this way.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa moves to postpone the further consideration of the bill for two weeks—

Mr. HEMPHILL. I trust the gentleman will not undertake to take snap judgment on the committee in this way.

The SPEAKER (continuing). And on that motion he demands the previous question.

The question being taken, it was decided in the negative.

So the previous question was refused.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I desire to say that the House is in full possession of every fact that we have.

Mr. HEARD. That is true.

Mr. HEMPHILL. If the House chooses to pass the bill, let us do it. If the House does not believe the bill ought to be passed, then let it be killed. That is all there is to it.

Mr. BUTLER. I am free to say that I do not know whether I favor this bill or not, but I would like time enough to investigate it. I can not understand at all why a bill that is reported this morning for the first time, the report upon which has not been printed and which has not come into our possession, a bill which is not even on the Calendar, should be called up in this way and that we should be compelled to vote upon it to-day without knowing whether we favor it or not. I shall not vote for any bill that I do not understand, and yet I think perhaps if I had time enough to examine it I might approve it, and I think we are asking none too much to have time in which to consider this bill quietly by ourselves. Therefore I favor the motion to postpone for two weeks.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SEERLEY] to postpone for two weeks.

The question being taken, the Speaker announced that the noes seemed to have it.

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

The yeas and nays were refused.

The motion was rejected.

Mr. HEARD. Now I ask—

The SPEAKER. The question is upon the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HEARD. As amended by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEIL].

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not informed that the gentleman from Massachusetts offered any amendment.

Mr. HEARD. I will ask permission to withdraw my amendment in order to allow the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. O'NEIL] to present another amendment, which has been sent to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

By Mr. O'NEIL of Massachusetts:

Add to section 2 the following:

"And to redeem bonds issued to take care of present indebtedness incurred in building and equipping the road already constructed, and no additional bonds shall be issued by said company without special authority of Congress."

The amendment was agreed to.

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

On motion of Mr. HEMPHILL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

Mr. HEMPHILL. I desire to say that the Committee on the District of Columbia has no further business to present to the House this morning.

ADDRESSES UPON EX-SPEAKERS RANDALL AND GROW.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I desire to submit a concurrent resolution and a report from the Committee on Printing.

The SPEAKER. A privileged report?

Mr. RICHARDSON. No, sir, I can not say that it is privileged.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The committee have considered the House resolution introduced by Mr. POWERS on January 21 "to print 5,000 copies of the proceedings of the House attending the presentation to the House by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania of the portraits of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Hon. Samuel J. Randall," and direct me to report, as a substitute therefor, a concurrent resolution, which is herewith submitted, and to recommend the passage of the same.

The printing provided for in said resolution will cost more than \$500, and therefore it can not be ordered by the House by a simple resolution. The committee recommend that such resolution lie on the table, and, as stated, that the substitute therefor do pass.

The estimated cost of printing 10,000 copies, as provided in the concurrent resolution, will be about \$2,900.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Now the concurrent resolution should be read, Mr. Speaker.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That there be printed 10,000 copies of the addresses delivered in the House of Representatives on January 21, 1892, upon the presentation of the portraits of Hon. Galusha A. Grow and Hon. Samuel J. Randall by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. That out of this number the Public Printer will deliver 50 copies to Mr. Grow, 50 copies to Mrs. Samuel J. Randall, 100 copies to the committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature touching said portraits, and the remainder to the House for the use of Members and Delegates.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I move the previous question on the adoption of the substitute.

The previous question was ordered, and under the operation thereof the substitute for the concurrent resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the original resolution will be ordered to lie on the table.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will proceed to call the committees regularly for one hour, upon which call each committee on being named shall have the right to call up for consideration any bill reported by it on a previous day on either the House or Union Calendar.

The morning hour commenced at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes.

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

When the Committee on Appropriations was called,

Mr. SAYERS said: Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the resolution which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and reported back.

The report of the committee was read, as follows:

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the resolution asking for information touching the management of the World's Fair and

expenditures therefor, having considered the same, report herewith and recommend the adoption of the accompanying substitute therefor:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
In the House of Representatives, January 5, 1892.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa submitted the following; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

Whereas Congress, by act approved April 25, 1890, provided for holding an International Exposition of the progress made in civilization, at the city of Chicago, in 1893, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and

Whereas the act designating Chicago as the site of said Exposition required the people of that city to provide a suitable site and \$10,000,000 to complete the appropriation for holding said Exposition; and

Whereas in response to the requirements of said act, the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided over \$10,000,000, a sum deemed adequate by Congress; and

Whereas fifty-nine nations have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said Exposition, and fifty States and Territories of the Federal Union have indicated their intention to participate, and have expressed their desire that said exhibition shall in all things be commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, and be worthy of the wealth and character of the United States; and

Whereas the Government has already appropriated the sum of \$1,088,000 and estimates are now before the Committee on Appropriations asking for further appropriations:

Therefore, in order that Congress may be fully advised as to the scope and plan adopted by those having jurisdiction and management of said Exposition, and also concerning the progress made, the amount of money expended, the manner of such expenditures, and the necessity therefor, together with such further information concerning the amount available for said work, and the sum that may become necessary to complete the same and prepare the Exposition for opening its gates to visitors,

Be it resolved, That an inquiry be, and is hereby, ordered to ascertain whether those obligated and undertaking to do so have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and the subsequent appropriations made for said Exposition; whether the money provided has been judiciously expended; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise; and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employe; from what States the several appointments have been made, and, generally, whether in the care and conduct of the Exposition proper management has been had; and that a full report of those in charge of the expenditure of money be made of all such expenditures; and that copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees be transmitted to Congress for its full information; and that the report based upon said inquiry may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution.

Attest:

JAMES KERR, Clerk.

SUBSTITUTE PROPOSED BY THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Resolution of inquiry concerning the management of the World's Fair and expenditures therefor.

Whereas Congress by act approved April 25, 1890, provided for holding an International Exposition of the progress made in civilization at the city of Chicago in 1893, to commemorate the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus; and

Whereas the act designating Chicago as the site of said Exposition required the people of that city to provide a suitable site and ten millions of dollars to complete the appropriation for holding said Exposition; and

Whereas in response to the requirements of said act the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided over ten millions of dollars, a sum deemed adequate by Congress; and

Whereas fifty-nine nations have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said exposition, and fifty States and Territories of the Federal Union have indicated their intention to participate and have expressed their desire that said exhibition shall in all things be commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, and be worthy of the wealth and character of the United States; and

Whereas the Government has absolutely appropriated the sum of \$1,088,000, and estimates are now before the Committee on Appropriations asking for further appropriations: therefore, in order that Congress may be fully advised as to the scope and plan adopted by those having jurisdiction and management of said Exposition, and also concerning the progress made, the amount of money expended, the manner of such expenditures, and the necessity therefor, together with such further information concerning the amount available for said work, and the sum that may become necessary to complete the same, and prepare the exposition for opening its gates to visitors:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations is hereby ordered to inquire and report to this House whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employe, from what States the several appointments have been made, and generally whether, in the care and conduct of said Exposition, proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee, based upon said inquiry, may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution; and that the expenses of the committee or of any subcommittee it may designate to prosecute these inquiries and examinations shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and the chairman of said committee or of such subcommittee, if one be designated, is authorized to draw for the same on the Clerk of the House in sums not to exceed \$500 at any one time.

Mr. DURBOROW. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up the substitute offered by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas has the floor.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask unanimous consent that this resolution and the substitute be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. To what substitute does the gentleman refer?

Mr. SAYERS. The substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the substitute for the original resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, if the House will give me its attention, I desire to explain in a very few words the nature of this resolution.

Under the original act, which provides for the holding of a World's Fair, the limit of appropriation for a Government exhibit was \$1,500,000. The appropriation for that purpose to date amounts to \$1,088,000; the balance still to be appropriated is \$412,000.

Now, Mr. Speaker, it will be borne in mind by the House, that this appropriation is simply for a Governmental exhibit, and nothing else. Since the organization of the Committee on Appropriations of the present House, in the hearings on the sundry civil appropriation bill, it has been discovered that a part of the appropriation of \$40,000, which was designated for the current expenses of the Life-Saving Service, has been or is sought to be diverted, under a ruling of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the building of a life-saving station, to be used in connection with the Government exhibit at the World's Fair.

Thus, you see, if that be permitted, instead of the appropriation being confined to \$1,500,000, a sum equal to at least \$25,000 will be taken from the annual current appropriation for the Life-Saving Service—a thing not contemplated by Congress when the World's Fair act was passed. It is not going too far to say that it is generally understood that the World's Fair Association will apply to this Congress either for a loan or for a direct appropriation amounting to near \$5,000,000, or for an investment in the stock of the association to that amount.

Mr. REILLY. Before the gentleman leaves the point of the Life-Saving Service, I desire to inquire whether he is aware and takes into consideration the fact that the original bill of April 25, 1890, authorizes the construction of a life-saving station at the Columbian Exposition?

Mr. SAYERS. I do not understand that the original act authorizes the use of moneys outside of the direct appropriation for the governmental exhibit. I do not believe that it was the intention of Congress when the act was passed to allow any expenditure of money except that which was specified in the act itself and for the purposes named in the act.

Returning to the point which I was going to make when interrupted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I will say that it is understood, from statements in the public press and from the conversation of gentlemen who have visited Washington in the interest of the Exposition, that an application will be made to Congress either for a loan of \$5,000,000 or thereabouts, or for a direct appropriation of that amount, or for the investment of such a sum in stock to be held by the Government.

When the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] introduced his resolution early in the present session it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and that committee came to the conclusion that, inasmuch as this proposition would probably be before Congress, it would be well for Congress to have full information touching the expenditures made by the Exposition, whether under that portion of the act which refers to governmental exhibits or otherwise.

Therefore the substitute which is reported by the committee provides for a thorough examination into all the expenditures of the Exposition, whether for the governmental exhibit or for other purposes. This is the proposition involved in this resolution. With this statement, Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], the author of the original resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has consumed ten minutes.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words first as to the purpose I had in introducing that resolution into this House. I refer to that point because, in the public prints and in other quarters, some effort has been made to make it appear that the resolution was unfriendly in spirit and purpose toward that great Exposition. From the commencement of the discussion of this great Centennial Exposition I have been an earnest and outspoken supporter of the enterprise, and have never swerved from my fidelity to its interests.

But I have heard many reports and rumors, and have read statements in the press which, if they were true, would have a tendency to prejudice the public mind in regard to it. My desire in introducing this resolution was to recite briefly the object of the Exposition and what had been accomplished in connection with it by that wonderful city of cities, Chicago; and further, to elicit such full and complete information as would enable Congress to

act intelligently in making any further appropriations that might be required.

In the original act there was a limit fixed of a million and a half. As stated by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] in charge of the resolution, \$1,088,000 was appropriated. That leaves now something over \$400,000 still to be appropriated under that limit. The Book of Estimates before the Committee on Appropriations contains items which we are asked to appropriate, and in the President's hands there are, I understand, further estimates under this \$400,000 balance, which are still to come before us.

Under the original act of April 25, 1890, there was appropriated: For admission of foreign goods, \$20,000; for Government building, \$100,000; for care and transportation of Government exhibits, etc., \$200,000. In the last sundry civil act, which was approved March 3, 1891, having passed at the second session of the last Congress, there was reported by the Committee on Appropriations and appropriated: For the completion of the Government building, \$300,000; for care, etc., of Government exhibits, \$350,000; for expenses of commission, \$95,500; for admission of foreign exhibits, \$20,000; for contingent expenses of the World's Congress Auxiliary, \$2,500.

Mr. Speaker, after the introduction of this resolution and its reference to the Committee on Appropriations, which was an eminently proper reference, for that committee has jurisdiction of the appropriations for this purpose; it exercised that jurisdiction in the last Congress and the matter is before that Committee in this Congress also. After the introduction of that resolution by me some one introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information on this subject. That is one good result of the introduction of the resolution proposed by me.

Mr. REILLY. If the gentleman will permit me I will say to him that that resolution to which he refers was offered by myself by authority of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Very good. I was not familiar with the details. I understood, before the resolution was introduced, that that committee were going to take some action on the subject, and they have done so, and no one has objected, certainly I have not. We have here, in consequence of that call, a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which has developed facts which I think it was important for the country to know. It specifies the expenditures of the money which has been appropriated, showing the payment of salaries running from \$15,000 per annum, the salary of the director-general, down to \$2,000 and \$2,500 for clerks and others. In the last Congress the tremendous appropriations made for salaries of officers of the United States Commission were, as I remember it, cut down about one-half, with the exception of the salary of the director-general, which still remains at \$15,000. This information in itself is, I think, valuable.

In my opinion, Mr. Speaker, the country will not sustain us in making appropriations for this great enterprise, either under the million and a half limit or otherwise, unless we act with wisdom and with patriotism in regard to it. Now, I want to call the attention of the House, while on this subject of salaries, to the salaries that are paid in this country in a few instances. The President of the United States gets \$50,000, and the next highest salary paid in this country is that of the director-general of the World's Fair, \$15,000. In other words, this director-general ranks next in salary to the President. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States gets only \$10,500; the justices of the Supreme Court, \$10,000; the Vice-President of the United States, \$8,000; the distinguished gentleman who presides over our deliberations, \$8,000; the Cabinet officers, \$8,000; the members of the Interstate Commission, \$7,500; circuit judges, \$6,000; the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the Director of the Geological Survey, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, each, \$6,000; the chief clerks of the War, State, and Navy Departments, \$2,750 each; and the Secretary of this World's Fair Commission, however, I see got \$10,000, and the president of the commission, \$12,000. This was cut in two after the storm of a year or more ago.

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

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Very gladly.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Will the gentleman be so kind as to state what our minister to the court of St. James gets?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I am discussing officers here in this country. I think our minister to the court of St. James gets \$17,000, though I do not speak by the card.

Mr. DOCKERY. Seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Every one knows that that compensation leaves the minister out of pocket, and that no foreign service on earth is so poorly paid as the foreign service of the United States Government. That opens up another field of discussion. I am limiting my remarks to salaried officers in this

country. But the poor salaries to our foreign service ought to admonish us of the spirit of this country.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Very gladly.

Mr. HOPKINS. When the gentleman refers to the salaries of Federal judges, does he understand that those are life positions, and that those judges, after serving ten years and reaching the age of 70 years, can retire and continue to draw their salaries without rendering any service—

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I understand that.

Mr. HOPKINS. And that the offices now under consideration are temporary in their character, taking men from their ordinary pursuits and breaking up their regular business—

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Yes, I know that.

Mr. HOPKINS. And that of necessity—

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. The gentleman must not make a speech in my time; he can take his own time. Every schoolboy knows what the gentleman is calling my attention to.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. If every schoolboy knows it, it would be wise for the gentleman to adopt some other illustration.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I think I have used a good illustration; but I gave several others, if the gentleman had listened to me.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois rose.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Now if Illinois will hear me patiently—

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. I know that the gentleman desires to be correct.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Certainly I wish to be.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. The gentleman has referred to the secretary of this commission as receiving a salary of \$10,000; in fact he draws only \$5,000.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I am aware that the salary was reduced to \$5,000 by the last Congress.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. These salaries were reduced by the board themselves, not by Congress at all.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. It was done in pursuance of the Candler investigation.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that the reduction was not made by Congress, but by the board.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. But it was after a committee had reported upon the matter, and the board were forced to do it. Public sentiment, like the waves of the ocean, drove them to the shore of reduction. But when appointed they took hold of that \$1,500,000 as though it had been a private fund intended for their own benefit. If you gentlemen want to have plain talk we will have it.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Now I do not understand that this is a question of "plain talk" or of ornamental talk, but a question of what is right.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. That is exactly what I am trying to get at.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I trust that the gentleman from Iowa, because he has been interrupted, will not allow his blood to course more rapidly in his veins, and reach a degree of excitement where he will do injustice to those affected by the resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. My blood never flowed more pleasantly than now; and my head is clear as to the meaning of this issue. The blood of the blond gentleman from Illinois is a little excited, I fear. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, I merely say that for one I do not propose to stand before the country to make such appropriations. Members of this House receive a salary of \$5,000; United States Senators receive the same amount. You go before your people every two years. This commission is to continue, if I remember correctly, until 1898. This director-general was glad to fight, at no light expense, hard to get a two-year seat in this House at \$5,000 salary. Has he so suddenly expanded in intellectual powers that no less than \$15,000 will satisfy him, when he does not even have to bear the current and legitimate expenses of an election? Many of us served beside him here in Congress. He was a good man and an able man; but I remember nothing for which he was conspicuous except for his dead silence on most public questions. If you can vindicate a \$15,000 salary for him, every gentleman on this floor is entitled to \$25,000 salary. [Laughter and applause.] That is what I think about it. But let us have no misunderstanding; let there be no confusion—

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, it seems to me that this discussion is uncalled for. I do not know a man on this floor who is opposed to this resolution, I do not believe there is one. The dragging in of these matters without a chance for any defense seems to me unnecessary and uncalled for.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Why, Mr. Speaker, there will be plenty of opportunity for any gentleman who may wish to be heard

in defense of this matter. I am giving my reasons for supporting this resolution. I will say to my friend from Illinois that there is a substitute pending here which seems to discredit the Committee on Appropriations as the proper committee to make the investigation. Now I say this, that on these immense expenditures we have a right to look these questions in the face and it is our duty to do so.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. We all agree to that.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. And I caution this House and the friends of the Exposition, of which I am one, that if you are going to get further aid from the American Congress you have got to begin and cut where cutting is needed.

Now, let us have one thing understood, Mr. Speaker, for fear that we may make a mistake in comprehending the scope of this discussion. There are two bodies dealing with this Exposition. We have the United States Commission, provided for by the act of Congress, and we have the local Chicago corporation, which, I think, is called the "World's Exposition of 1892." That, I believe, is its corporate name. The latter body, I think, deserves all the praise that any man can voice with human speech for what they have accomplished; and I want no sentence or sentiment of mine to reflect in any manner or for an instant on that great body of men, who have raised over \$10,000,000 for this enterprise, and, I understand, will raise, if necessary, from three to four millions of dollars more to make it a great success. They are deserving of all praise. That body of men and their work my resolution does not touch and does not seek to touch, unless they may voluntarily wish to give us information in regard to the Exposition. The aim, the scope, the sole purpose of the resolution is to go thoroughly into the investigation of such appropriations as have heretofore been made and are to be made by the Congress itself hereafter.

