

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 11, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney-General; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the amounts expended at the United States armory at Springfield, Mass., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1895; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks to Indians, and for other purposes, together with the report of the Commissioner stating the reasons for the desired legislation; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition, in the form of resolutions adopted by the Board of Trade of Kansas City, Mo., praying for a speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. HOAR presented the petition of Salome Merritt, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association of Massachusetts, and sundry other citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States securing to the women of the several States the exercise of the citizens' right to vote; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. GEAR presented a petition of 149 citizens of Fairfield, Iowa, praying for a speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Ocala, Fla., praying for the construction of the Nicaragua Canal by the United States Government; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRYE presented certain papers to accompany the bill (S. 178) granting a pension to Betsey J. Webber; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 141) granting a pension to Julia A. Hill, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PEPPER introduced a bill (S. 737) granting a pension to James Richardson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a bill (S. 738) authorizing the establishment of a pier-head light at or near South Milwaukee, in the State of Wisconsin; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 739) granting an increase of pension to C. E. Philbrook, widow of Alvah Philbrook, major of Twenty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 740) for the relief of Charles W. Cronk; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GEORGE introduced a bill (S. 741) for the relief of the Baptist church at Corinth, Alcorn County, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 742) to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McMILLAN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 743) to regulate fares and transfers upon street-car lines in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 744) providing for a naval training station on the island of Yerba Buena (or Goat Island), in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 745) donating condemned cannon and cannon balls to the New Hampshire Soldiers'

Home; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 746) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Donohue; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 747) to authorize the entry of land for reservoir purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 748) granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 749) granting a pension to Mary P. Scovel; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 750) granting a pension to A. S. Elwood; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 751) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 752) to increase the pension of Capt. James B. Logan; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BERRY introduced a bill (S. 753) for the relief of Margaret Kennedy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. VOORHEES introduced a bill (S. 754) in relation to the pay of Rear-Admiral Roger N. Stembel, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 755) for the erection of a suitable building for a post-office on the Government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 756) to correct the military record of William Kiser, of Noble County, Ind.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GRAY introduced a bill (S. 757) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide Morris; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 758) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States, and to pay said Willbur such sum of money as he may be justly and equitably entitled to; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 759) granting a pension to Carrie A. Moody; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 760) granting a pension to Rhoda Chick; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SEWELL introduced a bill (S. 761) for the relief of George T. Dudley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 762) for the relief of Henry Lane; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GEAR introduced a bill (S. 763) for the relief of Col. Jesse H. Strickland, Eighth Tennessee Cavalry, United States Volunteers; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 764) for the relief of Edward T. Latta; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PALMER introduced a bill (S. 765) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Carver; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 766) for the erection of a monument in the city of Washington to the memory of the late Commodore John Paul Jones; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CALL introduced a bill (S. 767) to provide for the greater safety and efficiency of railway service by retiring employees after twenty-five years' continuous service and requiring payment of annuity or pension to be made to them; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL of Wisconsin introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 21) for the purchase of a statue of Victor Hugo, to be placed in the new building of the Library of Congress; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 22) authorizing the erection of a statue of President Franklin Pierce upon the grounds of the public building at Concord, N. H.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS WITH TENNESSEE.

Mr. HARRIS. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas there has been introduced and is now pending before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs Senate joint resolution No. 2, providing for an adjustment of certain claims and counterclaims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and of the State of Tennessee against the United States in respect of certain railroads in Tennessee held and operated by officers of the State and taken from the possession of the State by the United States Army and operated for the use of the Army of the United States, and certain obligations that the State of Tennessee executed to secure the payment of the purchase money for certain railroad material sold by the military authorities of the United States to the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad Company, and the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad Company subsequent to their release by the said military authorities, and

Whereas it is important that all the facts out of which said claims and counterclaims arose should be laid before the said committee charged with the consideration of said Senate joint resolution No. 2: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish copies of all communications, orders, and correspondence touching the seizure of and operation by the United States of the said Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville Railroad Company, the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroad, and the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, and the Winchester and Alabama Railroad, and especially all copies of the separate inventories or schedules of the property and rolling stock belonging originally to each of said roads required to be made and furnished by section 3 of Executive order of August 8, 1865, from the War Department, addressed to Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, commanding Military Division of Tennessee, and copies of all credits to which each of said railroads or the State of Tennessee is entitled on account of military transportation and carrying of United States mails, regardless of whether such credits have or have not been applied to the indebtedness of the said roads or the said State, and all other information, evidence, and facts in the possession of the War Department touching the use, occupation, and conversion by the Government of the United States of each of said roads.

Mr. CULLOM. Is the resolution up for consideration?