Now, then, Mr. Speaker, in regard to these two institutions or bodies we must keep in mind a clear distinction. We have a right to deal with the World's Commission; we have a right to pass upon the sufficiency of their salaries, or we can "turn off the fodder," so to speak. Understand, that under that law they (the Commission) had a right to fix the salaries of their officers, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, as I remember, and my aim and purpose is to get all the information we can possibly get in regard to these. The report from the Secretary of the Treasury, which is now in hand, states in itself that he is not able to go into all of these matters, that it will be too big a job.

Our friends who offer the substitute want this investigation to go into the hands of the Columbian Exposition Committee. Gentlemen, you have the five-million proposition coming before you. No one contests your prerogatives in investigating that or recommending the advisability of acceding to the request in the House. But we have the appropriations before us. These items belong to us; they are properly a part of the functions of our committee, and for one I feel that I should be quite as willing to have my friend, Brother HOLMAN of Indiana, run his "massive brain and eagle eye" over the items of expenditures of this Commission as I would be to have the chairman of the Columbian Exposition, my friend, Mr. DURBOROW, from Chicago. I think we would all feel just as well satisfied, and that one might do just as well as the other.

Now then, as my friend from Chicago, Col. TAYLOR thinks, as I understand him, nobody objects to an investigation. The great journals of Chicago have approved of it.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. We not only approve of it, but we invite it.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. They have indorsed the resolution, but you do not want any investigation by the Committee on Appropriations. You have a substitute here, and when I take my seat gentlemen will be on their feet to fight for that substitute, which proposes to take this away from the Committee on Appropriations and give it to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. And I will say to the gentleman from Iowa that there are members right on this floor now from Chicago who will vote for that resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Well, I always took you for a "thoroughbred," and the more I see of you the more I like you on that point. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. I do not say that I would vote for it myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Well, then, perhaps you had better let the other fellow talk who is going to vote for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois. There are plenty of Chicago people who would not object to it.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Now, Mr. Speaker, my thought is simply this: That the "World's Columbian Exposition" should look—

Mr. MCKENNA. Let me interrupt the gentleman a moment. Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. MCKENNA. In order to avoid any confusion—I do not think my friend from Iowa has expressed himself as clearly as usual. To avoid any confusion as to the demarcation or jurisdiction of these two commissions of which he is speaking, and which one he proposes to investigate, I hope he will inform us a little more explicitly. The gentleman has paid a very high tribute to the Chicago corporation. He does not touch or criticize that, but has referred to some salaries paid by them. I wish that my friend from Iowa would make clear exactly the point that he is seeking to accomplish in this investigation.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I thought I had made it clear.

Mr. MCKENNA. Not as clear as usual.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I am never as clear, nor can I hope to be as clear, as my friend from California in any statement. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCKENNA. I can not agree to that statement.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Because he is one of the clearest men on the floor, as well as one of the most gentlemanly of Representatives. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCKENNA. Thank you.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. My theory of this proposition is just this: That this Committee on Appropriations is the only committee having jurisdiction over the proceedings of the World's Fair Commission. That is my theory; and that we do not seek through this investigation to reach the operations of the local corporation at all. That is the purpose and scope of this resolution. If these gentlemen, as they have said to me, want to give us information on the whole matter, and I believe they will—I believe the local corporation will be glad to do so if we want them to—while I see no objection to it, yet that is not the scope and aim of this resolution.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Certainly.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. How are these salaries you speak of fixed? What power fixes them?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. They are fixed by the Commission, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act, as I remember. I referred to that a few moments ago.

Mr. COX of Tennessee. And the local corporation has nothing to do with that?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. The local corporation has nothing to do with that. That act does not so apply to them, but only to the other. But I wish to say—I have been switched off two or three times from my line of talk, but the switch was always an appropriate one—that I feel that this House, that the Congress, and the country will be better satisfied with all these investigations, if the Committee on the Columbian Exposition pursues its own proper investigations in the line of the proposed \$5,000,000 legislation, which will certainly go to that committee, and if the Committee on Appropriations, of which the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HOLMAN] is chairman, to which this other resolution of investigation was referred, as to the half million or less that we still have to appropriate, be permitted to conduct this investigation. That is my judgment upon it, and as my time is limited I will not occupy the attention of the House any longer at present.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Can not the gentleman give me a little time?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] is recognized.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. You will have an hour on the other side, if you are opposed to this resolution.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I intend to vote for your resolution.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I am glad to hear it.

Mr. SAYERS. I ask unanimous consent that this debate may be extended until 4 o'clock, at which time a vote be taken upon the resolution, the substitute, and all amendments that may be offered.

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker, I understood the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] to ask that this question be considered until 4 o'clock, and then that there be a vote.

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. MCCREARY. Upon the proposition submitted by the Committee on Appropriations, as well as the proposition submitted by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair so understands it.

Mr. REILLY. And all pending amendments.

Mr. MCCREARY. All amendments that may be pending at that time. I am in favor of that, but I want to have it understood that the substitute reported by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition shall also be considered.

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] yields the floor. The Chair will first submit the request for unanimous consent.

Mr. MCKENNA. How is the time to be divided?

Mr. MCCREARY. I think the time ought to be equally divided.

Mr. SAYERS. I will attend to that.

The SPEAKER. In the absence of any agreement the Chair proposed to recognize gentlemen in such a way as to divide the time equally. The Chair will be very glad if an arrangement can be made about it.

Mr. DOCKERY. I ask in that connection that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] be allowed to control the time on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations, and that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] be allowed to control the time on the other side.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that that would allow an hour and a half on a side.

Mr. MCCREARY. I want to state here—because it has not yet been stated—that this is not a fight between those who are in favor of \$5,000,000 as a donation or a loan to the World's Fair and those who are against it. The struggle here is between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Columbian Exposition as to the right of jurisdiction.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will submit the request for unanimous consent. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] asks unanimous consent that the consideration of this bill shall continue before the House till 4 o'clock, at which hour a vote be taken, and that the time, from the beginning of the debate, be equally divided; that the substitute offered by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition be considered as pending, and also any other amendments that may be submitted in order; the vote to be taken at 4 o'clock. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The gentleman from Texas is recognized.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] can go ahead.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] has consumed thirty-seven minutes of his time.

Mr. SAYERS. That is including the time used by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON].

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas yield the floor?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW], chairman of the Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition.

Mr. DURBOROW. I desire to take up and have read the substitute that was offered on Friday by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers a substitute for the resolution submitted by the Committee on Appropriations, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Congress, by an act approved April 25, 1890, provided "for celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international exhibition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea, in the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois;"

Whereas, according to the requirements of said act, the citizens of Chicago have furnished a site and provided about \$10,000,000 in aid of said international exhibition;

Whereas thirty-nine nations and twenty-four colonies have accepted the invitation of the Government of the United States to be present and participate in said exhibition, and their appropriations made or officially proposed, amount to \$4,004,505, and twenty-six States and two Territories have made appropriations for representation at the exhibition, amounting to \$2,695,000, and the Government of the United States has appropriated the sum of \$1,088,000 and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to cause a suitable building to be erected on the site selected for the World's Columbian Exposition, for the purpose of exhibiting from its Executive Departments, the Smithsonian Institution, the United States Fish Commission, and the National Museum such articles and materials as illustrate the function and administrative faculty of the Government in time of peace and its resources as a war power and which tend to demonstrate the nature of our institutions and their adaptations to the wants of the people; and

Whereas officers of the World's Columbian Exposition have been before the Committee on the Columbian Exposition asking for further appropriations: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is hereby ordered to ascertain and report whether the said act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, is being complied with, and whether subsequent appropriations made for said Exposition are being judiciously expended, and whether the officers and employes are being properly and reasonably paid, and what amount of money has been expended by the United States Government, and the manner and necessity of such expenditure, and what additional amount, if any, is necessary to be expended, and what further legislation, if any, is necessary, and all other facts that may conduce to the protection and benefit of the Government of the United States and the success of the Columbian Exposition; and in order to make such report the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and to present its report to the House of Representatives for consideration at any time.

The SPEAKER. Before the gentleman proceeds, the Chair was not clear as to the understanding arrived at concerning the

control of the time. If there be no objection the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] to control the time in favor of the view presented by the Committee on Appropriations, and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] to control the time to be used by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DURBOROW. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which was presented by the Committee on Appropriations was, as you have heard, offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] on the 5th of January, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. Unfortunately, I was not present in the House on that day. Had I been, I should have objected to its reference to that committee, and have endeavored to have the resolution referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, where, in my opinion, it properly belongs. I waited for a couple of weeks to see what action the Committee on Appropriations would take on the subject. It not appearing that they had taken any action, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY] presented a resolution of very similar purport (that which has just been read), which was referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. At their subsequent meeting this committee instructed me to report it to the House, and offer it as a substitute to the report of the Committee on Appropriations when that report should be brought in. This substitute, therefore, comes before the House in this way.

I want to say, Mr. Speaker, that I most heartily and fully agree with what the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] have said in regard to the necessity of an investigation. I believe that I am perhaps better posted on the affairs of the Columbian Exposition than any other member of this House; and I want to say that I am not prepared to-day to vote for any appropriation of money or any other assistance whatever until more information is given to this House than we at present have before us. I am heartily in favor of an investigation, and I want to see the investigation started as soon as possible.

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

Mr. DURBOROW. Yes, sir.

Mr. SAYERS. Suppose that an investigation should show that there has been no misuse of power or misappropriation of money by the World's Fair people, would you support an appropriation of \$5,000,000, either as a loan, as an investment, or as a gift to the World's Fair?

Mr. DURBOROW. Suppose it should be shown that there was no misappropriation of money?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. DURBOROW. Certainly I would. I am very much in favor of it.

Mr. MCKENNA. We can not hear what the gentleman has said.

Mr. DURBOROW. I do not care, I believe, to be interrupted in this manner.

Mr. SAYERS. I understand the gentleman to say that—

Mr. DURBOROW. I decline to yield.

The SPEAKER. The House will be in order.

Mr. DURBOROW. The question is before the House, therefore, in this manner. It is not a question of an investigation, but it is a question of the jurisdiction of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition; and that is the subject to which I desire to address myself. I am as clearly in favor of an investigation as the gentlemen who have just had the floor.

I wish to cite the precedent of the last Congress, or previous Congresses, on the matter. The subject of the Columbian Exposition was first brought before the Fiftieth Congress in the matter of having a number of petitions presented to Congress favoring the holding of this fair.

No action was taken, if I understand it correctly, until the Fifty-first Congress, when a very large number of petitions were presented and referred to certain committees, and a conflict of jurisdiction came up. But, to settle this conflict of jurisdiction, the House authorized the appointment of a Special Committee on the Quadro-Centennial. This committee was afterwards appointed and given jurisdiction in the following terms:

That all proposed legislation referring to the quadro-centennial shall be referred to the Select Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

This committee exercised that power, Mr. Speaker, by considering all legislation on that subject. It considered and reported the act of April 25, 1890, which is now the law. It reported that act to the House, and that act carried with it an appropriation of one million and a half, I believe. At any rate, the act was considered and reported by the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial. At the beginning of this Congress the Committee on Rules reported among its select committees a Committee on the Quadro-Centennial. The name of this committee was afterwards changed to the "Committee on the Columbian Exposition," for the reason

that the corporate authorities in charge of the Exposition had changed the name of their corporation, and it is now known as the "World's Columbian Exposition Corporation."

In the RECORD of January 6, the present session, the Committee on Rules reported a rule prescribing the jurisdiction of the regular committees, and proposing that the regular committees should be governed by Rule XI of the Rules of the Fiftieth Congress. Paragraph 3 of that rule, in relation to the Committee on Appropriations, provides that questions relating—

to appropriation of the revenue for the support of the Government as herein provided, viz: for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for the District of Columbia; for pensions, and for all deficiencies [shall be referred] to the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, Mr. Speaker, we maintain that legislation or appropriations relating to the World's Columbian Exposition do not come under any power which, by that rule, is delegated to the Committee on Appropriations. On the other hand, on the 6th of January last, the Committee on Rules reported a rule governing the jurisdiction of the select committees of this House in which it is provided that—

All proposed legislation concerning the Columbian Exposition shall be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

There are no limitations in that rule. Under it all legislation of whatever character relating to the World's Fair, whether it includes appropriations or no, is to be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. Now, Mr. Speaker, the Committee on the Columbian Exposition have not brought up this question because of any objection to the proposed investigation, because we are a unit as to the necessity of having an investigation. The entire subject should be investigated, and I am authorized by the officials of the World's Fair at Chicago to state that they desire an investigation of the most complete character, and will offer every facility in their power to the committee that shall be appointed by this House to make that investigation.

But the Committee on the Columbian Exposition believe and maintain that the jurisdiction conferred upon them in relation to this subject gives them the right and the power to attend to all legislation in relation to the Exposition, and, as a consequence of that belief they have presented this substitute to the House for adoption. I will ask the Chair how much time I have consumed?

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman has consumed seventeen minutes.

Mr. DURBOROW. I now yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY].

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker, before I commence I would like to have a further agreement about time. There was one hour consumed before we agreed upon two hours' debate, and I take it that we shall be allowed our part of the time, taking into consideration what was consumed by members of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, I understood that the time from the beginning of the morning hour until 4 o'clock was to be equally divided.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Speaker of the House stated that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] had consumed thirty-seven minutes, and that that time would be charged up in the total time allowed for debate.

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker, I have been in favor of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America ever since that subject was presented to Congress. I believe that an international exposition or world's fair, participated in by all the nations of the earth, is the best way to emphasize and commemorate the greatest event of the kind that ever occurred in this world, and I stood here upon this floor less than two years ago and advocated the World's Fair, and advocated its being located at Chicago.

Preparations are being made to-day in the city of Chicago for a grand pageant of civilization, a splendid picture of progress and prosperity, a great display of the arts, industries, products, minerals, and manufactures of all nations, and, so far as I know, everything at the great city is moving along in a way which shows that the people of Chicago appreciate the responsibility that rests upon them and the great occasion that is soon to come. I say this much in order that my position may be understood; and I desire to say further that the history of the world does not present another such instance as that we now have in Chicago, where a city furnishes a site for a world's fair and raises \$10,000,000 to pay the expense of the fair.

The first international exposition was held in London in 1851. The cost of this exposition was less than \$1,000,000.

The next international exposition was held in New York in 1853, and the cost of the buildings, added to other expenditures, amounted to \$640,000.

In 1855 the Emperor Napoleon declared the Universal Exposition opened at Paris.

The total cost of the exposition was \$2,257,000, or, including the cost of the Palais d'Industrie, which was met by the French Government, \$5,000,000.

The next great international exposition was held in London in 1862. The cost of buildings and of the entire exhibition, including all expenses, was \$2,300,000.

The Paris Exposition of 1867 ranks among the most magnificent and successful expositions ever attempted. The receipts were \$2,103,675, but the expenses were kept secret by the Government.

The Vienna International Exposition of 1873 was one of the grandest expositions ever held. It cost about \$6,000,000.

The Centennial Exhibition, at Philadelphia, was the greatest ever held up to 1876. The total amount collected was \$3,813,726, but it is said the cost of the Exposition was a little more than this amount.

Thus it appears that the citizens of Chicago have raised nearly double the amount heretofore expended in paying expenses of other international expositions.

The real question now under consideration is, whether we will adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations, or whether you will adopt the resolution reported by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. I have great respect for the Committee on Appropriations of this House, and I desire to call the attention of members to the vast responsibilities that are resting upon that committee. At an early day in this session, when the House of Representatives had not adopted rules for its government, my friend from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] introduced a resolution authorizing an investigation of the World's Fair.

We are informed by those connected with the World's Fair that they do not shrink from an investigation. I have never heard anything against those men, except I believe those who have charge of that World's Fair are now trying to make it the greatest, the grandest, the most magnificent exposition ever held in the world. They do not object to an investigation. The distinguished gentleman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa] introduced his resolution directing an investigation to be made, and had it referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. MCCREARY. Certainly.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. My original resolution did not provide what committee should do the work.

Mr. MCCREARY. But you referred your resolution to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. It was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Appropriations, and the substitute reported names the Committee on Appropriations and gives it greater power than I proposed in my original resolution.

Mr. MCCREARY. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, offered that resolution, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Now, the Committee on Appropriations reports a resolution authorizing the Committee on Appropriations to make the investigation.

Mr. Speaker, I have great respect for that committee. Beginning with the chairman, Judge HOLMAN, and going through its membership, it is composed of many of the best members in this Congress. But I do not desire to overburden that committee. The Committee on Appropriations has already six great appropriation bills to consider and prepare. Recently our code of rules in this House added to the responsibilities of that committee by giving them the power to report general legislation on their appropriation bills and to reduce salaries. In addition to what I have stated, the distinguished chairman of that committee brought in resolutions, which were adopted defining the position of the majority of this House on economy, retrenchment, and reform.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa (to Mr. MCCREARY). Did you not vote for them?

Mr. MCCREARY. I did; and I wish you had voted for them.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I did vote for a part of them.

Mr. MCCREARY. The proposition was not in accordance with the way your party acted in the last Congress, and therefore you voted against it.

Mr. MCKENNA. I hope the gentleman will not be partisan!

Mr. MCCREARY. I was speaking of the responsibilities of the members of the Committee on Appropriations when I was interrupted. They have the six appropriation bills. They have been intrusted with authority to place new legislation on the appropriation bills. The chairman of the committee has reported resolutions, which were adopted, defining the position of the majority in this House on the subject of economy, retrenchment, and reform. Now they are not satisfied with their power, but

must have more. They seek to be authorized to investigate the World's Fair.

Mr. Speaker, there are three committees of this House that have as much right to make this investigation as the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, because that committee is specially authorized to consider matters relating to buildings erected by the Government, and nearly a half million of dollars have been expended in erecting a building for Government exhibits at the World's Fair. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, because thirty-nine of the great nations of the world have made arrangements to be represented there, and have already expended millions of dollars in erecting buildings. And last, but not least, there is a select committee appointed by the Speaker of this House to look into matters connected with the World's Fair—the committee known as the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. This resolution, providing for an investigation, should have been referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition because that Committee, under the rules, is specially charged with matters connected with the Columbian Exposition.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] has very kindly said that after a while when the officers of the World's Fair ask a donation or a loan the bill will be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. I expect the Committee on Appropriations will desire control of that bill also.