Mr. HARRIS. I have asked unanimous consent that it be now considered. At the last Congress I introduced a joint resolution and reintroduced it at the present session and had it referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, authorizing the Attorney-General, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of the Treasury to meet such commissioners as the State of Tennessee may appoint for the purpose of investigating and adjusting the claims and counterclaims of the State against the Government and of the Government against the State. I have no idea myself how the balance stands. This resolution simply asks the War Department to send to the Senate, in order that the matter may go before the Committee on Military Affairs, the facts so far as they appear of record there.

Mr. CULLOM. What I desired to inquire about especially was whether the resolution had been considered by any committee of the Senate or if it was a resolution to go to a committee for consideration.

Mr. HARRIS. It is a resolution asking the War Department for information for the use of the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM. I have no objection to it, then.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

MARKING OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.

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

Resolved, That all public documents and envelopes printed for the use of the Senate shall be marked on the envelope or wrapper in which they are inclosed with the title of the book or document which they contain, so as to avoid the necessity of opening them to ascertain what book or document is contained in the wrapper or envelope.

AMENDMENT OF THE RULES.

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to call up a resolution proposing an amendment to the rules of the Senate, which is lying on the desk, in order to make some remarks upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. DUBOIS on the 5th instant, as follows:

Resolved, That paragraph 1 of Rule XVI of the standing rules of the Senate be amended by striking out the words "All general appropriation bills shall be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, except bills making appropriations for rivers and harbors, which shall be referred to the Committee on Commerce," and inserting the following:

- "The general appropriation bills shall be referred to committees as follows:
- "To the Committee on Appropriations: The bills for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses, for sundry civil expenses, and for all deficiencies;
- "To the Committee on Agriculture: The bill for the Agricultural Department;
- "To the Committee on Foreign Relations: The consular and diplomatic bill;
- "To the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill for the military establishment, including the Military Academy;
- "To the Committee on Naval Affairs: The bill for the naval establishment;
- "To the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads: The Post-Office appropriation bill;
- "To the Committee on Indian Affairs: The bill for Indians and Indian tribes;
- "To the Committee on Commerce: The bill for rivers and harbors;
- "To the Committee on Coast Defenses: The fortifications bill;
- "To the Committee on the District of Columbia: The bill making appropriations for the District; and
- "To the Committee on Pensions: The pension appropriation bills."

Mr. HARRIS. Is the resolution called up for action this morning?

Mr. DUBOIS. I desire to submit some remarks upon it.

Mr. HARRIS. Oh, if that is the object, of course there is no objection.

Mr. DUBOIS. Mr. President, the proposed amendment to the rules governing this body, which is now before the Senate, contains no new or startling proposition. It provides simply for the distribution of the appropriation bills among the various committees of the Senate. It gives to the committee which, on account of its membership and duties, is most interested in a given subject the power to regulate and determine what amount of money shall be appropriated and how it shall be expended in order to satisfy the necessities and demands of the country as to this particular subject. That is all there is of it.

Facts seem to prove, or at any rate it is the almost unanimous opinion of members of the House, that the interests of the country represented by the various committees have been more carefully looked after and promoted since the division of appropriations by that body than before.

Almost every member of this body who has served in the other branch of Congress during the past ten years will favor the proposed change. This is significant and a powerful argument in itself, especially as a large number of the present Senators have been members of the other branch of Congress during this time.

The question of dividing the Appropriations Committee in the House was debated at different times for a number of years before the change was made. Originally the Ways and Means Committee of that body was also the Appropriations Committee. The growth of the country and its multiplied necessities compelled the creation of the Appropriations Committee. The continued growth and necessities compelled the division of the work of the Appropriations Committee among the various committees of the House. This was accomplished finally in 1885.

In reading the debates on the proposed change in the House anyone can see that the opponents of the reform indulged in prophecies which the result of the change have demonstrated were without foundation. Their main objection was that if so many committees had charge of the appropriations, the expenditures of the Government would be extravagantly and needlessly increased. I anticipate that some such argument will now be used by the opponents of the change in the Senate. No such result has followed in the House, and it seems certain that no such result can follow in the Senate. Of course, the expenditures of the Government have increased since the change was made, but this could not be avoided. The population, business, and necessities of the country have grown steadily, and no matter what method we may adopt for the appropriation of moneys to meet this constantly growing demand, the expenditure of money must keep pace with it.

All appropriations of money originate in the House, and it is an indisputable fact that the Senate Appropriations Committee nearly always increases the amount of the appropriations made by the various appropriation committees of the House. I am aware of the fact that special reasons are urged to explain this, and I do not contend that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate is designedly more extravagant than the several appropriations committees of the House. I do say, however, that there is nothing in a comparison between the appropriation bills of the House and of the Senate to warrant the unsupported statement that one committee will be more wise and economical than several committees in the proper use and distribution of the people's money.

It is very evident that the present system of placing all the appropriations in the hands of one committee in the Senate is neither satisfactory nor suitable. I believe every Senator will admit this. The various committees of the House, such as Indian, Agricultural, Naval, and others, carefully consider and pass such appropriations as are deemed necessary, and send them, one at a time, to the single Appropriation Committee of the Senate. The result, year after year, is that all business in the Senate is clogged during its last days in order that the Senate may pass these various bills. The Senate Appropriations Committee itself can not properly consider them for lack of time, and adequate debate and consideration on the floor of the Senate are out of the question.

Every member of this body who has served in it during even one session will remember that when he wishes to change the report of the Appropriations Committee in relation to any item, no matter what its importance may be, in his judgment, to the country, or when he wishes to discuss any clause of the bill as it is reported to the Senate, he is met with an appeal by some member of the Appropriations Committee not to antagonize the bill, not to discuss it, because time is short and if delays occur the bills can not pass and the President will be driven to the necessity of calling an extra session. The threat of an extra session is hurled at us at the close of every session of Congress, and we are compelled to submissively accept, without argument or debate, the recommendation of the Appropriations Committee in reference to the expenditure of the people's money. It oftentimes happens that a Senator can not conscientiously allow certain items or clauses to remain

in the bill as reported, and he so states emphatically. The Appropriations Committee time and time again meets these proper and just demands for discussion by allowing the changes proposed by the Senator to be made in the bill. After the bill is passed a conference committee of three Senators and three members of the Appropriations Committee of each branch of Congress is appointed, and when the result of their agreement is made known, after the session closes, it is generally found that these changes in the bill which the Senate itself has voted shall be made, and which the Appropriations Committee of the Senate has accepted, have been eliminated.

In the hurry and rush of the closing days it is almost impossible to tell what a conference report includes or means, and it is practically impossible, through fear of an extra session, to prevent the adoption of the report of the conferees. Almost always, at the close of a session, the President and his Cabinet are compelled to come to the Capitol in order to sign bills appropriating millions and millions of dollars which neither the Senate nor the President himself has had an opportunity to carefully and thoroughly examine. Under the present system, which leaves so much to the conferees, there is no means by which the Senate or the country can know what the appropriation bills contain until after Congress adjourns. Most of the Senators will remember a striking illustration of this in connection with the sundry civil bill of the Fiftieth Congress.

A provision was slipped into that bill by the conferees, withdrawing all the public lands which were embraced within the arid region of the country from settlement until certain impossible conditions were complied with. The representatives from that section, and the Congress generally, were not aware of this provision of the law until instructions were received by the various land officers, issued by the Secretary of the Interior, some months later, to carry the law into effect. Immediately upon the meeting of the Fifty-first Congress this provision of the appropriations bill was repealed. The people have a right to know what is being done with their money, and every facility possible should be given them and their representatives in Congress to understand the workings of the appropriations committees. When the Committee on Indian Affairs in the House, for instance, passes a bill appropriating money for the Indian Service, it should be sent to the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate—so with the Naval, Military, Agricultural, and other committees. These various committees could then be working at the same time on these bills, and could present them to the consideration of the Senate as fast as they had completed their examination. It seems to me that in this way this undue crowding at the end of the session would, in a great measure, be avoided.

Another fact must be borne in mind, which is, that the Appropriations Committee of the Senate includes the ablest and the leading members of this body. Ordinarily they are on other committees of importance, and in addition to that they are expected by the country and by the Senate to be foremost in all general debates. If they devoted themselves exclusively to the work which devolves upon them, as members of the Appropriations Committee, they could not do full justice to the country in other matters, through lack of time notwithstanding their great ability and industry, which is conceded.

A reference to the personnel of the Appropriations Committee as at present constituted will convince any unprejudiced mind that other duties demand so much of their time and thought that they can not do justice to the country, the Senate, or themselves in attempting to supervise all the appropriations of the Government. They are the foremost men of the Senate, as I have stated, and the country looks to them as leaders in debate. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] or the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] is the chairman. No matter what subject of importance is under consideration, the country and the Senate expect them to participate. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] and the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] are universally recognized as among the ablest debaters on this floor, and their attention and services are required at all times. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BLACKBURN] are so conspicuous for their ability and eloquence that the country has a right to expect and does receive the benefit of their counsel on all general legislation. The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] is conceded to be among the best equipped men in public life, and in addition he is the recognized leader of nearly one-half this side of the Chamber on the currency question, if not of the entire Senate. His judgment is always in demand. And so it is with the Senator from Florida [Mr. CALL] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BRICE]; they are expected to and do take an active interest in all general legislation.