I do not wish to be misunderstood in this connection when I am talking about donations for the benefit of the World's Fair. Congress has already appropriated a little over \$1,000,000 to pay the expenses connected with the Government exhibits and for the erection of a public building at Chicago. I am in favor, Mr. Speaker, of holding the distinguished representatives from Illinois to the position they took in this House when they were asking us to locate the World's Fair at Chicago. I remember when my distinguished friend from Illinois [Mr. SPRINGER] said:

Give us the World's Fair at Chicago. We will ask nothing from Congress except what will be required for the building and the Government exhibits. I suppose five or six hundred thousand dollars will be enough to provide for the Government exhibits.

The distinguished representative at that time on the Republican side, Mr. Mason, said practically the same thing. I desire to hold these gentlemen to that position. I said on this floor myself, in advocating Chicago as the proper location for the World's Fair, that I was willing to vote a sufficient amount of money for Government exhibits and for the erection of proper buildings by the United States in which to display these exhibits, but that I was unwilling to give another dollar. I have not changed my mind on this question. The people of Chicago and of Illinois have embarked in a great enterprise—one of the grandest the world has ever seen. I am not in favor of interrupting them in their great work. Let them go on with it. They have raised \$10,000,000—nearly twice as much as was ever expended on any other world's fair; and I see no reason why that amount together with what the Government has given for the purpose of erecting buildings and for securing a proper display of Government exhibits will not be sufficient.

I come now to the resolution offered by the Committee on Appropriations and the substitute submitted by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. I do not believe that the resolution as framed by the Committee on Appropriations is framed in the proper way, and I call attention to its language. The Committee on Appropriations very properly propose to direct a subcommittee to be appointed by its chairman to inquire and to report to this House.

To inquire and report to this House whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890.

That is very good.

And whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise; and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employé, from what State the several appointments have been made, etc.

Then, Mr. Speaker, they authorize the chairman of the subcommittee to draw \$500 at any time when it seems to be proper for him to do so for the purpose of carrying on the inquiry. That is substantially what the Committee on Appropriations recommend in their resolution. I do not believe that that resolution is as full as it should be. The substitute authorized by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition and offered by the chairman, Mr. DURBOROW, provides:

That the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is hereby ordered to ascertain and report whether the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, is being complied with, and whether subsequent appropriations made for said Exposition are being judiciously expended, and whether the officers and employes are being properly and reasonably paid, and what amount of money has been expended by the United States Government.

No man knows to-day exactly what amount has been expended

under the act of April 25, 1890. It also provides for ascertaining—

the manner and necessity of such expenditure and what additional amount, if any, is necessary, and all other facts that may conduce to the protection and benefit of the Government of the United States and the success of the Columbian Exposition.

I believe that that select committee should inquire what further legislation is necessary if any. I believe that that committee should inquire how the money has been expended that has been expended up to this time out of the Treasury of the United States, and I believe the committee should ascertain and report what amount if any is necessary to have our Government exhibits properly displayed, but nothing further.

At the last session of Congress the Committee on the World's Fair appointed a subcommittee which investigated matters connected with the World's Fair, and made a report to this House, and I believe the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, which has the same jurisdiction, should make the investigation at this session.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman has three minutes remaining.

Mr. SAYERS. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. OUTHWAITE].

Mr. OUTHWAITE. Mr. Speaker, I do not belong to either of the contending committees, but I wish to express briefly my views as to which of the two should, in my judgment, make the proposed investigation.

The question of jurisdiction is raised in these resolutions, and the consideration of them, as to which of the two committees shall have authority to report any appropriations that Congress may choose to make for this exposition. To my mind it is not at all clear that the Committee on the Columbian Exposition should have any such power and authority under the rules giving them jurisdiction upon such subjects on which they may report under the rules.

The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY], who has just closed, has called the attention of the House to the fact that some of the members on this floor representing the great city of Chicago at the time this subject was under consideration in the Fifty-first Congress, expressed themselves as not intending to ask for any subsequent appropriation from the United States Treasury. Such an expression was general; it was so understood by this House; it was accepted by all of those who favored the location at Chicago, of which number I was one.

During the discussion of that question in the House a member from the city of Chicago then, Mr. Lawler, said:

We will accept this bill, and live up to it—

when the question was asked whether they would come back for another appropriation in the future. Mr. Mason, another representative from the city of Chicago, said:

All we ask is that this House will give us the bill which the committee has reported. We will comply with the terms on the part of Congress, and endeavor to make it a success.

But now the proposition is urged that further appropriations should be granted. These two resolutions have come in for our consideration because of the pendency of that proposition.

Both sides, both committees, agree that an investigation should be had. The scope of the resolutions authorizing the investigation should be considered, and that will enable us, perhaps, to determine which of the two committees desires to make the more thorough and searching investigation, and which of these two will push the investigation further and deeper. The resolution of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition has but three propositions that they propose to investigate:

Whether the said act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, is being complied with.

Second—

Whether the subsequent appropriations made for said exposition are being judiciously expended, and whether the officers and employes are being properly and reasonably paid; what amount of money has been expended by the United States Government, and the manner of such expenditure; and

Third—

What further legislation, if any, is necessary; and all other facts that may conduce to the protection and benefit of the Government of the United States and the success of the Columbian Exposition.

While the resolution coming from the Committee on Appropriations goes further and deeper. First, they are to investigate—

Whether those delegated and undertaking and now engaged to do so have justly and properly complied with the requirements of said law of Congress; second, whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; third, whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws—

Not are properly paid as stated in the other resolution, but—whether their number is excessive, whether their compensation is reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employé and from what State the several appointments have been made.

Fourth—

Going beyond anything in the former resolution, and of more importance and wider scope—

Generally, whether in the care and conduct of said Exposition proper management has been had, and that they obtain a full report of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee based upon said inquiry may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible.

One word more, and that is this, that this resolution reported from the Committee on Appropriations is certainly the better resolution, and that committee the better one to make the investigation.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SAYERS. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT].

Mr. HERBERT. Mr. Speaker, the question at issue here is, which of two committees has proper jurisdiction over the subject-matter of this inquiry. It seems to me that this is the only point, and that it lies within a very narrow compass. In the last Congress a special committee was appointed to which was referred legislation looking to a world's fair or quadro-centennial exposition. Of that matter, when in that shape, the Appropriations Committee would have had no jurisdiction. It was deemed necessary and proper to form a new committee, which could consider that new subject-matter. That committee was formed, it performed its duty, made its report, and the Government entered upon the new enterprise, established rightfully, under the rules of this House, after a report had been made by this new committee. So a law was passed which authorized the Government to expend under a special act, approved April 25, 1890, the sum of \$20,000 for the admission of foreign goods, \$100,000 for a Government building, and \$200,000 for the care and transportation of Government exhibits to be carried to this Exposition.

If there was anything at all irregular in that, it was that the Commission itself, which established this new enterprise, also appropriated money to begin it; but this is not uncommon.

Now that act was passed at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress. The law having been passed and expenditures authorized, then came the question, at the second session of that Congress, when it was proposed to continue those appropriations, what committee should have jurisdiction. That question was referred naturally and properly to the Committee on Appropriations, and at the second session of that Congress that committee, in the sundry civil bill, reported and Congress passed appropriations amounting to \$670,000 to carry on this work.

All this was in accordance with the rules of this House, which in this respect were precisely the same in the last Congress as in this. I was very much astonished that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY], with all his experience here, should have said that the Committee on Public Buildings would have a better right to jurisdiction here than the Committee on Appropriations. Does not that gentleman know that the usual practice is for a public building to be authorized upon a report made from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and that after the building is authorized its construction becomes a lawful enterprise, upon which the Government has entered, and that after this the Appropriations Committee always continue the appropriation?

Mr. MCCREARY. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. HERBERT. Just for a question, nothing more.

Mr. MCCREARY. I agree with you in what you state. I have been in Congress for some time; this is my fourth term, and I have never known the Committee on Appropriations before to become an investigation committee. I said the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, or on Foreign Affairs, or on the Columbian Exposition, had as much right to make this investigation as the Committee on Appropriations had, and I still say so.

Mr. HERBERT. I will answer the gentleman before I get through. He admits that what I said was true, that according to rule, a public enterprise having been established by law, the jurisdiction is in the Committee on Appropriations to report all appropriations toward the completion of that enterprise.

And now, let me say right here that the rules under which these two laws were passed by the last Congress were precisely the same as now, identical with the rules read by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] that now exist.

But the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY] rose to make a still more startling statement than he made before, when he said a moment ago that he had never known the Committee on Appropriations to be an investigating committee.

Why, sir, the precise object of this resolution is that this House shall have furnished to it, through some appropriate committee, information as to how the appropriations made heretofore are

being expended, in order that we may properly judge as to what appropriations shall be made in the future.

Mr. MCCREARY. Only one moment.

Mr. HERBERT. I beg the gentleman's pardon. I want to answer this question before he asks me another.

Mr. MCCREARY. Very well.

Mr. HERBERT. Now, then, he never knew that the Appropriations Committee could rightfully be an investigating committee! Why, Mr. Speaker, when I left the room of the Committee on Naval Affairs this morning I dropped right there an investigation of the expenditure of money appropriated in the last Congress. Other committees having charge of appropriations call before them, as our committee did this morning, officials who have to do with the expenditure of the Government moneys. The committee questions the official to know why and how moneys are expended so that it can get information necessary to enable it to appropriate or withhold appropriations in the future. And I wish to know if the gentleman, when at the head of the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the Fiftieth Congress, in considering appropriations to carry on that Department of the Government, did not himself make investigations precisely of that character?

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. HERBERT. I do not require an answer at this time.

Mr. MCCREARY. I want to answer. I insist on replying. I have the right to reply.

Mr. HERBERT. You can not take my time for that purpose.

Mr. MCCREARY. I have got no time. I want to answer that question.

Mr. HERBERT. I do not yield to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Alabama declines to yield.

Mr. HERBERT. Mr. Speaker, that is precisely the business of every committee of this House that appropriates money—to inquire how the money which has been appropriated in the past has been expended, especially when Congress is about to be called upon for new appropriations in the same direction. Bills have already been introduced in this Congress to appropriate large sums of money for the purpose of carrying on this Exposition; and I say that, beyond all doubt, the Committee on Appropriations alone has jurisdiction under the rules of this House to investigate questions like this.

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

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Alabama asked me a question, and would not yield for a reply.

The SPEAKER. Does any gentleman yield time to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY]?

Mr. MCCREARY. I rise in my own time. I have three minutes remaining.

Mr. DURBOROW. I yielded twenty minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky, of which he used seventeen minutes, and reserved three minutes.

Mr. MCCREARY. I am speaking now in my own time, and I hope the Speaker will not count until I commence. [Laughter.]

My friend from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT], who has been here longer than I have, but who does not seem to be very well posted on the work of the Committee on Appropriations, asks me if the Committee on Foreign Affairs did not sometimes look into appropriations; and he said that the Committee on Naval Affairs, of which he is chairman, this morning looked into appropriations. There are certain kinds of appropriations that his Committee on Naval Affairs and that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have a right to look into without any resolution on the subject. The members of the Committee on Appropriations knew they had no right or no authority to investigate the expenditures of money by the officers of the World's Fair until they were authorized so to do by the House of Representatives, and therefore the resolution was reported.

Mr. HERBERT arose.

Mr. MCCREARY. I will not let the gentleman from Alabama interrupt me, as he refused to let me interrupt him. [Laughter.]

Mr. HERBERT. They have just as much right as they ever had. They have got this power. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCCREARY. No, no; I will not allow the gentleman to interrupt me.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Kentucky declines to yield, and the House will be in order.

Mr. MCCREARY. I desire to call the attention of my polite friend from Alabama to the jurisdiction given to the Committee on Appropriations by Rule XI. Rule XI, adopted by the action of the House, provides:

Subjects relating to appropriations of revenue for the support of the Government, as herein provided.

And then gives the names of the six appropriation bills of which the Appropriations Committee have jurisdiction. That is

what the rule says about that committee. It does not give the committee power to investigate, but it gives the committee authority to report bills, to appropriate money for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, for the sundry civil expenses, for fortifications and coast defense, for the District of Columbia, for pensions, and for all deficiencies. But it does not say that the committee shall have power to investigate the World's Fair. The rule authorizing the appointment of a Committee on the Columbian Exposition gives that committee jurisdiction of all matters relating to the Columbian Exposition. I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman has consumed his time.

Mr. DURBUROW. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. I do not expect to occupy ten minutes. I heartily agree with everything that has been said by my colleague [Mr. HENDERSON] upon the necessity for an investigation of the World's Fair management. Whatever may have been the original necessity for such an inquiry, now that the question has been asked, it is certain that it should be answered without delay and without reservation, and I am gratified to know that the officials of the World's Fair agree heartily with the spirit which suggests a complete and thorough investigation of all that they have done. The only question here is, whether the investigation shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations or to the committee appropriately charged with that business under the rules of this House.

Now, to those of us who are familiar with the cheerful appetite with which the Committee on Appropriations has learned to eat up the business of this House, the reference of this resolution, by inadvertence, to that committee is not amazing, but to those of an inquiring disposition, those who look at the reason and the motive of things, the assignment of this resolution to a group of gentlemen whose business lies in a wholly different sphere, raises some very interesting, though possibly quite vain, questions. [Laughter.] The committee upon the World's Fair in the last Congress was an appropriation committee. It reported the law creating the national relation of the World's Fair enterprise, and I would like to know upon what theory or practice in this House a resolution relating to the management of the World's Fair has been referred to a committee the field of whose jurisdiction and operations is entirely different?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Will my colleague allow me an observation?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Certainly.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. In that very same Congress our committee reported appropriations for the World's Fair, as my colleague would have heard me state this morning if he had been listening. Furthermore, it was not by inadvertence that this resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. It was referred by the Speaker regularly, not by the House.

Mr. DOLLIVER. In the absence of the chairman of the World's Fair Committee, however. If this were a question of appropriations under the rules of this House, we could debate that, but it does not rise even to the dignity of a question of appropriations. It is a question whether an humble committee of this House shall have its jurisdiction taken away from it by a group of gentlemen whose occupations are already so vast and arduous as to have tired almost everybody in the House. [Laughter.] Now the Scriptures contemplate that we shall bear one another's burdens in this world, but I have never heard that precept interpreted to mean that we should steal one another's burdens. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. That is what you boys are trying to do.

Mr. DOLLIVER. Not at all. We simply want to keep our own.

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR. If the gentleman will permit me, I will suggest another passage of Scripture which may be applicable.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. DOLLIVER. Not for Scripture. [Laughter.]

Mr. EZRA B. TAYLOR. I remind the gentleman that the Scripture also says:

For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath.

Mr. DOLLIVER. That precept of cold, worldly philosophy we seek to overrule. [Laughter.]

Now, Mr. Speaker, unless it is the purpose of this House to abolish the jurisdiction of the Committee on the World's Fair, I think the contention made by the chairman of that committee ought to be supported here. To be candid with the House, and especially with the humbler membership of the House that

has very little connection with the business of this body, I say plainly that we on the Committee on the World's Fair do not wish to be left in the crypt of this Capitol with nothing to do but gaze at the portrait of Christopher Columbus which our chairman has hung upon the wall of the dungeon where we dwell. [Laughter.] Already we have to employ a guide to find our committee room, and we do not desire the House, by supporting the contention of the Committee on Appropriations, to leave us in a position where we shall have to employ a detective to find out our business. [Laughter and applause.] I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Mr. Speaker, this is a question of jurisdiction between two committees of this House, and in the absence of any clear and explicit rules defining to which committee this particular business should go, I want to direct the minds of members to one fact which will settle the question. Upon what basis were these two committees organized and for what purposes? The one, the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, was organized with special reference to friendship for the World's Fair at Chicago; upon that and upon no other ground.

Mr. MCCREARY. Did the gentleman hear what I said a moment ago, that while I am a friend to the World's Fair, I will not vote for a donation of \$5,000,000?

Mr. LIVINGSTON. Yes, sir. It is understood, Mr. Speaker, as I have already said, that the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is friendly to the Exposition and to its expenditures, while the other committee, the Committee on Appropriations, was organized with a special view to looking critically into the expenditures of the public money. We see the case illustrated every day in court, where a murder trial is coming on and where the attorneys, on the one hand, try to catch a jury that will be favorable to their client, while the prosecuting attorney, on the other side, makes every effort to get a jury that will condemn the culprit at the bar. In this case the practical question is simply this: The report that will come from the committee—will it be favorable to an extravagant expenditure of the people's money or not?

That is the issue in this House to-day, and I want to say to gentlemen here that if the adoption of the Holman resolutions meant anything at the time, if those resolutions are to continue to mean anything, and if we are not here to deceive our constituents about our purpose with regard to expenditures of the public money, then the House had better leave this matter in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations with HOLMAN at its head, for there is no question better settled than that that committee will take care of the public funds this session of Congress.

Now, Mr. Speaker, the only question is whether or not this Commission has expended properly the public money which has been appropriated. They are now asking for a continued appropriation. The Committee on Appropriations must consider this part of the proposition; and I am very glad to know that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] has at last concluded that the Scripture rule is a good one—that we ought to bear one another's burdens. But I want to say to the gentleman and to other members of the House who take the other view of this question, that the Committee on Appropriations has not asked any one yet to bear its burdens. It may be that before the end of the session we shall ask the House in its clemency to divide our business with other committees; but up to this date we have regarded ourselves as perfectly competent, as we are willing, to transact the business which this House has put upon our shoulders.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore* (Mr. RICHARDSON). To whom does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] now yield?

Mr. SAYERS. Let us hear from the other side.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. To whom does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] yield?

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HOOKER].

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I have not had the pleasure of hearing all the addresses that have been made on this subject; but it has been my good fortune to hear a considerable portion of the speech of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] and the speech of the gentleman who last addressed the House. This question, as I understand, is simply as to the committee to which this resolution of investigation ought to be referred. Now, by your rules (a good many of which I did not entirely approve and do not now approve, though I shall have to act under and live up to them)—according to your rules as adopted, all matters referring to the Columbian Exposition must be referred to the committee having that matter in charge.