It has always been so and always will be. The members of this committee are properly and justly, on account of their learning and qualifications, among the leaders of the Senate. They have tremendous power as members of the Appropriations Committee,

which perhaps they are loath to relinquish. This is human nature. They undertake the work of the committee and do as well as any other set of men could who have their responsibilities, but they have neither the time nor the physical ability to discharge with proper care the duties which the Senate has devolved upon them.

Through the customs and traditions of the Senate the younger members of this body in point of service are not expected to take much, if any, part in general debate. This leaves them ample time for committee work. By dividing the appropriations their abilities could be utilized. They would naturally be anxious to make a good record and to report only such bills as they could clearly and successfully defend before the country and the Senate. There is not a very great disparity, I take it, between the older and younger Senators in natural ability or patriotism, and I think that each member of the Senate should perform as much of the work, share as much of the care, enjoy as much of the honor, and be as much of a leader as possible.

Various bills at different times have been introduced in the Senate similar to the one now under consideration. There has never been much debate over them. They have in each instance been referred to the Committee on Rules, and there they slumber. Every Senator has thought of this subject, and I hope this proposed amendment will be fully discussed and that the Senate will express its judgment by a vote.

I trust that the proposed amendment will not be referred to the Committee on Rules until such reference is accompanied with an instruction from the Senate as to the decision of the Senate.

I am sure that no Senator will attribute to me any personal or selfish motive in this matter. My relations with each and every member of the Appropriations Committee are most cordial and pleasant. No one has a greater respect for that great committee individually and collectively than myself. They have treated me personally and the State which I have the honor in part to represent with the utmost consideration. They have taken especial pains, it seems to me, to aid and assist me. They have never refused a just and reasonable request of mine. Individually the change will not benefit me, for I am not a member of any of the committees which will secure the appropriation bills under my amendment, nor do I expect to be. I think it will be better for the country and better for the Senate if the labors of the Appropriations Committee are divided.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. President, before this subject passes from the consideration of the Senate I wish to say a few words regarding it.

I agree with some of the remarks made by the Senator from Idaho, but do not agree with all. There are certain appropriation bills now sent to the Committee on Appropriations which, I think, ought to be sent to the appropriate committees charged with the subjects-matter. For instance, the members of the Committee on the District of Columbia are selected with a view to care for the interests of the people of this District, who have no other source of legislative power. The people of this city, therefore, go to the members of that committee to seek for such appropriations and for such legislation as they deem necessary for the welfare of the District. They are able probably to obtain general legislation, but the question of the appropriation of their money is not left to the committee to which they always have access, but is referred to a committee with which they have no connection whatever. Many citizens of Washington have complained to me of this matter, and have stated that when they had made their wants known before the committee having charge of the subject, the Committee on the District of Columbia, they were afterwards referred at the heel of a session to the Committee on Appropriations, which at such times is overburdened with work. It seems to be perfectly plain, therefore, that all appropriations in relation to the District of Columbia should be reported to us from the District Committee, so that we may have the benefit of their local knowledge.

Some time ago the river and harbor bill was very properly taken from the Committee on Appropriations, because that bill relates purely to matters of commerce. The members of the Committee on Appropriations are not required to look into the details of new improvements that are proposed and are to be appropriated for. Indeed, the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations should be confined to the great Departments of the Government.

I do not agree with my friend from Idaho that the Committee on Military Affairs ought to have charge of the appropriations for the Army, because the Army is provided for by law and the precise amount which each officer and soldier is to receive is fixed. That, therefore, is a proper matter for the jurisdiction of the Committee on Appropriations, and the Army appropriation bill ought not to be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, because that committee deals with legislation, and not with laws making appropriations. So with the Naval Committee. Undoubtedly the Committee on Appropriations ought to have charge of the appro-

priations for the Navy, because they, too, are limited by law, and the Committee on Naval Affairs, if they desire to have any new appropriations made or any change in the existing law, can propose their proper amendments without having the appropriations referred to them.

I think that all appropriations involved in new legislation should be referred to and decided and reported by the committees having charge of the legislation, leaving the great Committee on Appropriations to report as to the general expenses of the Government. Probably nine-tenths of all the appropriations should be sent to that committee, but the special appropriations, for the reasons I have stated, should be sent to other committees, and the rules ought to be so arranged. I think this could be done without in the slightest degree affecting either the power or the usefulness of the Committee on Appropriations. At the close of a session that committee is overburdened; indeed, it is almost impossible for a Senator to get access to it sufficiently to explain the importance of appropriations he desires to have put into a bill. That committee is pressed with the appropriation bills which come over here, all of which are thrust upon the Senate toward the close of a session. Much faulty legislation has been enacted on appropriation bills in consequence of the necessities of the case at the close of a session.