It is insisted, however, that this proposition ought to go to the Committee on Appropriations; and one of the arguments urged is that the Committee on the Columbian Exposition may be regarded as favorable to the project. Are we to understand by this that the Committee on Appropriations is opposed to it? Why, sir, it is a settled fact that we are to have that Exposition. We have adopted legislation in relation to it. The location was not

fixed exactly where I wanted it. There was a great contest between the city of New York and the city of Chicago as competitors for the site of this World's Fair. I preferred that it should be held at the national capital.

This Congress having determined that question, and determined it in favor of the city of Chicago, and there having been created in the last Congress a committee to take this special matter into consideration, why should a proposition of this kind be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, more particularly as the resolution does not affect, according to my understanding, the question of appropriation. I am advocating the reference to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition without regard to the question of what amount of money should be voted, or whether any should be voted.

This is a simple question of investigation. You have a committee upon this special subject. Why should the Committee on Appropriations undertake to claim that it is better qualified to discharge the duty here called for than the special committee already created by the House? I am not aware of any reason for such a position. The Committee on Appropriations has its function, which is to report appropriations to be paid out of the public Treasury. The committee by whom this investigation is to be made will be called upon to discharge a special function—to determine what has been done with the money already appropriated, and how many employes have been put into office by the Commission. Peculiarly, therefore, should this question go to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, because it is a matter in reference to past transactions, not in regard to future appropriations.

I very well remember the occasion when we had presented to us the question of "robbing" (for that was the expression sometimes used) the Committee on Appropriations of its great and overgrown powers. That proposition was resisted by every gentleman connected with the Appropriations Committee, and it was insisted that the Committee on Appropriations should hold on to all the power that it had before exercised. The House, however, determined to make the division. The reform was first adopted with reference to the Committee on Agriculture, the House believing that the gentleman at the head of that committee and the members associated with him were better qualified to dispose of questions pertaining to that particular Department of the Government than was the Appropriations Committee. So, afterward, a number of other committees were clothed with similar power with reference to other great Departments of the Government. And these rules do not interfere with that.

Now you have created a special committee on the Columbian Exposition. Why should it not deal with questions pertaining to that subject—at least with regard to the expenditure of appropriations heretofore made? Is not this committee in a better position to make the investigation than the Appropriations Committee? Why, sir, when I look at the *personnel* of this Committee on the Columbian Exposition—when I look at the character of its members, whether belonging on one side of the House or the other—I can not but recognize that this subject has been intrusted to gentlemen amply capable of dealing with the question and of making a fair report to the House upon such a question as this—a simple question as to what has become of the money appropriated by Congress—how it has been dealt with by the authorities who have the Columbian Exposition in charge?

Peculiarly does it belong to that committee. Why should the Committee on Appropriations have it? It does not involve the question of appropriations—not a dollar, I understand. It is a preliminary inquiry looking, probably, to the appropriation of money hereafter, and I want to express no opinion upon that. But it is simply an investigation of the application of money heretofore appropriated; and to that extent it belongs exclusively to the committee having charge of that particular subject, namely, the Exposition at Chicago.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. SAYERS. I now yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT].

Mr. HERBERT. Mr. Speaker, when I was on the floor before I think I demonstrated the fact that it was the proper and legitimate duty of the Committee on Appropriations to investigate the expenditures of moneys heretofore reported by that committee. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. McCREARY] sought to obviate that point by asking, why then the necessity of a special resolution to authorize this investigation to be made? The answer is this, Mr. Speaker: Simply because this investigation is to be made in a distant city requiring a special power to enable the Committee on Appropriations, or any other committee, to make the investigation there. The resolution provides—as all such resolutions must provide—for the payment of the expenses necessarily incurred. So a special resolution would be necessary to enable the World's Fair Committee or any other committee to act. So much for that.

Now, then, as to what the resolutions are. I showed what was the practice under a former Congress, when the rules were precisely or substantially as they are to-day. Rule XI provides:

All proposed legislation shall be referred to the committees named in the preceding rule as follows, namely:

And here I take as a sample the Judiciary Committee—

Subjects relating to judicial proceedings, civil and criminal law: to the Committee on the Judiciary.

I use that as an illustration. No one can contend for a moment that this language gives the Committee on the Judiciary any power whatever over appropriations, although they might be for the expenses of courts. That committee can make laws relating to courts or establishing courts, but for the money to carry on those courts we must look to the Committee on Appropriations. The same words that give jurisdiction to the Judiciary Committee give also jurisdiction to the World's Fair Committee. That committee has jurisdiction over proposed legislation relating to the Exposition.

No committee ever has a right to make appropriations unless words conferring such jurisdiction are used specifically in the rule defining the powers of the committee. No committee has any power except as it derives it from the rules. So, then, the World's Fair Committee would have no right to consider the further question of appropriations at all. And every gentleman here knows that the purpose of this resolution is to obtain information to enable the House to act advisedly with reference to appropriation bills now pending or hereafter to be introduced into the House relating to this enterprise.

Mr. McCREARY. I would like the gentleman to read from the resolution now under consideration anything that looks like appropriating money to the World's Fair.

Mr. HERBERT. I did not say that the resolution made an appropriation of money. I said that the resolution now pending would necessitate an expenditure of money which no committee would have the right to incur without some special authority given in a resolution like this. I said some such rule was necessary to give any committee jurisdiction to make an investigation in a distant city like that contemplated here. The rule establishing this special committee does not give it any power whatever over this question of appropriations; it was not so construed in the last Congress, and can not be properly so construed here.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY].

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, I do not know what occasion there is, if any, for an investigation into the expenditures of the money heretofore appropriated to the World's Columbian Exposition. Neither do I propose to discuss that question now. Nor do I raise any question as to the right or power of this House to direct an investigation into that matter if it so decides. Nor, Mr. Speaker, do I question the right of the House, or its power, to have that investigation made in any manner and form and by any committee it pleases. The question that is now before the House is one which involves the jurisdiction of two separate committees.

So far as I am personally concerned, and speaking, I think, for my colleagues on the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, no one wants to antagonize in any manner any investigation that this House desires to have made in respect to the management of the Exposition up to this time. I have been curious, however, Mr. Speaker, to learn upon what theory and authority the Committee on Appropriations arrogates to itself the right to make this investigation. Since the subject of celebrating the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus was first brought to the attention of Congress, in no manner and at no time has the House ever conferred upon the Appropriations Committee jurisdiction over the subject, nor has that committee had anything to do with the matter up to this time.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Will my friend allow me—

Mr. REILLY. Yes, sir.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. In the last Congress, as I read from the statement awhile ago, \$700,000 were appropriated on the sundry civil bill; and that committee did not arrogate this to themselves. This resolution was referred in due process to that committee.

Mr. REILLY. I do not know about that. I infer that it was so referred on the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa, who introduced the resolution. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. The Speaker made the reference.

Mr. REILLY. But I infer that he made it at the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I said to the Speaker that the estimates were before the Committee on Appropriations, involving appropriations, and that in the last Congress they had made appropriations; upon which statement he promptly made the reference to that committee.

Mr. REILLY. I know that the resolution was referred, and

I supposed it was done in a *pro forma* manner, at the suggestion of the gentleman who introduced it. I find no fault and pass no criticism upon that; but I have a right to refer to it as a matter of record, as showing how this question came before the House. Now I submit that in the regular course of practice that resolution should have gone either to the Committee on Rules under the uniform practice of the House, or else to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. But be that as it may, I do not propose to wander off into a discussion of the merits of an investigation.

To anyone who desires to be informed, there is no difficulty in learning all the particulars connected with this Exposition. The amount of money that has been appropriated by Congress has been specifically designated for specific purposes, and a very small amount of it, the minimum amount of it, has been expended by the World's Columbian Commission. The sum of \$400,000 has been expended in the erection of a public building under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the laws regulating the construction of public buildings. More than one-half or two-thirds of the balance of the appropriation has been or will be expended by the board of control and management appointed by the heads of Departments in the preparation of the Government exhibit.

Now I call the attention of the House to the fact that in the report submitted by the Committee on Appropriations they give the House no reason—there is not a single allegation or assertion—why this investigation should be made, and particularly no reason why the Committee on Appropriations should make it. My distinguished friend from Texas [Mr. SAYERS] gives as his reason for having this investigation made, that under certain rulings of the Secretary of the Treasury—

Mr. SAYERS. One reason—

Mr. REILLY. One reason he gives, and the only one stated on the floor when he was addressing the House, why the Committee on Appropriations should make this investigation was, he complained, that under certain rulings of the Treasury Department, the Secretary of the Treasury claimed the right to erect a light-house as an exhibit on the part of the Government at the Columbian Exposition out of moneys that were specifically appropriated for the erection of light-houses at other places, and not specifically appropriated for expenditures of the World's Columbian Exposition.

The correctness of that ruling I do not wish to stop to discuss; but I am sorry that my friend from Texas had not informed himself as to the language of the act of April 15, 1890, when he made that complaint, or he would have found no fault with it, because that act specifically authorized and commanded and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to erect one of the light-houses authorized by existing law to be placed on exhibition at the Columbian Exposition, and afterward removed, to be located at the place where existing law directs; but if the gentleman's statement was correct I submit it is very trivial, to say the least.

Then my friend, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], who introduced this resolution, when he addressed the House, gave as his reason that one of the officials of this World's Columbian Commission has received what he regards as an excessive salary. Perhaps I might agree with him in that, but I think it is entirely foreign to the discussion here, and I will say in passing, that that whole subject was investigated by the Quadro-Centennial or World's Columbian Exposition Committee in the last Congress, and their report on that subject was made to this House.

However, in the few moments that are allotted to me I wish to confine myself simply to the naked question that is before the House, and that is a question that demands the serious attention of this House, because it involves the etiquette and the courtesy and the spirit and sense of fair play that should characterize our action in our intercourse with each other in the proceedings of this body. As the attention of the House has been already called to the matter, the Committee on Appropriations have a well-defined jurisdiction, as was read by my colleague, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY], and there can be no pretense that that rule can be tortured into any sort of construction that would give the Committee on Appropriations jurisdiction over matters connected with the World's Fair.

Now, I have said that at no time and in no manner since this subject came before Congress was jurisdiction ever conferred upon the Committee on Appropriations by this House; and when the subject did come before Congress in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, all those matters were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and that committee took jurisdiction of the matter. In the Fifty-first Congress they had the subject under consideration for many months, until, as the subject grew in importance, the Committee on Rules, in pursuance of a resolution that was introduced in the House and referred to them, reported back in favor of the appointment of a select committee

to take charge of this subject; and I ask the Clerk, for the information of the House, to read that resolution.

The Clerk read as follow:

Resolved, That a select committee of nine members be appointed by the Speaker, to be called the World's Fair Committee, to whom shall be referred all matters relating to the proposed celebration of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America, or the World's Fair of 1892.

Mr. REILLY. Now when that resolution was reported by the Committee on Rules, it was antagonized by Mr. Cannon, who was also a member of the Committee on Rules and also chairman of the Appropriations Committee, with a minority report, in which he recommended the retention of the jurisdiction of this subject in the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House considered the question, and upon its being debated and voted upon by this House, the judgment of the House was that the subject was of importance enough to demand and require the consideration of a select committee, and it voted for the appointment of a select committee. That committee entered upon the discharge of its duties, and all matters referred theretofore to the Committee on Foreign Affairs were taken and referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield two minutes more to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

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

Mr. REILLY. If it does not come out of my time.

Mr. WATSON. I ask the gentleman to state whether or not he does not expect their resolution to be virtually a committal of this House to further appropriations?

Mr. REILLY. No, sir; I do not so consider it, and I do not think it can fairly be given that construction by anybody.

Mr. BUSHNELL. Does the gentleman—

Mr. REILLY. I beg that the gentleman will excuse me. I will yield to the gentleman if it does not come out of my time.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. It will come out of the gentleman's time.

Mr. BUSHNELL. Very well.

Mr. REILLY. If I had time I would be glad to answer any question of the gentleman.

I want to say, in answer to the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], that all the legislation that has been enacted by Congress thus far has been by measures reported by the Committee on the World's Fair.

Mr. SAYERS. What as to the appropriations?

Mr. REILLY. I will come to that directly.

In the last session of the last Congress there was a recommendation or report recommending further legislation, made by the Committee on the World's Fair, but owing to the pressure of time it could not be taken up separately for consideration, and was incorporated in the sundry civil appropriation bill; and every dollar appropriated in the sundry civil appropriation bill was in pursuance of some purpose that was authorized by the act of April 25, 1890, and was made upon precisely the same theory that you appropriate to pay the salary of the President of the United States.

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

Mr. SAYERS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] five minutes.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, one thing should not be forgotten by this House. I call attention to that part of the discussion which claims that the jurisdiction over appropriations should be given to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. When the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CATCHINGS] in charge of the report of the Committee on Rules brought in the rule creating that special committee, the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. BRECKINRIDGE] arose in his place and asked if that would confer the power of appropriation on the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. CATCHINGS] stated that it would not; and the rule creating that special committee was adopted without opposition.

Now it is contended, after that statement and after the unanimous adoption of the organization of that committee, that the Appropriation Committee has no power even to appropriate, although my friend who has just taken his seat [Mr. REILLY] admits that in the sundry civil appropriation bill of the last Congress appropriations were made. The amount covered in that bill, out of the total appropriation of \$1,088,000, was \$668,000. It was put upon the appropriation bill. Now a word as to the argument—

Mr. REILLY. You are mistaken about that.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. As to what?

Mr. REILLY. As to the whole amount being appropriated for. Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I say that \$668,000 out of the

\$1,088,000 was appropriated on the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Mr. REILLY. That is right. I say that the appropriation for the World's Fair was in pursuance of law.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. All the appropriations are made in pursuance of law.

Mr. REILLY. Exactly.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Exactly. There is no contention on that point. But now it is contended that under Rule XI this matter can not go into the sundry civil appropriation bill. Gentlemen say that these matters can not go to the Committee on Appropriations, and contend that this appropriation can no longer go on that bill. We have a construction of it given by the appropriation of \$668,000 in the last Congress. But where did the gentleman get his interpretation of the meaning of the sundry civil appropriation bill. Why, according to their construction, they would put in that bill just what pleases them and exclude from it what does not please them.

The sundry civil bill, in its operation, has always had scope and sweep enough for the purpose of covering many things required to be done by the Government. It is one of the most important bills coming from the Committee on Appropriations, and there is nothing that any gentleman can produce in this House to show that this matter should be excluded from the sundry civil appropriation bill; and besides, that authority has been exercised already in the last preceding Congress.

Now, I want to say one word about the investigation. So far as I am concerned, I have no personal pride or preference about this matter.

I do not want to be on any investigating committee, but I believe there are things that should be investigated. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW], who offers the substitute has himself repeatedly made the same statement. I have cited one illustration of the necessity for investigation and for action, and, under the rules adopted by the House, there is no question but that we have the power to reduce expenditures and to cut down the enormous salaries that these gentlemen, or some of them at least, are drawing.

I want to say once more that there is no occasion for rivalry in this matter. We are simply exercising here the power which belongs to the appropriating committee, to get all needed information to enable it to make the appropriations. The new rules give to the committee increased powers; and if it is found upon investigation that things are being done which ought not to be done, and expenditures are being made which should be cut down or curtailed, the committee has power, under the new rule, to cut them down or to curtail them.

Mr. DURBOROW. Mr. Chairman, I yield one minute to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. BUTLER. I want a minute to present an amendment which expresses my view better than I could do it myself.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "Committee on Appropriations" in the first line of the resolution and in the substitute proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, and insert in their stead the following words:

"A select committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, which committee so appointed, etc." so that it will read: "Resolved, That a select committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, which committee so appointed is hereby ordered to inquire," etc.

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS].

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. I have five minutes more from the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER].

Mr. DOLLIVER. No, that was covered back into the Treasury. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I rise to correct the impression, or the seeming impression, which the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] has who first addressed the House on this subject regarding the position of the members of the House from Illinois with respect to this great Exposition. We stand in precisely the same relation to this question that the Representatives from Iowa and other States do. It is a great national enterprise. The city of Chicago has given to the nation a site for this World's Fair, and her people have contributed the munificent sum of \$10,000,000, a sum of money twice as large as that raised for any other great exposition of a similar character in the history of the world.

I am proud to represent on this floor, in part, a State whose citizens have shown such princely liberality and patriotism. But upon the matter at issue on the pending resolution my position is no different from that of any other member of the House. The members from Illinois neither seek an investigation as contemplated in the resolution nor attempt to avoid one. This is for the House to determine, not as a local but a national question. Speaking for myself, I do not believe there is any occasion for such an investigation, but inasmuch as the question has been

raised I believe now that it will be in the interest of the Fair that a committee be appointed to make an investigation.

I have had a long personal acquaintance with Director-General Davis, and I speak what all who are acquainted with him will verify when I say that no better selection could have been made for this position. He is a man of superb executive ability, honest, fearless, and faithful, in the prime of life, zealous, and ambitious to make this great enterprise a grand success.

The salary that is being paid him is no higher than he could command in the private walks of life, where neither the annoyances or vexations of the position would disturb him nor the necessary expense of the place would be incurred by him.

I very much deprecate, Mr. Speaker, the remarks made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] when he was discussing this resolution, in his reference to the salary paid to the director-general. I feel sure that in his calmer moments the criticisms he has made upon that gentleman will be withdrawn. Among the statements made by him was a reference to the service of Mr. Davis as a member of this House, and that in his service here he was conspicuous principally for his silence upon the floor. It was not my fortune to be a member of this House during Mr. Davis's service, but I know from tradition that he left his impress upon the Congresses in which he served, and that he was not as frequently upon his feet in debate as some members is no charge against his ability or influence as a member.

I remember, Mr. Speaker, years ago as a boy having as a part of my duties as a farm hand to turn the crank of an old-fashioned fanning mill to clean the wheat used for seeding purposes in the springtime, and I always noticed that when the wheat in the hopper ran low and the mill was running empty it made the most noise.

My observation since I have been a member of this House has taught me that it often happens that the lightest-headed and the least influential member is the man who makes the most noise, and is most frequently upon his feet. [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. No personal reflection upon the gentleman from Iowa, I hope?

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. Oh, no; no personal reflection at all upon any one.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Is it personal experience? [Laughter.]

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. No further than it grows out of my relations with the gentleman from Iowa. [Laughter.]

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. Which are very close.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. True; we are friends and I hope ever shall be.

Another point, Mr. Speaker, on this question of salary that I desire to bring to the attention of the House:

The director-general of the World's Fair has certain social obligations that require the expenditure of a large annual sum of money to discharge. I can well illustrate this by the case of the Speaker of the House. As a member of this Congress he receives the same salary that all others do, namely, \$5,000 per annum. In electing him as Speaker over this body he is required to perform certain social obligations that are not incumbent upon the members. The law recognizes this, and has provided that the Speaker of the House shall receive \$3,000 per annum more than a member upon the floor. Now, it is no disparagement to the present Speaker of this House to say that in ability, experience, and all other qualities he is no greater than when he was a member upon the floor receiving only \$5,000 per annum, and if we were to apply the same rule to him that the gentleman from Iowa, judging from his remarks, seemingly seeks to apply to the director-general, he would not be entitled to this additional \$3,000 furnished him by virtue of his being Speaker of the House.

As was explained in the last Congress when the special committee was appointed and sent to Chicago for the purpose of investigating this very question, the director-general of the World's Fair is given this salary not only to compensate him for his splendid services, but in part, as in the case of the Speaker just referred to, to enable him to discharge with dignity the social part of the duties of the great position which he holds.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. The local corporation does all the work; he does not do any of it.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. The gentleman is mistaken. The director-general is the man who supervises the entire work, and who is required to and has an exact knowledge of all the departments and of all the work that is being done. Now, Mr. Speaker, inasmuch as this matter has been so prominently brought before the House and the country, as I have already stated, it may be wise to appoint a committee and have them investigate the whole subject contemplated in the original resolution offered by the Committee on Appropriations; but inasmuch as there is a question of conflict of jurisdiction between the Committee on Appropriations and the Committee on the Columbian Fair, it seems to me that it would be better for all concerned to have a special committee

appointed for this purpose by the Speaker of the House; and in the interest of harmony and to avoid the question of jealousy which has arisen between the two committees contending for the right to name this committee, I now offer an amendment to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois on behalf of the Committee on Columbian Exposition. The amendment reads as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "the Committee on the Columbian Exposition" and insert "a special committee of nine members of the House, to be appointed by the Speaker as a select committee."

If this statement is adopted, the investigation will go on, and the House will be put in possession of all the facts that any member may think is necessary for him to know in order to properly cast his vote upon any question of appropriation for this Exposition which may come up hereafter during this session of Congress.

This puts the selection of these nine members into the hands of the Speaker. Some of them can be taken from the Committee on Appropriations and others from the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, and this will get a committee who will do equal and exact justice to the country and the Commission as well, and by their report will present all the facts that are covered in the resolutions which have been offered by the respective committees now contending for the right to take charge of the proposed investigation. [Applause.]

Mr. DURBUROW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CHIPMAN].

Mr. CHIPMAN. Mr. Speaker, I hope that the resolution for the appointment of a special committee will be adopted. We are now in the midst of a contest very common in this House between two committees as to their power and jurisdiction—a contest which, it strikes me, is entirely unprofitable, and which, by the adoption of the motion which has been submitted, can be disposed of agreeably, as I hope, to everybody concerned.

The Appropriations Committee has plenty to do; it is a crowded committee, and whether it will have time to devote to an investigation as thorough as this ought to be is in my mind extremely problematical. I have great confidence in that committee. On the other hand, I have great confidence in the Committee on the Columbian Exposition. I took occasion a few moments ago to look at the names of the members who compose these two committees. Among them I find men well known in this House for their devotion to the public business and for their watchfulness as to the public expenditures. Yet these men, equally good—members of these two committees—are engaged in this contest. Now, I submit to the House that we may get rid of the whole matter, so far as a contest between these two committees is concerned, by the simple process of having a committee appointed with special reference to this investigation. With that in view the Speaker would be careful in his choice.

The men appointed would be adapted to this investigation—would be men without any local prejudice, or without any prejudice whatever, in the matter of the Columbian Exposition, and would be animated entirely by a disposition to ascertain the exact facts of the expenditure of the public money in this connection.

I submit, sir, that instead of wasting our time here in determining who are good men for this work, the Speaker be authorized to select good men from both these committees, and constitute a committee in which the House will have full confidence. They will be men in whom I, for one, and in whom other gentlemen who have served with them as long as I have, entertain unlimited confidence. This strikes me as the proper way out of the present difficulty; and this I hope will be the course adopted by the House.

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. MCKENNA].

Mr. BUSHNELL. I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] whether he objects to the scope of this inquiry being as great as that proposed by the Committee on Appropriations.

Several MEMBERS. No.

Mr. BUSHNELL. Why not then adopt an amendment to that effect?

A MEMBER. We propose to do so.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from California is entitled to the floor.

Mr. MCKENNA. Mr. Speaker, contests between committees are too apt to be considered as having their impulse in jealousy, and too apt to assume the form of an attempt to take or to keep power. Such a contest at first view is a vulgar one, and not likely to excite sympathy anywhere; or if it does excite sympathy, it is of that neutral kind which the old lady permitted herself to feel when her husband was in conflict with the bear.

But, Mr. Speaker, such contests are inevitable. Else, committees would be of little use. Does not jealous vigilance preside

everywhere in our governmental system, standing sentinel over little things as well as over big things?

But, sir, if the present contest is invidious, it is less in degree and more justifiable in fact on the part of the World's Fair Committee than on the part of the Appropriations Committee. The latter is a committee of high dignity and engrossing functions, and would be such whether there was or was not a World's Fair or a World's Fair Committee; and its functions would engross all its time without its assuming detective duties or powers, or starting on inquisitorial junketings to inquire into disorders, extravagances, or misdoings. On the other hand (and I invite the strict attention of the House to this view), the Committee on the World's Fair is a special creation.

If it has not the power that is claimed for it, it is "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." It was constituted in the last House, with its jurisdiction exactly defined and exactly interpreted. It framed, reported, and passed the bill that gave national character to the World's Fair, and made it and its business of Congressional concern and cognizance. It should not require any argument to show that the jurisdiction which was adequate to create Congressional cognizance is adequate to take and exercise that cognizance, because its jurisdiction is defined in this House exactly in the terms in which it was defined in the last Congress. That can not be disputed.

What then is involved? Fair play to the Committee on the World's Fair is involved. Is the House interested in that? I think so. It is the "touch of nature" that makes everyone of us feel "how it is himself." Before the assignment of members to committees we may not care about questions of this kind; but after the assignment we do care how our committees are treated. That is not jealousy; it is duty. The rules which define the jurisdiction of committees define their privileges as well; and those privileges should be respected unless the interest of the House commands otherwise. Does the interest of the House command otherwise? The Appropriations Committee is competent and able to exercise any duty that the House may devolve upon it. It is composed, it is true, of able men; and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] says that the "eagle eye of Mr. HOLMAN" is there.

Well, Mr. Speaker, I looked at the gentleman to see if he was smiling when he necessarily called to mind the concluding words of his resolution, which looked to a junketing trip and \$500 for other expenses each time the chairman of the committee should think necessary. I did not know but that he was laughing through his sleeve at the House; for a man must be devoid of humor indeed who can not see something incongruous, something absolutely grotesque and funny in the idea of the gentleman from Indiana at the head of the Committee on Appropriations bearing aloft a banner with that strange device, the Holman amendment, parading in palace cars, dining and dining in sumptuous saloons and gilded caravansaries at the expense of a suffering Treasury.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. You are measuring this by your San Francisco customs. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCKENNA. No; I am measuring it by the "eagle eye" of which you spoke.

What fun and play we mice will have when he is away! What can not then be performed with an unguarded Treasury?

But, sir, does the House demand that this matter should be referred to the Committee on Appropriations? I admit that it is an able committee, but has it more time, has it more willingness, more ability to do the work or greater facilities to carry on an investigation than the Committee on the World's Fair? And, as has been suggested, we have two of their men, and two of the best of them, because we would not take anyone else on our committee.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I do not see any necessity for the resolution at all. If we have jurisdiction of the World's Fair management, sir, it owes us attention and reports. Has it been derelict. There is no intimation that it has been.

Mr. Speaker, at the commencement of this session of Congress this House passed the resolution which I hold in my hand. I invite the attention of the House to the language of the resolution, because it has a bearing directly upon this subject. The concluding proviso is as follows:

Provided, That the Committee on Appropriations shall have power to send for persons and papers and administer oaths in pursuance of inquiries touching any matter of legislation referred to it by the House, and shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Now, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] says that properly the Committee on Appropriations has jurisdiction of this matter. Under that resolution, Mr. Speaker, I apprehend that they can investigate the World's Fair management so far as it touches the appropriations that are requested by it, and no further than that did the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] say they desired to go. I would like to ask him, or some other member of the Committee on Appropriations, having that juris-

diction why do they claim the additional jurisdiction asked for by this special resolution? Do they want to go to further expense? Do you want further powers, when you have all the powers you have asked for in the resolution that I have just read?

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I will answer if you will allow me.

Mr. McKENNA. Not in my time, if you please.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. We want to make an investigation, and while we may spend \$500 we may possibly thereby save millions.

Mr. McKENNA. A great deal has been said about appropriations that may be called for hereafter. I am a member of the Committee on the World's Fair. I should, Mr. Speaker, I think, be very derelict in my duty if I voted one dollar of appropriation, if my judgment approved otherwise, until I had investigated all the purposes to which that appropriation was to be devoted, and until I had considered all the objects to which the former appropriations had been applied. Can the Committee on Appropriations do any more than that? They have the power to do it, as far as their appropriations are concerned now, under the resolution on which has been passed already by the House, vesting them with the functions to which I have already referred. What more do they want?

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FELLOWS].

Mr. FELLOWS. Mr. Speaker, I have listened with very much of curious interest for the assignment of some reason on the part of those gentlemen of this House who represent the Committee on Appropriations, to ascertain why it was that we should be called upon to vote a lack of confidence in a committee to whom we have delegated a peculiar and important duty here, for surely there can be no other construction placed upon our action, if this substitute shall not prevail. Some time ago, in another Congress and under another name, you gave to a committee complete and absolute control over affairs relating to our great Exposition. Recently you have given to that same committee another name, but in doing so have subrogated them to all the rights, powers, privileges, and responsibilities which attached to the first committee.

I can not concur with those gentlemen who assume that no distinction is to be drawn between the mere ascertainment of the possible necessity for an appropriation and the appropriation itself. The scope of the duty which we seek to impose here upon either one of these committees does not necessarily contemplate an appropriation. It is merely an inquiry into the necessity perhaps for an appropriation. An investigation may disclose the fact that no such necessity exists; and I certainly can not agree with the argument, earnest and zealous as it was, of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT], who seeks to find some analogy between the action of the Committee on Appropriations in its scrutiny of the use of money that has been before appropriated to great departments, great purposes of government, and that work which is asked of this committee now.

The governmental purposes exist forever. There is no lapse. They remain permanent. Your sundry civil bill existed in the last Congress, it exists in this, and will in the next. Your deficiency bill and the other great matters over which this committee is called upon to exercise its functions and control forever have their place in this House and before the country; and the Appropriations Committee exist forever for the discharge of this duty. This is a permanent, existing thing, but your Columbian Exposition, vast as it is in its scope, splendid in its design, is after all but incidental, transient, and ephemeral. You made one appropriation, for one purpose. There is no gentleman upon the floor of this House who can say with absolute certainty that any additional appropriation will ever be needed, and therefore the right and power of the Appropriations Committee to inquire into this one appropriation, made once for all and for a particular purpose, is not, I insist, at all akin to that power they exercise in the investigation of the expenditure of money made from year to year and appropriations for the great purposes of the Government.

There is one other reason why this power should not be entrusted to the Committee on Appropriations. Already their powers are vast. The volume of work they are called upon to perform is infinitely in excess of that assigned to any other committee of this House. Very largely they have drawn within their grasp the control of the legislative function of this House. I am not disposed to enlarge it, by my vote, beyond its appropriate limitations. I believe that there is some work for others to do, and with the most absolute confidence in the ability and desire of the gentleman upon that committee to perform well and patriotically the work that has been assigned to them, it is so vast in extent now that any enlargement of it must necessarily impair something of its efficiency.

But the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HERBERT] tells us that

the committee is required to go to Chicago and that that requires an appropriation. Surely he does not believe that that limited expenditure for that purpose is within the peculiar scope of the Committee on Appropriations, for if that rule was to prevail no member of the House could be buried except under the direction of the Committee on Appropriations, because the committee you appoint to accompany the deceased to his last home necessarily incurs an expense in going and returning. It is not that character of expenditure, that kind of work, that is properly relegated to the control of this important committee, but it is that work which I have referred to which exists this year and will exist next year, and which relates to the permanent function of government.

Now, sir, I come back to the proposition with which I first started. Why shall we vote to this Committee on the Columbian Exposition an expression of our lack of confidence, either in their ability or their capacity, to perform the work contemplated, both in the resolution and in the substitute? It seems to me we have no right to fix that which will be a reproach upon the committee by denying to them in this seemingly important work the privilege of performing a duty which the clear letter of the law, under which they are created, contemplates. And, unless some reason can be given, unless some assurance can be expressed here, that enables me to know that the public service will be better attended to—

[Here the hammer fell.]

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

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman be allowed to proceed.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The time belongs to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW].

Mr. FELLOWS. I have no desire to further occupy the time of the House.

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield five minutes more time to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. FELLOWS. I will not avail myself of the courtesy offered.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The gentleman from Illinois still has additional time, which he proposes to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FELLOWS] if he wishes it, but the Chair understands the gentleman from New York to say that he does not care to avail himself of the privilege.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to invite the attention of this House at this time to the difference in the character of the two pending resolutions. It will be remembered that no step whatever was taken by the Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition until after the resolution had been offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The resolution which is presented in the form of a substitute by the Committee on Appropriations does not contemplate that that committee shall in its report commit this House to any proposition looking to further appropriations to assist the Exposition. The only object of the resolution, its sole purpose, is to inquire into the manner in which the law has been executed, and the methods which have been adopted in the appointment of officials and the salaries which have been allowed such officials.

Mr. REILLY. I desire to say to the gentleman, while he is discussing that particular point, that it is my purpose at the proper time to offer an amendment to the resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations, striking out the words "Committee on Appropriations" and inserting the words "Committee on the World's Columbian Exposition," so as to take your resolution just as it is, if there is any difference on that point.

Mr. SAYERS. I observe, Mr. Speaker, that the gentlemen who constitute the World's Fair Committee are asking that an amendment shall be offered to the resolution proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, and also to their own resolution, to strike out both the committees and to insert a special one.

Mr. REILLY. I want to deny that statement, Mr. Speaker. I do not think it ought to be left unchallenged. I do not know that anything of that kind has been done.

Mr. SAYERS. Ask the gentleman from Illinois, the chairman of your committee.

Mr. REILLY. I do not believe the chairman of the committee has done anything of the kind.

Mr. SAYERS. I say, ask the gentleman from Illinois if he has not made the proposition.

Mr. DURBOROW. What was that?

Mr. SAYERS. I suggested that the gentleman should ask you whether a proposition had not been made to strike out both committees and to insert a special committee.

Mr. DURBOROW. The proposition was made to me.

Mr. SAYERS. Did I make the proposition to you?

Mr. DURBOROW. What did the gentleman say?

Mr. SAYERS. Did I make that proposition?

Mr. DURBOROW. I said that that was a proposition which was made to me on the floor.

Mr. SAYERS. The gentleman came to me with the proposition, and that was the first I heard about it.

Mr. REILLY. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] offered such an amendment; but he did that of his own volition.

Mr. SAYERS. They do not favor this resolution, and I think that the House should understand the scope and character of their own proposition. Now, let us see what their proposition is.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. If the gentleman from Illinois proposes to adopt this resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations, and simply to insert that the matter shall be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, what objection has the gentleman to it?

Mr. SAYERS. That the matter should be referred to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition?

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. This resolution. If he proposes to adopt your resolution, and simply substitutes that it shall go to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, what objection have you to that?

Mr. SAYERS. I am opposed to it, for the reason that the Committee on Appropriations is authorized by the rules of the House to consider questions of appropriations, and will be called upon to consider and report upon the appropriation of the balance between that which has already been appropriated and \$1,500,000 originally authorized to enable the Government to make its exhibit.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will allow me, is there any appropriation contained in this resolution, either that proposed by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, or that of the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly not.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Then your reason is not a good one.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, what is the resolution proposed by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition? If any gentleman thinks it is a matter of consequence whether this committee or that committee should have charge of this investigation, let me say to him that it is of greater consequence that the resolution to be adopted should be carefully considered before it is finally acted upon.

The resolution proposed by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition reads:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is hereby ordered to ascertain and report whether the said act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, is being complied with—

So far so good—

and whether subsequent appropriations made for said Exposition are being judiciously expended—

So far so good—

and whether the officers and employes are being properly and reasonably paid—

So far so good—

and what amount of money has been expended by the United States Government, and the manner and necessity of such expenditure—

So far so good. But here is the point to which I desire to call the special attention of the House—

And what additional amount, if any, is necessary to be expended, and what further legislation, if any, is necessary.

Mr. MCCREARY. Right at that point will the gentleman from Texas allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. SAYERS. I will.

Mr. MCCREARY. I desire to say that that part of the statement you have just made, taken from the resolution reported by the Committee on the Columbian Exposition, with reference to the expenditures to be made, is in order to finish the building now being erected by the Secretary of the Treasury for a proper display of the Government exhibits. That is what that part of the resolution refers to. But, in addition to that—

Mr. SAYERS. It does not say so.

Mr. MCCREARY. But, in addition to that, I wish to say that I understand the chairman of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is in favor of substituting for "Appropriations" the words "Columbian Exposition" in that resolution, and take just what you ask for in your resolution.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course. Now the gentlemen are abandoning their own resolution.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. You are abandoning your own resolution.

Mr. SAYERS. After a discussion of your resolution, you are abandoning it, except that part as to the committee.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Do you not want your resolution adopted?

Mr. SAYERS. Certainly, I do; but your action indicates this: After you have given a careful study to the subject, you have brought in your resolution, and now abandon it, excepting only that you hope that the House would be moved by sympathy for the Committee on the Columbian Exposition to permit it to execute a resolution which it first antagonized.

Mr. REILLY. Nobody has antagonized the resolution offered by the Committee on Appropriations, except as to the power of making the inquiry.