The Senator referred to one piece of legislation on an appropriation bill. It seems to me our rules ought to be so framed as to exclude all legislation on appropriation bills except such incidental legislation as is necessary to explain the item appropriated for. Any general legislation attached to appropriation bills is necessarily bad, because there is no opportunity to have any discussion in regard to it. Therefore the rule should explicitly require that all legislative provisions, even if they are to be attached to appropriation bills, should be first referred to the appropriate committees and have their sanction before being put upon appropriation bills, which are often hastily passed.

I hope the resolution at the proper time will be referred, and that the Senate, with full knowledge of their experience in the past, will divert some of the appropriation bills to the committees who have charge of the particular subjects-matter.

Mr. HILL. Will the Senator from Ohio allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. SHERMAN. Certainly.

Mr. HILL. In what year was the change made by which the river and harbor bill was referred to the Committee on Commerce?

Mr. SHERMAN. I have forgotten. Probably the Senator from Iowa can tell.

Mr. ALLISON. Many years ago. I do not remember the exact time.

Mr. SHERMAN. It was a number of years ago.

Mr. ALLISON. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate was created in 1867. Prior to that time all the appropriation bills were referred to the Finance Committee, with the exception of the river and harbor bill, which has been referred to the Committee on Commerce ever since 1826.

Mr. SHERMAN. I would say to the Senator from New York that when I was a member of the House of Representatives the Committee on Ways and Means of that body had charge of practically all the legislation of Congress, all the general appropriation bills, all tax bills, all tariff bills, and everything of that kind. Afterwards, as the Senator is probably aware, the House from time to time changed that and made two committees out of the one, one charged with raising revenue and the other charged with expenditures, which was proper. So various committees were authorized from time to time to take charge of the appropriations bearing upon their particular branch of the public service, and I think the Senate—although the Senate is a slow-moving body—after a careful examination will find that some of these appropriations ought to be referred to committees other than the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. HILL. I suppose the Senator from Idaho does not desire action on the resolution this morning?

Mr. DUBOIS. No, I do not desire action this morning.

Mr. HILL. I should like to have the resolution lie on the table for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It will be so ordered.

Mr. QUAY. I was not in the Senate when the resolution for the division of the various appropriation bills among committees was laid before it. I should be glad to have that resolution lie upon the table until I can prepare and offer an amendment, which, it seems to me, if the resolution be passed, ought to be incorporated with it, which shall provide for the establishment of a new Committee on Coinage and Currency, to which shall be referred questions in relation to those subjects, which now go to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table as indicated.

POLICY RESPECTING CUBA, ETC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is now in order, and the first business will be stated.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. ALLEN December 3, 1895, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate—

1. That the Government of the United States of America should promptly recognize the revolutionists of Cuba, who are now honestly struggling to secure their independence of the Spanish Government, as composing an independent nation and possessing the rights thereof, according to the law of nations.

2. That all islands in close proximity to the mainland of the United States of America should, as speedily as possible, by treaties of purchase, be annexed to this Government, as essential to our safety in times of war and the convenience and necessity of our commerce in times of peace.

3. That the wise declaration of President Monroe, known as the Monroe doctrine, is a well-established policy of the Government of the United States, and should be promptly and effectually maintained by the Government in its original purity and purpose.

4. That while the Government of the United States should not needlessly or hastily embroil itself with any foreign power, and should only resort to extreme measures in cases of absolute necessity, a firmer and more prompt policy on the part of this Government in maintaining the rights of American citizens abroad should be introduced and pursued.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I suppose the resolution will probably have to go to the Committee on Foreign Relations. I do not know that I can or should say anything in addition to what I have already said in its support. I do hope that the Committee on Foreign Relations, when it comes to consider the different resolutions which have been introduced upon the subject of the Monroe doctrine, will not only take into account the condition of our country with reference to our coast defenses, and recommend to the Senate and to the country the adoption of such measures as will secure the erection of adequate defenses for coast purposes, but that it will recommend to Congress some measure which will secure to this country the control of all the islands and lands adjacent to our shores which will be essential in our commerce and in times of war.

It has been said in this Chamber and out of it that the Populist party was a local organization; that it dealt simply with certain internal grievances; that it was composed of a class of people who had no conception of government beyond their own immediate and pressing personal demands. I desire to correct that opinion, if I can do so, by saying that, in my judgment, the Populist party is as thoroughly committed to the Monroe doctrine as either the Democratic or the Republican party. It occurs to me that there should be no division of sentiment among our people upon the question of the necessity of making ample protection for our country against foreign invasion and in pursuing that course which will strengthen its commerce and carrying trade.

I was delighted yesterday to listen to the eloquent speech of my friend from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM], in which he portrayed so vividly the doctrine laid down by President Monroe in his message and pointed out to us the fact that Great Britain is now planting its flag upon every island in the sea, that it is pursuing a policy of aggression, acquiring territory and possessions which are liable to menace the peace and prosperity of our nation, and I felt at that time as though it would be entirely germane to the subject and proper for me to put to the Senator the question whether he did not believe that the time had come when we should not only protect the coasts of this country from foreign invasion, or the possibility of foreign invasion, but when we should protect the country itself from British invasion.