Mr. SAYERS. Now, if the resolution reported from the Committee on the Columbian Exposition be adopted, then that committee can go to Chicago, if it pleases, or remain here. It may inquire into the manner in which the affairs of that Exposition have been conducted, and can recommend to this House legislation providing for the expenditure of five or six millions of dollars, in one form or another, for the relief of that association.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. SAYERS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. If the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is authorized to investigate these matters and does investigate them and does report how the money has been expended, and we adopt your resolution, then there is no power in that committee to make any investigation with reference to the future.

Mr. SAYERS. Of course not, if your resolution is not adopted.

Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi. Then why do you object to it?

Mr. SAYERS. For the reason that your resolution is standing now as a substitute for ours and will be voted upon unless you withdraw it, and for the further reason that your every action shows you to be hostile to our resolution. Mr. Speaker, if these gentlemen had intended that the World's Fair should be inquired into, if they had desired that a calcium light of a close investigation should be thrown upon its acts and doings, then why were they not here in advance, proposing a resolution of inquiry? Instead of that they waited until a resolution had been offered by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] and reported back to the House by the Committee on Appropriations, and then they come forward with a substitute which, if adopted, would authorize them to bring into the House a resolution to expend upon the World's Fair five or six million dollars more.

Mr. DOLLIVER. We have that power now.

Mr. REILLY. Why was not that resolution referred in the first place to the Committee on the Columbian Exposition instead of to the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. SAYERS. You must ask the Speaker.

Mr. REILLY. Well, we have heard how that happened.

Mr. SAYERS. I do not care about further detaining the House, but will reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. DURBOROW. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY].

Mr. REILLY. Mr. Speaker, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk as an amendment to the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that, as the Chair understands it, no more amendments are now in order.

Mr. REILLY. I do not understand it so, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. There is pending a resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations in lieu of the original; there is pending a motion to amend that; there is pending a substitute and a motion to amend the substitute.

Mr. REILLY. I do not understand that there is any amendment pending to the resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The SPEAKER. There is an amendment proposed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BUTLER].

Mr. REILLY. Well, would not an amendment to an amendment be in order?

The SPEAKER. An amendment to that amendment would be in order.

Mr. REILLY. Well, then, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment to the amendment was read, as follows:

Amend by striking out, on the first line of the resolution, the word "Appropriations" and insert in lieu thereof "Columbian Exposition."

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Is an amendment in the second degree to a substitute in order under the rules?

The SPEAKER. Under the rules an amendment to an amendment, a substitute and an amendment to the substitute are in order.

Mr. DOCKERY. But there is one amendment to the substitute pending.

The SPEAKER. But the amendment of the gentleman [Mr. REILLY] is not to the substitute. It is to the original text, as the Chair understands.

Mr. REILLY. Yes; it is an amendment to the original resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. MCCREARY. Mr. Speaker, there was so much confusion that we did not hear the reading very distinctly in this part of the Hall, and therefore I wish to ask the Speaker with reference to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania. As I understand it, he proposes to strike out the Committee on Appropriations where it occurs in the resolution reported by that committee and to substitute for it the Committee on Columbian Exposition.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman understands it correctly. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW] how much time he has remaining.

Mr. DURBOROW. Five minutes. I have yielded two minutes to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. SAYERS. I call the attention of the Chair to the fact that it is near 4 o'clock and that I have some unexpired time as well as the gentleman on the other side.

Mr. REILLY (to Mr. SAYERS). Do you consider that the debate is closed?

Mr. SAYERS. It closes at 4 o'clock.

Mr. REILLY. But now? Are you through on your side?

Mr. SAYERS. Oh, no.

Mr. REILLY. Then I simply desire to say, Mr. Speaker, in offering this amendment to the original resolution, as I stated to the gentleman from Texas when he was addressing the House a moment ago, that at no time has there been a disposition on our part to antagonize the resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations in its substance, character, or form. We have not sought to make any issue either as to the necessity or the propriety of the proposed investigation or the scope or the character it shall take.

But we have antagonized and denied the claim of the Appropriations Committee, under the rules of this House, to be the proper committee to make that investigation, and I offer this amendment now in perfect good faith, for the purpose of carrying an assurance to the House that, so far as the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is concerned, the desire of the members of that committee is simply to make an investigation of any character, or to any extent, or in any form that the House shall direct, if it shall decide to direct one at all.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. You do not object to any kind of weapon, provided it is in friendly hands. [Laughter.]

Mr. REILLY. I don't know what the gentleman means by that. He has expressed himself as being "friendly" to the Exposition.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. I am; but not to any vicious condition or mismanagement in connection with it.

Mr. HOPKINS of Illinois. No vicious conditions or mismanagement have been shown, and the gentleman has no right to indulge in such remarks.

Mr. REILLY. The gentleman says he is not in favor of any vicious conditions or mismanagement. Neither am I, sir, and the gentleman has no right to impugn my motives or those of the members of our committee, or to attribute to them any motives which he is not willing to have attributed to himself. I assume that the integrity of the members of the Committee on the Columbian Exposition and the integrity of the other members of this House is equal to that of the members of the Committee on Appropriations, and that the gentlemen of that committee do not monopolize all the integrity or all the virtue of the House.

Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa. That is right. But this does not touch the question of integrity at all. There is the question of integrity, and there is the question of zeal.

Mr. REILLY. Well, I do not know what you mean by such remarks.

Mr. DURBOROW. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have some time left, and I yield two minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. CUMMINGS].

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, I shall vote against this proposition from the Committee on Appropriations, and for this reason: It seems to me, sir, to be a proposition based upon a supposition that the Committee on the World's Fair are not worthy of being intrusted with the proposed investigation. Now, sir, as a man, as a member of this House, and as a member of a committee of this House, I can not and I will not cast any such imputation upon a committee of this House.

Sir, the only basis that I have heard so far suggested for an investigation is the fact that Mr. Davis gets \$15,000 a year as superintendent or director of the World's Fair. Why, White-law Reid, our minister to France, gets \$17,500; William Walter Phelps, as minister to Germany, gets the same; Robert T. Lin-

coln, as minister to England, gets the same; the justices of the supreme court of New York City, the same; Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, gets \$50,000 a year salary; Col. John A. Cockerill, late managing editor of the World, got \$15,000. Why should not Mr. Davis have his money if he is worth it? [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. The hour of 4 o'clock having arrived, the House will proceed to vote on the pending proposition. The Committee on Appropriations has reported, in lieu of the original proposition, a resolution proposing an investigation "into the management of the World's Fair and the expenditures therefor." The first amendment to be voted upon is that submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY], which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. REILLY moves to amend by striking out, in the first line of the resolution reported as a substitute, the word "Appropriations," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Columbian Exposition."

Mr. BLOUNT. I would like to have the resolution reported by the Committee on Appropriations read.

The SPEAKER. The Committee on Appropriations has reported a substitute for the resolution referred to it. The Clerk will report that substitute, omitting the preamble, unless the reading of that be insisted upon.

Mr. SAYERS. I suggest that the substitute be read instead of the original.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is treating as the original the resolution reported by the committee in lieu of the original.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it resolved, That the Committee on Appropriations is hereby ordered to inquire and report to this House whether those obligated and undertaking, and now engaged to do so, have justly and properly complied with the requirements of the said act of Congress approved April 25, 1890, and whether all expenditures of whatever character for said Exposition have been judiciously made; whether the number of employes and appointees to carry out and into effect the laws is excessive and their compensation reasonable or otherwise, and to ascertain and report the salary or compensation paid to each officer and employe, from what State the several appointments have been made, and generally whether, in the care and conduct of said Exposition, proper management has been had; that they obtain a full report, of those in charge of the expenditure of money, of all such expenditures, together with copies of the monthly pay rolls of all officers and appointees, and that the report of the committee, based upon said inquiry, may be made at any time to Congress, but at the earliest day possible, consistent with the necessities of the inquiries involved in this resolution; and that the expenses of the committee or of any subcommittee it may designate to prosecute these inquiries and examination shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, and the chairman of said committee or of such subcommittee, if one be designated, is authorized to draw for the same on the Clerk of the House in sums not to exceed \$500 at any one time.

The SPEAKER. The first amendment on which the House will vote is that offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. REILLY].

The amendment of Mr. REILLY was again read.

Mr. MCCREARY. The effect of that amendment, as I understand, is to substitute the Committee on the Columbian Exposition for the Committee on Appropriations. [Cries of "Order."] The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. REILLY, there were—ayes 79, noes 102.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. O'FERRALL. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be again read.

The Clerk again read the amendment of Mr. REILLY.

Mr. O'FERRALL. How will the substitute read as proposed to be amended?

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state, with the permission of the House, that the whole effect of the amendment is to substitute the Committee on the Columbian Exposition for the Committee on Appropriations as the committee to make the proposed investigation.

The question was taken; and it was decided in the negative—yeas 99, nays 147, not voting 85; as follows:

YEAS—99.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Alderson, | Dolliver, | Kribbs, | Ray, |
| Amerman, | Donovan, | Lewis, | Rayner, |
| Babbitt, | Durborow, | Lind, | Reilly, |
| Belden, | Epes, | Little, | Reyburn, |
| Belknap, | Fellows, | Loud, | Rusk, |
| Bentley, | Funston, | Magner, | Shonk, |
| Bergen, | Gantz, | Martin, | Sperry, |
| Boutelle, | Geissenhalmer, | McAleer, | Springer, |
| Bowers, | Griswold, | McClellan, | Stephenson, |
| Brostus, | Harries, | McCreary, | Steward, Ill. |
| Brunner, | Hayes, | McKenna, | Stone, C. W. |
| Buchanan, N. J. | Haynes, | Meredith, | Stout, |
| Busey, | Henderson, Ill. | Milliken, | Tarsney, |
| Bushnell, | Hermann, | Mitchell, | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Caminetti, | Hitt, | O'Donnell, | Taylor, E. B. |
| Catchings, | Hooker, Miss. | O'Neill, Pa. | Taylor, J. D. |
| Chipman, | Hooker, N. Y. | Owens, | Walker, |
| Clancy, | Hopkins, Pa. | Page, Md. | Weadock, |
| Clark, Wyo. | Hopkins, Ill. | Patton, | Wever, |
| Crawford, | Houk, Ohio | Payne, | Wheeler, Ala. |
| Cummings, | Huff, | Perkins, | Wilson, Wash. |
| Curtis, | Johnson, Ind. | Pickler, | Wolverton, |
| Dingley, | Johnson, N. Dak. | Post, | Wright, |
| Dixon, | Jolley, | Powers, | Youmans. |
| Doan, | Kendall, | Price, | |

NAYS—147.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Abbott, | Covert, | Houk, Tenn. | Outhwaite |
| Allen, | Cowles, | Hull, | Parrett, |
| Andrew, | Cox, N. Y. | Johnson, Ohio | Paynter, |
| Arnold, | Cox, Tenn. | Kem, | Pearson, |
| Bailey, | Crosby, | Kilgore, | Peel, |
| Baker, | Culberson, | Lane, | Pendleton, |
| Bankhead, | Davis, | Lanham, | Pierce, |
| Barwig, | De Armond, | Lapham, | Raines, |
| Beaman, | De Forest, | Lawson, Va. | Richardson, |
| Blanchard, | Dickerson, | Lawson, Ga. | Rife, |
| Bland, | Dockery, | Layton, | Rockwell, |
| Blount, | Edmunds, | Lester, Ga. | Sayers, |
| Bowman, | Elliot, | Livingston, | Scott, |
| Branch, | Ellis, | Lockwood, | Simpson, |
| Brawley, | English, | Long, | Smith, |
| Breckinridge, Ark. | Everett, | Mallory, | Snodgrass, |
| Breckinridge, Ky. | Fithian, | Mansur, | Snow, |
| Bretz, | Forman, | McDonald, | Stockdale, |
| Brookshire, | Forney, | McGann, | Taylor, Ill. |
| Brown, | Fowler, | McKaig, | Taylor, V. A. |
| Buchanan, Va. | Fyan, | McKeighan, | Terry, |
| Bunn, | Geary, | McKinney, | Tucker, |
| Bunting, | Goodnight, | McMillin, | Turner, |
| Butler, | Gorman, | McRae, | Warner, |
| Bynum, | Grady, | Miller, | Washington, |
| Byrns, | Greenleaf, | Mills, | Watson, |
| Capehart, | Grout, | Montgomery, | Wheeler, Mich. |
| Caruth, | Hall, | Moore, | White, |
| Cate, | Hallowell, | Moses, | Wike, |
| Clarke, Ala. | Halvorsen, | Mutchler, | Williams, Mass. |
| Clover, | Hamilton, | Newberry, | Williams, Ill. |
| Cobb, Ala. | Hare, | Norton, | Wilson, Ky. |
| Cobb, Mo. | Hatch, | Oates, | Wilson, Mo. |
| Coburn, | Hemphill, | O'Ferrall, | Wilson, W. Va. |
| Compton, | Henderson, Iowa | O'Neil, Mass. | Winn, |
| Coombs, | Henderson, N. C. | O'Neil, Mo. | Wise. |
| Cooper, | Herbert, | Otis, | |

NOT VOTING—85.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| Alexander, | Coolidge, | Lagan, | Stevens, |
| Atkinson, | Crain, | Lester, Va. | Stewart, Pa. |
| Bacon, | Cutting, | Lodge, | Stewart, Tex. |
| Bartine, | Dalzell, | Lynch, | Stone, W. A. |
| Beltzhoover, | Daniell, | Meyer, | Stone, Ky. |
| Bingham, | Dungan, | Morse, | Storer, |
| Boatner, | Dunphy, | Page, R. I. | Stump, |
| Brickner, | Enloe, | Patterson, Tenn. | Sweet, |
| Broderick, | Enochs, | Pattison, Ohio | Tillman, |
| Bryan, | Fitch, | Quackenbush, | Townsend, |
| Bullock, | Flick, | Randall, | Tracey, |
| Burrows, | Gillespie, | Reed, | Turpin, |
| Cable, | Harmer, | Robertson, | Van Horn, |
| Cadmus, | Harter, | Robinson, | Wadsworth, |
| Caldwell, | Haugen, | Russell, | Warwick, |
| Campbell, | Heard, | Sanford, | Wangh, |
| Castle, | Hoar, | Scull, | Whiting, |
| Causey, | Holman, | Seerley, | Willcox, |
| Cheatham, | Johnstone, S. C. | Shell, | Williams N. C. |
| Chapin, | Jones, | Shively, | |
| Cockran, | Ketcham, | Stackhouse, | |
| Cogswell, | Kyle, | Stahnecker | |

So the amendment was rejected.

The following pairs were announced:

Mr. ENLOE with Mr. HAUGEN, for this day.

Mr. PAGE of Rhode Island with Mr. MORSE, until further notice.

Mr. WHITING with Mr. BURROWS, until further notice.

Mr. STEVENS with Mr. RANDALL, until further notice.

Mr. TURPIN with Mr. CALDWELL, until further notice.

Mr. DANIELL with Mr. LODGE, until further notice.

Mr. SEERLEY with Mr. CUTTING, for the rest of the day.

Mr. HOAR with Mr. COGSWELL, for the rest of this day.

Mr. ALEXANDER with Mr. ROBINSON for this day.

Mr. DUNPHY with Mr. BARTINE, for this day.

Mr. FITCH with Mr. QUACKENBUSH, for this day.

Mr. LAGAN with Mr. KETCHAM, for this day.

Mr. SHIVELY with Mr. SWEET, for this day.

Mr. PRICE with Mr. HARMER, for this day.

Mr. STONE of Kentucky with Mr. SCULL, for this day.

Mr. BRYAN with Mr. DALZELL, for this day.

Mr. CAUSEY with Mr. BINGHAM, until Tuesday next.

Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee with Mr. TOWNSEND, until Thursday next.

Mr. KYLE with Mr. SANFORD, until further notice.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question recurs upon the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. BUTLER], which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "the Committee on Appropriations," in the first line of the resolution contained in the substitute proposed by the Committee on Appropriations, and insert in lieu thereof: "A select committee of seven members of this House, to be appointed by the Speaker, which committee so appointed;" so that it will read:

Resolved, That a select committee of seven members of this House be appointed by the Speaker, which committee so appointed shall be ordered to inquire, etc.

The question was taken; and on a division there were—ayes 90, noes 94.

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

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 106, nays 125, not voting 100; as follows:

YEAS—106.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|--------------|---------------|
| Alderson, | Doan, | Lewis, | Raines, |
| Amerman, | Dolliver, | Lind, | Ray, |
| Andrew, | Durborow, | Little, | Rayner, |
| Atkinson, | Edmunds, | Lockwood, | Relly, |
| Babbitt, | English, | Loud, | Reyburn, |
| Barwig, | Epes, | Magner, | Rusk, |
| Beaman, | Fellows, | Mallory, | Scott, |
| Belknap, | Funston, | McAleer, | Smith, |
| Bentley, | Gantz, | McClellan, | Sperry, |
| Bergen, | Griswold, | McCreary, | Springer, |
| Bowers, | Hamilton, | McGann, | Stephenson, |
| Brosius, | Hare, | McKinney, | Steward, Ill. |
| Brunner, | Harries, | Meredith, | Stewart, Pa. |
| Buchanan, N. J. | Hayes, | Miller, | Stone, C. W. |
| Busey, | Haynes, | Mitchell, | Stout, |
| Bushnell, | Henderson, Ill. | Newberry, | Stump, |
| Butler, | Hitt, | O'Donnell, | Tarsney, |
| Bynum, | Hooker, Miss. | O'Ferrall, | Taylor, Ill. |
| Caminetti, | Hooker, N. Y. | O'Neill, Pa. | Taylor, Tenn. |
| Chipman, | Hopkins, Pa. | O'Neill, Mo. | Taylor, J. D. |
| Clancy, | Hopkins, Ill. | Owens, | Taylor, V. A. |
| Clark, Wyo. | Houk, Ohio | Page, Md. | Tillman, |
| Cox, N. Y. | Hull, | Patton, | White, |
| Cummings, | Johnson, Ind. | Perkins, | Wolverton, |
| Curtis, | Jolley, | Pickler, | Wright, |
| De Forest, | Kribbs, | Post, | |
| Dixon, | Lawson, Ga. | Powers, | |

NAYS—125.

| | | | |
|--------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Abbott, | Covert, | Herbert, | Paynter, |
| Allen, | Cowles, | Houk, Tenn. | Pearson, |
| Arnold, | Cox, Tenn. | Johnson, N. Dak. | Peel, |
| Bailey, | Crawford, | Johnson, Ohio | Pendleton, |
| Baker, | Crosby, | Kem, | Pierce, |
| Bankhead, | Culberson, | Kilgore, | Richardson, |
| Bland, | Davis, | Lane, | Rife, |
| Blount, | De Armond, | Lanham, | Rockwell, |
| Boutelle, | Dickerson, | Lapham, | Sayers, |
| Bowman, | Dingley, | Layton, | Shonk, |
| Branch, | Dockery, | Lester, Ga. | Simpson, |
| Breckinridge, Ark. | Elliot, | Livingston, | Snodgrass, |
| Breckinridge, Ky. | Ellis, | Long, | Stockdale, |
| Bretz, | Everett, | Mansur, | Terry, |
| Brickner, | Fithian, | Martin, | Tucker, |
| Brookshire, | Forman, | McDonald, | Turner, |
| Buchanan, Va. | Forney, | McKaig, | Warner, |
| Bunn, | Fowler, | McKeighan, | Washington, |
| Bunting, | Geary, | McKenna, | Watson, |
| Byrns, | Geissenhainer, | McRae, | Wheeler, Mich. |
| Capehart, | Goodnight, | Milliken, | Wike, |
| Caruth, | Gorman, | Mills, | Williams, Mass. |
| Catchings, | Grady, | Montgomery, | Williams, Ill. |
| Cate, | Greenleaf, | Moore, | Wilson, Ky. |
| Clover, | Grout, | Moses, | Wilson, Wash. |
| Cobb, Ala. | Hall, | Mutchler, | Wilson, Mo. |
| Cobb, Mo. | Hallowell, | Norton, | Wilson, W. Va. |
| Coburn, | Halvorsen, | Oates, | Winn, |
| Compton, | Hatch, | O'Neil, Mass. | Wise. |
| Coombs, | Hemphill, | Otis, | |
| Cooper, | Henderson, Iowa | Outhwaite, | |
| | Henderson, N. C. | Parrett, | |

NOT VOTING—100.

| | | | |
|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| Alexander, | Crain, | Kyle, | Snow, |
| Bacon, | Cutting, | Lagan, | Stackhouse, |
| Bartine, | Dalzell, | Lester, Va. | Stahnecker, |
| Belden, | Daniell, | Lodge, | Stevens, |
| Beltzhoover, | Donovan, | Lynch, | Stewart, Tex. |
| Bingham, | Dungan, | McMillin, | Stone, W. A. |
| Blanchard, | Dunphy, | Meyer, | Stone, Ky. |
| Boatner, | Enloe, | Morse, | Storer, |
| Brawley, | Enochs, | Page, R. I. | Sweet, |
| Broderick, | Fitch, | Patterson, Tenn. | Taylor, E. B. |
| Brown, | Flick, | Pattison, Ohio | Townsend, |
| Bryan, | Fyan, | Payne, | Tracey, |
| Bullock, | Gillespie, | Price, | Turpin, |
| Burrows, | Harmer, | Quackenbush, | Van Horn, |
| Cable, | Harter, | Randall, | Wadsworth, |
| Cadmus, | Haugen, | Reed, | Walker, |
| Caldwell, | Heard, | Robertson, | Warwick, |
| Campbell, | Herman, | Robinson, | Wangh, |
| Castle, | Hoar, | Russell, | Weadock, |
| Causey, | Holman, | Sanford, | Wever, |
| Cheatham, | Huff, | Scull, | Wheeler, Ala. |
| Chapin, | Johnstone, S. C. | Seerley, | Whiting, |
| Cockran, | Jones, | Shell, | Willcox, |
| Cogswell, | Kendall, | Shively, | Williams, N. C. |
| Coolidge, | Ketcham, | | Youmans. |

So the amendment was rejected.

The following additional pairs was announced:

Mr. McMILLIN with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, on this vote.
Mr. TUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state that my colleague, Mr. LAWSON, has been called home on account of sickness.

Mr. ENLOE. I am paired with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. HAUGEN]. If he were present I should vote no.

Mr. CURTIS, Mr. MOSES, and others, having failed to hear their names called during the roll call, asked permission to record their votes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that the rule is very explicit on this subject. The Clerk will read clause 1 of Rule XV.

The Clerk read as follows:

RULE XV.

ON CALLS OF THE ROLL AND HOUSE.

1. Upon every roll call, the names of the members shall be called alphabetically by surname, except when two or more have the same surname, in which case the name of the State shall be added; and if there be two such members from the same State, the whole name shall be called; and after the roll has been once called, the Clerk shall call in their alphabetical order the names of those not voting; and thereafter the Speaker shall not entertain a request to record a vote or announce a pair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that this has been the rule for many years. There has been some latitude in respect to this matter allowed by various occupants of the Speaker's chair. The gentleman who presided in the Fifty-first Congress adopted a rule which I believe required a gentleman to state that he was in his seat listening when his name was called. Prior to that Mr. CARLISLE adopted a practice, notwithstanding the express provision of the rule then in force which the Clerk has just read, that if a gentleman stated he was in his seat and had not heard his name called, he might be permitted to vote. And yet the rule, as will be observed, is imperative that after the second call of the roll the Chair shall not be permitted to entertain a request for unanimous consent to record a vote. But it seems hard if a gentleman is in his place and does vote and the vote is not recorded, or if the Clerk should fail to call the name, that he should be prohibited from having his vote recorded.

Therefore, the present occupant of the chair will go back, as he understands it, to the practice in the Fiftieth Congress, so that when a gentleman states he was in his seat and had not heard his name called he should be permitted to vote.

Mr. OATES. Mr. Speaker, the rule was that if a member stated he was in the Hall or within the bar of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is not positive.

Mr. ENLOE. I think that was the rule.

Mr. OATES. That was the practice.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will look to it, and conform to the rule then existing.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now recurs upon the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW], to which an amendment is pending. The Clerk will first report the substitute and then the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Columbian Exposition is hereby ordered to ascertain and report whether the said act of Congress, approved April 25, 1890, is being complied with, and whether subsequent appropriations made for said Exposition are being judiciously expended, and whether the officers and employes are being properly and reasonably paid, and what amount of money has been expended by the United States Government, and the manner and necessity of such expenditure, and what additional amount, if any, is necessary to be expended, and what further legislation, if any, is necessary, and all other facts that may conduce to the protection and benefit of the Government of the United States and the success of the Columbian Exposition; and in order to make such report the committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, administer oaths, and to present its report to the House of Representatives for consideration at any time.

The SPEAKER. To this substitute the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] offers the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "on the Columbian Exposition" and insert the following:
"A special committee of nine members, who shall be appointed by the Speaker as a select committee."

The SPEAKER. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment presented by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] just read.

The amendment was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon the substitute offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DURBOROW].

The substitute was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon the resolution submitted by the Committee on Appropriations.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. SAYRES, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the original resolution will lie upon the table.

Mr. CATCHINGS. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will ask the gentleman from Mississippi to withhold that motion for a moment in order to allow the Chair to submit certain personal requests of members.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:
To Mr. ALEXANDER, for five days, on account of important business.

To Mr. HOLMAN, upon the request of Mr. MARTIN of Indiana, on account of sickness.

LEAVE TO WITHDRAW PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. COOMBS to

withdraw the papers relating to the claim of John T. Bruen before the Fifty-first Congress, there being no adverse report or vote thereon.

COMMITTEE RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. BUSEY asks to be relieved from further service upon the Committee on the Eleventh Census.

Mr. M. A. SMITH asks to be relieved from further service on the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The SPEAKER. The requests will be granted, if there be no objection.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following additional members of committees:

On Banking and Currency: Mr. S. T. Busey, of Illinois; Mr. Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut.

On Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Mr. A. G. Caruth, of Kentucky; Mr. W. J. Coombs, of New York.

On District of Columbia: Mr. Edwin Hallowell, of Pennsylvania; Mr. S. T. Busey, of Illinois.

On War Claims: Mr. C. A. Cadmus, of New Jersey.

On Eleventh Census: Mr. George W. Fithian, of Illinois.

Under Rule XII the Delegates were assigned to the committees named:

On Coinage, Weights, and Measures: Mr. Caine of Utah.

On Agriculture: Mr. D. A. Harvey of Oklahoma.

On Military Affairs: Mr. Antonio Joseph of New Mexico.

On Post-Office and Post-Roads: Mr. Caine of Utah.

On Public Lands: Mr. M. A. Smith of Arizona.

On Indian Affairs: Mr. D. A. Harvey of Oklahoma.

On Private Land Claims: Mr. Caine of Utah.

On Mines and Mining: Mr. M. A. Smith of Arizona.

On Territories: Mr. Antonio Joseph, of New Mexico, and Mr. M. A. Smith, of Arizona.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. SANDERS, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that the committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill (S. 1604) to provide for the creation of a fourth judicial district in the Territory of Utah; when the Speaker signed the same.

The motion of Mr. CATCHINGS was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 10 minute p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, February 9, at 12 o'clock, noon.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SPRINGER: A bill (H. R. 5548) to establish a railway bridge across the Illinois River, between a point at or near the city of Havana, in Mason County, and a point on the opposite side of said river in Fulton County, in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELLIS: A bill (H. R. 5549) to amend sections 4 and 5 of an act approved September 19, 1890, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5550) to continue in force an act entitled "An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese," approved May 6, 1882; an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese,' approved May 6, 1882," approved July 5, 1884, and an act entitled "An act, a supplement to an act entitled 'An act to execute certain treaty stipulations relating to Chinese,' approved May 6, 1882," approved October 1, 1888—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 5551) amendatory of section 3919, of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to compensation of stamp agents—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5552) to provide pensions for freedmen, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 5553) to provide for holding terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the District of Kentucky at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5554) appointing commissioners to revise the statutes relating to patents, trade, and other marks—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LYNCH: A bill (H. R. 5555) to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and Government offices at the city of Wausau, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COX of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5556) to extend and increase the pensions of soldiers in the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LYNCH: A bill (H. R. 5557), to provide for the erection of a public building for the use of the post-office and Government offices at the city of Marinette, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OTIS: A bill (H. R. 5558) to provide public revenue by the loan of money to the several States of the Union, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5559) concerning the rank and pay of certain officers of the Navy having served a full term as chief of a bureau in the Navy Department—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. ENOCHS: A bill (H. R. 5560) authorizing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made for a ship canal connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio River between the city of Cleveland and the city of Portsmouth, Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5561) directing the payment of bounties to veteran volunteers who were promoted after reenlistment—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARVEY: A bill (H. R. 5562) to provide for the sale of surplus or unallotted lands of the Western Miami Indians of the Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 5563) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the city of Council Bluffs, Iowa, the cost of constructing pavements and building sewers in front of lots 1, 2, and east 20 feet of lot 3, in block 6, Bayliss's first addition to Council Bluffs, owned by the United States Government, in said city, and used as United States court-house and post-office—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH: A bill (H. R. 5565) for the relief of actual settlers on the Navajo Reservation addition—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5566) in relation to confirmed town grants in the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5567) to establish a marine hospital at Florence, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CULBERSON: A bill (H. R. 5568) to regulate the revival of suits in certain causes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPIN: A bill (H. R. 5569) to amend section 828 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COBB of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5570) to provide for the payment of one-half of the expense of paving streets around the United States custom-house at St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Washington: A bill (H. R. 5571) to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Indians residing on the Colville Reservation, in the State of Washington, with certain modifications, and to make appropriations for the carrying into effect of the same—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREW: A bill (H. R. 5572) to reduce the duty on certain manufactures of iron and steel and on crude iron and waste iron and steel, and iron ore—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAPHAM: A bill (H. R. 5573) relating to patents, trademarks, and copyrights—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. ABBOTT: A bill (H. R. 5574) to provide for the purchasing of sites, the securing of plans, and for the erection of the public buildings of the United States—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEMPHILL: A bill (H. R. 5575) for the erection of a municipal building in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TUCKER (by request): A bill (H. R. 5576) to aid and encourage military training and instruction by donation of public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALZELLE: A bill (H. R. 5577) to amend section 5 of an act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act for the protection of the lives of miners in the Territories"—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5578) to impose duties upon maple sugar and maple sirup imported from foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPRINGER: A joint resolution (H. Res. 82) proposing an amendment to the Constitution in reference to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States and Representatives in Congress—to the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BABBITT: A joint resolution (H. Res. 83) proposing an amendment to the Constitution so as to permit the choosing of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people when any State shall so elect—to the Committee on Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills of the following titles were presented and referred as indicated below:

By Mr. BELDEN: A bill (H. R. 5579) removing the charge of desertion from James Nicholas, late member Company A, Third Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELKNAP: A bill (H. R. 5580) to correct the military record of Samuel E. Cooper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BLOUNT: A bill (H. R. 5581) for the relief of Eli Frauser, of Wilkinson County, Georgia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 5582) for the relief of Ellen N. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRETZ: A bill (H. R. 5583) for the relief of Theodore B. Starr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of John H. Tullis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5585) granting an increase of pension to William W. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRANCH: A bill (H. R. 5586) for the relief of John J. Tolson, administrator of Kilby Tolson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) for the relief of L. T. Oglesby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUSEY: A bill (H. R. 5588) for the relief of Joshua P. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRANCH: A bill (H. R. 5589) for the relief of O. F. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUCHANAN of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5590) granting a pension to Mary A. Lawson, widow of Spencer A. Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRETZ: A bill (H. R. 5591) to increase the pension of Charles McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARUTH: A bill (H. R. 5592) granting a pension to Michael O'Bryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) for the relief of John H. Brunning, afflicted son of John G. Brunning, late a member of Company I, Twenty-eighth Kentucky Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 5594) for the relief of John B. Brabston, Warren County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) for the relief of the estate of Edward B. Willis, deceased, of Warren County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPEHART: A bill (H. R. 5596) for the relief of Marlin Parks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARUTH: A bill (H. R. 5597) for the relief of William Smith and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER: A bill (H. R. 5598) to remove charge of desertion from military record of Benjamin Cornwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5599) to increase pension of George Marshall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) to pension James O. Lawlis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS: A bill (H. R. 5601) granting a pension to Eliza A. McEwen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5602) granting a pension to Lucy Haskell, mother, by adoption, of John Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ENOCHS: A bill (H. R. 5603) for the relief of the heirs of Henry A. Shadel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5604) for the relief of James Forgey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5605) for the relief of the estate of Edwin E. Saunders, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) for the relief of Theodore J. Gillett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) for the relief of W. T. Scoville and John Kouns, surviving partners of George L. Kouns, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) for the relief of Ammon McLaughlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FUNSTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5609) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Christiana Turner, late of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) for the relief of J. R. Wasson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5611) to remove charge of desertion against Louis P. Cayot—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FYAN: A bill (H. R. 5612) for the relief of David C. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FUNSTON: A bill (H. R. 5613) to revoke, annul, and set aside the charge of disloyalty against John Kinchlow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEARD: A bill (H. R. 5614) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thaddeus Collard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5615) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George Withers, administrator of the estate of H. M. Withers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARTER: A bill (H. R. 5616) granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin Dull—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUK of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5617) for the relief of Asa Faulkner, McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOOKER of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5618) for the relief of the legal representative or representatives of Franklin S. Whitney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KENDALL: A bill (H. R. 5619) to correct the military record of H. C. Jett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAGAN: A bill (H. R. 5620) for the relief of Mrs. Mary I. Holland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MCCLELLAN: A bill (H. R. 5621) granting an honorable discharge to Peter H. Hanner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MCKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 5622) to increase pension of Hanson Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCRAE (by request): A bill (H. R. 5623) for the relief of the estate of B. B. Ward, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OTIS: A bill (H. R. 5624) for the relief of Jacob Neighbarger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MAGNER: A bill (H. R. 5625) for the relief of Mrs. Mary O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MITCHELL: A bill (H. R. 5626) for the relief of Daniel O'Connell, of Company B, Third United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5627) to pension Jacob Ulmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) granting relief to Thomas Burns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) to reimburse Frank D. Bolton for losses sustained by burglary while postmaster at New Harmony, Ind.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PEARSON: A bill (H. R. 5630) for the relief of James H. Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5631) for the relief of the estate of Stephen A. Norton, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5632) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Lake, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 5633) granting a pension to Newell F. Osterhout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5634) granting a pension to Phoebe A. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5635) to increase the pension of the survivors of the war of 1812—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5636) granting a pension to Maria Owen, mother of Cornelius Owen, late private Company M, First New York Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) granting a pension to Adelaide M. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) granting a pension to Dolphia S. Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) granting a pension to Juliette De H. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5640) to increase the pension of Cassie A. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSK: A bill (H. R. 5641) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Gerard Wood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) for the relief of the officers and crews of the United States revenue steamers Reliance, Hercules, and Tiger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5643) for the relief of the estate of Sally Sterrett Tate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNOW: A bill (H. R. 5644) granting a pension to Mrs. Mollie E. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 5645) granting compensation to Joseph Dawson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR: A bill (H. R. 5646) for the relief of Edgar H. Bates for the loss of his minor son, Millard F. Bates, who was killed on or about September 3, 1872—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) for the relief of Margaret Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5648) granting a pension to widows in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5649) for the relief of Lieut. F. W. Davis and granting him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TERRY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5650) for the relief of the widow of Patrick P. Burton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 5651) to authorize the Secretary of War to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Dilliner, late of Company D, First Colorado Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5652) for the relief of L. D. Hutchison—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 5653) for the relief of James N. Maples—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5654) for the relief of James M. Hankins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5655) for the relief of George Tait, late a private Company C, Fourth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) for the relief of Alexander Lanier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) granting a pension to Mrs. Mima Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) granting a pension to Mrs. Tabitha Hankins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) granting a pension to John H. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) to refer the claim against the United States of John H. Elliott, of Limestone County, Ala., to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) for the relief of Matthew B. Nale—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) for relief of estate of Thornton Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHITE: A bill (H. R. 5663) for the relief of Jesse R. K. Lamb, alias Fred P. McCadden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) for the relief of Percival S. Perdue, late of Company D, Eighteenth Iowa Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5665) for the relief of Rufus M. Moss—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5666) granting a pension to George L. Frymire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUMANS: A bill (H. R. 5667) granting an honorable discharge in the case of George E. Lonsbury—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5668) for the relief of Regis P. Garry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LYNCH: A bill (H. R. 5669) authorizing the erection and maintenance of a dam on the water-reserve lands in Lincoln County, Wis., and the flowage of certain of said lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 5670) for relief of Sarah J. Groomes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. DOLLIVER, from the Committee on War Claims: A bill (H. R. 2540) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, W. Va. (Report No. 211.)