I did not hear the Senator say anything about the millions and billions of dollars of English capital that have been brought into this country. I did not hear him refer to the fact that English money has purchased our great flouring mills, our great railway systems, our breweries, our stock yards, and the great majority of the important industries of this country. I did not hear the distinguished and brilliant Senator from Illinois yesterday discuss the question of the seeming partnership existing between the Democratic and Republican parties in this country and the money lords of Lombard street and of the East. If it is important for us to watch the British flag when it is placed indiscriminately upon the islands of the sea, does it not occur to my distinguished friend that it would be important for us, Mr. President, to watch the financial partnership existing between certain financiers and statesmen of England and other foreign countries and certain financiers and political parties in this country?

I do not believe the time will ever come when this Government will be called upon to defend itself or its territory against British aggression; but I believe the time has come when it is essential to the welfare and well-being of our people that we Americanize instead of anglicize our institutions. It is comparatively a matter of indifference to us whether the boundary line between Venezuela and the British possessions is established upon American or upon British theories; but it is important for us, Mr. President, to preserve the institutions of this country from British aggressions. We realize that Great Britain is in our midst, not with her

armies and her navies, not perhaps with her flag, but she is here for the purpose of dethroning American institutions; she is here for the purpose of anglicizing these States and this country, and controlling the policy of our nation and the policy of our Government in every branch and department. Sir, it has become a popular thing now for an American citizen to become an English lord or the lord of some other country. I was reading in an Eastern newspaper but a few days ago of an American consul, holding a position under this Government at this time, who is to become a baron of Austria. A few years ago his ancestors were common people in this country, working at common and humble occupations, and yet, through a little financial and political success, this gentleman has become ashamed of his native country, and while he holds the important office of consul under the present Administration, he is willing to receive the title of baron from a foreign country.

Mr. President, it occurs to me that that subject should have attracted the attention of the distinguished Senator from Illinois. I do not know that it would be improper for me to refer to the spirit of madness which seems to exist in this country, by which even American women are perfectly willing to waste themselves upon titled foreign mendicants. I wish there were some way of providing for that in the legislation which is contemplated by my friend from Illinois.

I hope, however, that this resolution will receive due consideration at the hands of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and I move its reference to that committee.

Mr. WHITE. I should like to hear the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska read again.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BLACKBURN in the chair). The resolution will again be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. WHITE. If the Senator from Nebraska has no objection, I should like to have the resolution remain on the table for a few days, as I desire to submit some remarks on the subject.

Mr. ALLEN. I have no objection to that course.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska withdraws his motion, and the resolution will lie on the table, in the absence of objection.

AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES.

Mr. HILL. At the last session I submitted three amendments to the rules, which I desire to offer at this time. I ask that the resolutions may lie on the table and be printed.

The resolutions were severally submitted and ordered to lie on the table and to be printed, as follows:

Resolved, That Rule IX be amended by adding thereto the following section: "Sec. 2. Whenever any bill or resolution is pending before the Senate as unfinished business, and the same shall have been debated on divers days, amounting in all to thirty days, it shall be in order for any Senator at any time to move to fix a time for the taking of a vote upon such bill or resolution, and such motion shall not be amendable or debatable, and shall be immediately put, and if passed by a majority of all the members of the Senate, the vote upon such bill or resolution, with all the amendments thereto which may be pending at the time of such motion, shall be had at the date fixed in such original motion without further debate or amendment, except by unanimous consent; and during the pendency of such motion to fix a date and also at the time fixed by the Senate for voting upon bill or resolution no other motion of any kind or character shall be entertained until such motion or such bill or resolution shall have been finally voted upon."

Resolved, That Rule XII be amended by inserting an additional clause, as follows:

"When upon a vote by yeas and nays it shall appear to the Presiding Officer, upon recapitulation and before the announcement of the result, that a quorum has not voted, he shall call upon Senators present who have not voted by name to vote, and shall direct the Secretary to add to the list of the Senators voting the names of the Senators present not voting, including those announcing pairs or who may or may not be excused from voting, and to enter the same in the Journal; and if the whole number constitute a quorum, and it shall appear that a majority of a quorum (or two-thirds of a quorum where the Constitution prescribes a majority of two-thirds) has voted on either side, the question shall be deemed to have been determined and the result shall be announced the same as if a quorum had voted."

Resolved, That subdivision 2 of Rule V of the standing rules of the Senate be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"If at any time during the daily sessions of the Senate a question shall be raised by any Senator as to the presence of a quorum, the Presiding Officer shall forthwith direct the Secretary to call the roll and shall announce the result, and these proceedings shall be without debate; but no Senator while speaking shall be interrupted by any other Senator raising the question of the lack of a quorum, and the question as to the presence of a quorum shall not be raised oftener than once in every hour; but this provision shall not apply where the absence of a quorum is disclosed upon any roll call of the yeas and nays."

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

Mr. CALL. I desire to give notice that to-morrow morning, after the order of Senate resolutions shall have been reached, I shall ask the Senate to take up for consideration the concurrent resolution heretofore submitted by me in relation to the outrages in Armenia.

Mr. COCKRELL. 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 ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 12, 1895, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 11, 1895.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

General officers.

Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, to be major-general, April 25, 1895, vice McCook, retired from active service.

Col. Zenas Randall Bliss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be brigadier-general, April 25, 1895, vice Ruger, appointed major-general.

Col. John Joseph Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, to be brigadier-general, April 25, 1895, vice Merritt, appointed major-general.

Quartermaster's Department.

To be assistant quartermasters with rank of captain:

First Lieut. John Theodore French, jr., Fourth Artillery, April 25, 1895, vice Hathaway, promoted.

First Lieut. James Buchanan Aleshire, First Cavalry, April 25, 1895, vice Jacobs, promoted.

First Lieut. Isaac William Littell, Tenth Infantry, April 25, 1895, vice Bird, promoted.

First Lieut. Gonzalez Sidney Bingham, Ninth Cavalry, May 18, 1895, vice Clem, promoted.

Pay Department.

Col. Thaddeus Harlan Stanton, assistant paymaster-general, to be Paymaster-General with the rank of brigadier-general, March 27, 1895, vice Smith, retired from active service.

Corps of Engineers.

Col. William Price Craighill, to be Chief of Engineers, with the rank of brigadier-general, May 10, 1895, vice Casey, retired from active service.

Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Charles Clark Jameson, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 9, 1895, vice Peck, deceased.

Judge-Advocate-General's Department.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Francis Barr, deputy judge-advocate-general, to be assistant judge-advocate-general with the rank of colonel, August 3, 1895, vice Winthrop, retired from active service.

Maj. George Breckenridge Davis, judge-advocate, to be deputy judge-advocate-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, August 3, 1895, vice Barr, promoted.

Quartermaster's Department.

Lieut. Col. George Henry Weeks, deputy quartermaster-general, to be assistant quartermaster-general, with the rank of colonel, May 16, 1895, vice Bingham, retired from active service.

Maj. Gilbert Cole Smith, quartermaster, to be deputy quartermaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, May 16, 1895, vice Weeks, promoted.

Capt. John Lincoln Clem, assistant quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, May 16, 1895, vice Smith, promoted.

Subsistence Department.

Maj. Samuel Tobey Cushing, commissary of subsistence, to be assistant commissary-general of subsistence with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, November 11, 1895, vice Gilman, retired from active service.

Capt. Wells Willard, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, September 18, 1895, vice Penrose, deceased.

Capt. Henry Granville Sharpe, commissary of subsistence, to be commissary of subsistence with the rank of major, November 11, 1895, vice Cushing, promoted.

Medical Department.

Lieut. Col. Dallas Bache, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, April 18, 1895, vice Smith, retired from active service.

Maj. David Lowe Huntington, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, April 18, 1895, vice Bache, promoted.

Maj. William Elkanah Waters, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, October 1, 1895, vice Billings, retired from active service.

Maj. Justus Morris Brown, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, November 15, 1895, vice Gibson, retired from active service.

Capt. William Cummings Shannon, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, April 18, 1895, vice Huntington, promoted.

Capt. Louis William Crampton, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, September 6, 1895, vice Hubbard, deceased.

Capt. Louis Stanislaus Tesson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, September 26, 1895, vice Matthews, retired from active service.

Capt. Edwin Fisher Gardner, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major October 1, 1895, vice Waters, promoted.

Capt. William Henry Corbusier, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, October 17, 1895, vice Cronkrite, retired from active service.

Capt. Daniel Mitchell Appel, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, November 15, 1895, vice Brown, promoted.

Pay Department.

Lieut. Col. George Evan Glenn, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, March 27, 1895, vice Stanton, appointed Paymaster-General.

Maj. Asa Bacon Carey, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, March 27, 1895, vice Glenn, promoted.

Corps of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. John Moulder Wilson, to be colonel, March 31, 1895, vice Elliott, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. John Whitney Barlow, to be colonel, May 10, 1895, vice Craighill, appointed Chief of Engineers.

Lieut. Col. Peter Conover Hains, to be colonel, August 13, 1895, vice Abbot, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. George Lewis Gillespie, to be colonel, October 2, 1895, vice Poe, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Charles Russell Suter, to be colonel, October 12, 1895, vice Mendell, retired from active service.