A bill (H. R. 2546) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church of Martinsburg, W. Va. (Report No. 212.)

A bill (H. R. 2539) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Martinsburg, W. Va. (Report No. 213.)

A bill (H. R. 2544) for the relief of C. M. Shaffer. (Report No. 214.)

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky, from the Committee on War Claims:

A bill (H. R. 4892) for the relief of St. Charles College. (Report No. 215.)

A bill (H. R. 1116) for the relief of George Lewis Cousens. (Report No. 216.)

A bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers. (Report No. 217.)

By Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on War Claims:

A bill (H. R. 3353) for the relief of John Sullivan. (Report No. 218.)

A bill (H. R. 2152) for the relief of Edward P. Alsbury, sole surviving heir of Harriet R. Alsbury, deceased. (Report No. 219.)

By Mr. COBB of Missouri, from the Committee on War Claims: A bill (H. R. 1824) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to examine and settle the accounts of certain States and the city of Baltimore growing out of moneys expended by said States and the city of Baltimore for military purposes during the war of 1812. (Report No. 220.)

By Mr. WILSON of Missouri, with an amendment, from the Committee on Pensions: A bill (H. R. 3204) to pension Lewis L. Lane. (Report No. 221.)

Also, by Mr. WILSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 1093) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Bolings. (Report No. 222.)

Also, by Mr. WILSON of Missouri, with an amendment: A bill (H. R. 4043) granting an increase of pension to William Birch. (Report No. 223.)

Also, by Mr. WILSON of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 3202) to pension Nancy E. Renfro. (Report No. 224.)

By Mr. HOUK of Tennessee, from the Committee on War Claims:

A bill (S. 5) for the relief of John S. Neet, jr. (Report No. 225.)

A bill (S. 4) for the relief of Alfred J. Worcester. (Report No. 226.)

A bill (S. 3) for the relief of Napoleon B. Giddings. (Report No. 227.)

A bill (S. 6) for the relief of Joseph W. Camack. (Report No. 228.)

By Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Printing: A concurrent resolution to print 10,000 copies of the addresses delivered in the House on the presentation of the portraits of Speakers Grow and Randall by the State of Pennsylvania. (Report No. 229.)

ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees adversely, as follows:

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama, from the Committee on War Claims:

A bill (H. R. 3142) for the relief of George W. Thompson. (Report No. 192.)

A bill (H. R. 2845) for the relief of John V. Bovell, second lieutenant Company E, Sixty-sixth Illinois. (Report No. 193.)

A bill (H. R. 2936) for the relief of Peter Casey. (Report No. 194.)

A bill (H. R. 2532) for the relief of James A. McFarland. (Report No. 195.)

A bill (H. R. 2896) for the relief of Benjamin F. Buckner and Taylor Buckner. (Report No. 196.)

A bill (H. R. 3403) for the relief of George Jackson, of Grainger County, Tenn. (Report No. 197.)

A bill (H. R. 3128) for the relief of August Schlapp, second lieutenant of Company F, Fifth Iowa Cavalry. (Report No. 198.)

A bill (H. R. 3126) for the relief of Austin A. Scott. (Report No. 199.)

A bill (H. R. 3129) for the relief of Benjamin F. Hershe. (Report No. 200.)

A bill (H. R. 3132) for the relief of Willis F. Hanson. (Report No. 201.)

A bill (H. R. 3130) for the relief of Joseph Murray. (Report No. 202.)

A bill (H. R. 3125) for the relief of Henry H. Wright. (Report No. 203.)

A bill (H. R. 2362) for the relief of Orris O. King. (Report No. 204.)

A bill (H. R. 2132) for the relief of George Bagshaw. (Report No. 205.)

A bill (H. R. 917) to authorize the Secretary of War to amend the records of the late war so as to show that John C. Burdette was mustered in as a member of Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, on the 14th day of January, 1862, and served until October 1, 1862, and to grant said Burdette an honorable discharge as of said date of October 1, 1862, on account of general disability. (Report No. 206.)

A bill (H. R. 2471) granting muster and pay and allowance of captain of cavalry to Michael Sheehy from June 13, 1864, to March 25, 1866. (Report No. 207.)

A bill (H. R. 2472) granting pay and allowances of a second lieutenant of infantry to Samuel Bevins. (Report No. 208.)

A bill (H. R. 3175) for the relief of Fritz Horn. (Report No. 209.)

A bill (H. R. 2460) to correct the military record of Thomas C. Workman. (Report No. 210.)

RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII the following resolutions were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama:

Resolved, That a special committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the Speaker to investigate and report upon the causes of the depression of American industries, and to suggest remedies therefor.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring therein), That there be printed 5,000 copies, in cloth binding, of the special report of the Commissioner of Labor on the statistics of and relating to marriage and divorce in the several States and Territories and in the District of Columbia, for the use of the Department of Labor.

By Mr. HOOKER of New York:

Resolved, That there be printed 20,000 copies of the President's annual message for the use of the House.

By Mr. WHEELER of Michigan:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to transmit to the House any information or reports which may be in his Department relative to the further improvement of the harbor at Muskegon, in the State of Michigan, together with any recommendations or estimates in relation thereto made by United States engineers in charge.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII committees were severally discharged from the consideration of the following bills and memorials; which was respectively referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5055) for the relief of Arterberry Chapman—Committee on Military Affairs discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4722) to grant a pension to Mary Dunt, widow of Jeremiah Dunt—Committee on Military Affairs discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4793) restoring the name of Dorothea A. Wildt, now Anderson, to the pension roll—Committee on Military Affairs discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3767) granting an increase of pension to George W. White—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5401) for the relief of J. H. Rector—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 60) granting to the State of California 5 per cent of the net proceeds of the cash sale of public lands in said State—Committee on Claims discharged and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BABBITT (by request): Resolutions passed by Rock County Pomona Grange, of Wisconsin—to the Select Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. BARTINE: Petition with reference to the Nicaragua Canal, from Battle Mountain, Nev.—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition with reference to the Nicaragua Canal, from Carson City—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition with reference to the Nicaragua Canal, signed by the governor—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BARWIG: Petition of citizens of Ripon, Wis., that on and after July 1, 1893, the metric system of weights and measures be used exclusively in the customs service of the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BOWERS: Petition of 55 citizens of West Highlands, Cal., regarding the exportation of alcoholic liquors to Africa—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of 42 citizens of San Bernardino County, Cal., for the same purpose—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of 37 members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Redlands, Cal., praying that the exportation of alcoholic liquor to Africa be suppressed—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BRECKINRIDGE of Arkansas: Petition of 23 members of the Planters and Farmers' Association of Jefferson County, Ark.; of 71 citizens of Victoria Township, Jefferson County; of 27 citizens of Dexter County; of 31 citizens of Humphrey; of 32 citizens of Richland Township, Jefferson County; of 10 citizens of Madding; of 52 members of the Board of Trade of Pine Bluff; of 203 citizens of Pine Bluff; of 28 employes of the Dilley machine shops; of 71 citizens of Auburn Township, Lincoln County; of 19 citizens of William Township, Lonoke County; of 78 citizens of Lonoke County; of 205 employes of the railroad shops at Pine Bluff; of 13 citizens of Sherrill Station, in favor of the improvement of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRETZ: Petition of Nancy Pittman, for pension, to accompany House bill No. 759—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition and affidavits of Joseph Veney and others, for pension, to accompany House bill 764—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition and memorial for Federal liq-

uor license in Kansas—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. BULLOCK: Petition of the board of county commissioners of Brevard County, asking an appropriation for building a breakwater at Cape Canaveral—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURROWS:

Resolved, That there be printed 20,000 copies of the annual message of the President of the United States for the use of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BUSEY: Petition of C. F. Black and 15 others, of Sidney Township, Champaign County, Ill., for free delivery of mails, etc.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of John Smoot and 30 other citizens of Vermillion County, Illinois, in favor of the Conger lard bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BYNUM: Petition of Mary J. Matson, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Bertha Test, asking that she be granted a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Elizabeth Schriver, widow of John Schriver, of Company M, Fourth Massachusetts Volunteers, to remove the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Thomas Cox, for removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRNS: Petition, to accompany House bill 4981, of Verina Korn, for dependent mother's pension by special act of Congress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers, with a copy of the names of the men that served in Capt. William Stosberg's Company, F, Pacific Battalion of Missouri Home Guards, taken by F. W. Steines, Pond, Mo., to accompany House bill 4934—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAINE: Resolutions and memorial of the Irrigation Congress held in Salt Lake City, Utah, September 15, 16, and 17, 1891, in favor of granting in trust all public lands, excepting mineral lands, to the several States and Territories wherein situate for the purpose of developing irrigation, etc.—to the Select Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.

Also, petition of 142 citizens of Spring City, Utah, for ceding of the public lands—to the Select Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.

By Mr. CAPEHART: Papers to accompany House bill 4860—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, memorial of Mary A. Millar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: Papers in the matter of the claim of Sidney R. Smith and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLOVER: Petition of W. H. Baily and 50 others, for the closing of the World's Columbian Exposition on the American Sabbath—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Also, petition of Fannie Leter and others, praying for the establishment of international courts to adjust cases that can not be settled by negotiation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER: Papers to accompany House bill 960, for relief of Joseph B. Sellers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 2908, for relief of William M. Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COVERT: Statement to accompany House bill for relief of Nugent T. Rennell—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CUTTING: Five petitions from San Francisco and one from Sausalito, Cal., to provide or guarantee such necessary measures as will assist, protect, and hasten the completion and secure the national control of the Nicaragua Canal—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DOLLIVER: Petition of Harvey Ingham, in favor of the Scott bill regarding the printing of return cards on envelopes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Kossuth County, Iowa, for free bi-metallic coinage—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of William T. Foot and others, in favor of the option bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Kossuth, Iowa, urging the necessity of the passage of the bill imposing a revenue tax on compound lard—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Kossuth County, Iowa, in favor of the option bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DURBOROW: Petition of certain citizens of Chicago, Ill., in favor of spelling reform—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. ENGLISH: Petition to accompany House bill 3887 in case of Eleanor Everett (now Conner), widow of Joseph C. Everett, Company A, Fifteenth New Jersey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ENLOE: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Thomas F. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITHIAN: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Francis M. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Mr. GEISSENHAINER: Petition of captains of vessels and others, for an appropriation for improving Raritan Bay between South Amboy and Great Beds Height, N. J.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of captains of vessels and others, of New Jersey, for an appropriation for the same purpose—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Trenton, N. J., for the same purpose—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Young People's Society of the First Presbyterian Church of Freehold, N. J., against opening the Columbian Exposition on the Sabbath—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. HALL: Petition of citizens of Chippewa County, Minn., for the passage of the Conger compound lard bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of E. R. Horton and others, for a deep-water canal from the Great Lakes to the seaboard—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of H. Wilson and others, of Minnesota, for a deep-water canal connecting the Great Lakes with the seaboard—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of citizens of Chippewa County, Minn., for the passage of the Butterworth option bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARTER (by request): Petition in favor of the so-called Conger lard bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HATCH: Petition of Thomas J. Smith and others, in reference to what is designated as the "Washburn-Hatch anti-option bills"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYNES: Resolution of Toledo Produce Exchange, approving any law which will make trading in futures or calls a criminal offense, and opposing any bill to restrict legitimate trading in futures which would destroy competition—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Memorial of the Board of Trade of Superior, Wis., asking Congress to appropriate \$175,000 for the purpose of building a new revenue cutter in lieu of the Andrew Johnson, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of citizens of Johnson County, Iowa, in favor of the Conger lard bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Johnson County, Iowa, in favor of option bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HEMPHILL: Petition against the Zoo Street Railway in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HENDERSON of Iowa: Petition of Alliance No. 1582, Black Hawk County, Iowa, urging the passage of the Butterworth bill defining options and futures—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of 26 citizens of Black Hawk County, Iowa, urging the passage of the Conger lard bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HITT: Memorial and resolutions of city council of Pekin, Ill., favoring a public building at Pekin, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KRIBBS: Papers in the case of Daniel Black—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of Philip Amer, for pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of 113 citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of a law to prevent the importation or immigration of Chinese to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of 66 citizens of the Twenty-eighth district of Pennsylvania, in favor of the Department of Labor investigating the slum population of cities having over 200,000 inhabitants—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of 130 citizens of the Twenty-eighth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, in favor of Mr. CHANDLER'S bill (S. 1127) to increase the comforts of immigrants—to the Select Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of 62 citizens of the Twenty-fifth district of Pennsylvania, praying for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people—to the Select Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of citizens of California, urgently requesting Congress to provide or guarantee such necessary laws as will assist, protect, and hasten the completion and secure the national control of the Nicaragua Maritime Canal, as recommended to Congress by the President of the United States in his recent message—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LAWSON: Petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Norfolk for Government appropriation to build a

breakwater at Lynnhaven River for the protection of the commerce of the city—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, paper in the claim of the First Baptist Church of Suffolk, Va., for damages to property by Federal troops in 1862 and 1865—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MARTIN: Petition of fourth-class postmasters of Huntington County, Ind., for increased compensation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MITCHELL: Petition of Milwaukee Steamship Company and other vessel owners and agents of Milwaukee, Wis., urging an appropriation for a new revenue cutter to replace the worn-out Andy Johnson—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. O'NEILL of Pennsylvania: Resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, favoring the transfer of the Revenue Cutter Service from the Treasury to the Navy Department of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill 5561—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTON: Papers and documents to accompany House bill 5237, for the relief of Charles W. E. Welty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 5519, for the relief of Daniel Eldridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAYNER: Petition of Christian Hammensderfer, for removal of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAY: Petition of J. M. Taylor, of Madison University, as to metric system of weights and measures—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, resolution of the Sunday School Society of Madison County, N. Y., as to closing the Chicago Exposition on Sunday—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. STONE of Kentucky: Papers to accompany the bill for the relief of W. H. Dupre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of John R. Elkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOSEPH D. TAYLOR: Petition bearing signatures of 171 citizens of the State of Ohio, praying that Congress support the request from the directors of the World's Fair for a sum of \$5,000,000, provided that the enactment granting the same shall contain an impregnable guaranty that the Exposition will be closed on the Lord's Day—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

Also, petition officially signed by the United Presbyterian Congregation of Richmond, Ohio, representing 91 persons, praying that Congress take such action as will insure the closing of the World's Fair on the Lord's Day, in accordance with the law of God, the rights of man, and all precedents of American history—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of 160 citizens and business firms of Little Rock, Ark., in favor of the improvement of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), memorial of John A. Clark, of Greenwood, Ark., offering the United States Government information as to plan for the improvement of water ways, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Resolutions of the city council of Durango, Colo., indorsing the resolutions of the Irrigation Congress held at Salt Lake, Utah, September 17, 1891, favoring the granting of the arid lands to the States and Territories—to the Select Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands in the United States.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Petition for the relief of Mrs. Anna Bradford—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER of Michigan: Petition of citizens of Milwaukee for improvement of the harbor at Muskegon, Mich.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Illinois: Papers in the claim of James T. Anderson, private of Company D, Fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WINN: Papers to accompany House bill 2556, relative to the estate of Frank H. Nichols, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 3505, in relation to Benjamin F. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WRIGHT: Memorial of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Burlington, Pa., against the exportation of intoxicating liquors to Africa—to the Select Committee on the Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of E. T. Tiffany and A. Lee Tiffany, of Hartford, Pa., against Sunday opening of the World's Fair—to the Select Committee on the Columbian Exposition.

By Mr. YOUMANS: Petition in favor of an appropriation to improve, beautify, and maintain the National Park of Mackinaw, Mich.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 9, 1892.

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 the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in relation to the agreement with the Indians of the Yakima Reservation, in Washington, for the right of way of the Northern Pacific Railroad across that reservation, with the draft of a bill to ratify the agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DAWES. Yesterday, in my absence, a letter was received from the Secretary of the Interior, in response to a resolution of the Senate of February 3, transmitting the report from the Hampton School, which was in response to a resolution of the Senate of February 28, 1891. The resolution and report were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs without being ordered printed. I ask that they may be printed, and with them the notes accompanying the report, which were intended to be a supplement to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered if there be no objection.

Mr. DAWES. The report itself is in the committee room. I will furnish it.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of citizens of Floyd County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called option bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of citizens of Floyd County, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called Conger lard bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Delaware County, N. Y., praying for the enactment of such laws as will suppress the exportation of alcoholic liquor from the United States to Africa; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of John Conway, of Cold Springs, Cal., praying for the repeal of the Yosemite National Park law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of Memphis, Tenn., praying that liberal appropriations be made for the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PADDOCK presented the petition of John Conway, of Cold Springs, Mariposa County, Cal., praying for the repeal of the Yosemite National Park law; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of 81 citizens of Gage County, Nebr., praying for the enactment of a law establishing the free delivery and collection of mails in country districts; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BRICE presented the petition of the Congregational Club, of Cleveland, Ohio, and vicinity, praying for favorable action by the Senate on the Brussels treaty of July 2, 1890, made for the purpose of putting an end to the African slave trade and the rum traffic; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of Local Assembly No. 3526, Knights of Labor, of Grand Rapids, Mich., praying for the passage of Senate bill 1127, to enlarge the ship room and increase the comfort of immigrants; which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented petitions of the Congregational Church of Canterbury, N. H.; of the Home Benevolent Society of Canterbury, N. H.; of the Christian Endeavor Society of Canterbury, N. H., comprising 45 members; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Canterbury, N. H., comprising 48 members; a petition of the Rockingham County Temperance Association of New Hampshire; a petition of 100 members of the Christian Church of Franklin, N. H.; petitions of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sunapee, N. H., comprising 116 members; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sunapee, N. H., comprising 46 members; of the Christian Endeavor Society of Sunapee, N. H., comprising 91 members; of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Sunapee, N. H., comprising 150 members, and of the Progressive Literary Society of Sunapee, N. H., comprising 12 members, praying for the passage of a bill to prohibit the opening of any exhibition or exposition on Sunday where appropriations of the United States are expended; which were referred to the Committee on the Quadro-Centennial (Select).

Mr. TURPIE presented the petition of John Bergin and other citizens of Lake City, Colo., praying for the passage of a joint