Maj. Oswald Herbert Ernst, to be lieutenant-colonel, March 31, 1895, vice Wilson, promoted.

Maj. David Porter Heap, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 10, 1895, vice Barlow, promoted.

Maj. William Ludlow, to be lieutenant-colonel, August 13, 1895, vice Hains, promoted.

Maj. William Albert Jones, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 2, 1895, vice Gillespie, promoted.

Maj. Andrew Neaf Damrell, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 12, 1895, vice Suter, promoted.

Capt. Richard Leveridge Hoxie, to be major, March 31, 1895, vice Ernst, promoted.

Capt. William Louis Marshall, to be major, May 10, 1895, vice Heap, promoted.

Capt. Joseph Henry Willard, to be major, August 13, 1895, vice Ludlow, promoted.

Capt. William Herbert Bixby, to be major, October 2, 1895, vice Jones, promoted.

Capt. Eric Bergland, to be major, October 12, 1895, vice Damrell, promoted.

First Lieut. William Campbell Langfitt, to be captain, March 31, 1895, vice Hoxie, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry Ely Waterman, to be captain, May 10, 1895, vice Marshall, promoted.

First Lieut. James Clark Sanford, to be captain, August 13, 1895, vice Willard, promoted.

First Lieut. Hiram Martin Chittenden, to be captain, October 2, 1895, vice Bixby, promoted.

First Lieut. Cassius Eric Gillette, to be captain, October 12, 1895, vice Bergland, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Wright Harts, to be first lieutenant, February 3, 1895, vice Zinn, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert McGregor, to be first lieutenant, March 31, 1895, vice Langfitt, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edgar Jadwin, to be first lieutenant, May 10, 1895, vice Waterman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, to be first lieutenant, August 13, 1895, vice Sanford, promoted.

Second Lieut. Herbert Deakyne, to be first lieutenant, October 2, 1895, vice Chittenden, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Summers Bromwell, to be first lieutenant, October 12, 1895, vice Gillette, promoted.

Cavalry arm.

Maj. Samuel Marmaduke Whitside, Seventh Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 17, 1895, vice Purington, Third Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Henry James Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, to be major, July 17, 1895, vice Whitside, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Curtis Bushrod Hoppin, regimental quartermaster, Second Cavalry, to be captain, June 10, 1895, vice Rawolle, Second Cavalry, deceased.

First Lieut. Loyd Stone McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, July 17, 1895, vice Nowlan, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry Lewis Ripley, regimental quartermaster, Third Cavalry, to be captain, August 8, 1895, vice Elting, Third Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Jacob Garretson Galbraith, First Cavalry, to be captain, August 27, 1895, vice Boutelle, First Cavalry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Alexander Lucien Dade, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, June 13, 1895, vice Sargent, Second Cavalry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieut. John Sheridan Winn, Second Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, June 14, 1895, vice Backus, First Cavalry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Solomon Pervis Vestal, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, July 17, 1895, vice McCormick, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Aloysius Hedekin, Third Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, August 8, 1895, vice Converse, Third Cavalry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Francis John Koester, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, August 8, 1895, vice T. R. Rivers, Third Cavalry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieut. John Daniel Leimbach Hartman, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, August 27, 1895, vice Galbraith, First Cavalry, promoted.

Infantry arm.

Lieut. Col. Jacob Ford Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, to be colonel, April 25, 1895, vice Bliss, Twenty-fourth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Samuel Ovenshine, Fifteenth Infantry, to be colonel, April 26, 1895, vice Coppinger, Twenty-third Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. John Henry Page, Twenty-second Infantry, to be colonel, May 31, 1895, vice Mason, Third Infantry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. John Newman Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be colonel, October 1, 1895, vice Townsend, Twelfth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. Clarence Mitchell Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 25, 1895, vice Kent, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. James William Powell, jr., Twenty-first Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, April 26, 1895, vice Ovenshine, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Loyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, May 31, 1895, vice Page, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Maj. John William French, Fourteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, July 5, 1895, vice Henton, Twenty-third Infantry, deceased.

Maj. Aaron Simon Daggett, Thirteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, October 1, 1895, vice Andrews, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Charles Hobart, Third Infantry, to be major, April 25, 1895, vice Bailey, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. John Nichols Coe, Twentieth Infantry, to be major, April 26, 1895, vice Powell, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

Capt. James Madison Johnson Sanno, Seventh Infantry, to be major, May 12, 1895, vice Crandal, Third Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. William Spencer McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, to be major, May 31, 1895, vice Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Charles Franklin Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be major, July 5, 1895, vice French, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Philip Howard Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, to be major, October 1, 1895, vice Daggett, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles Grenville Starr, First Infantry, to be captain, April 6, 1895, vice Tisdall, First Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. John James Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain, April 25, 1895, vice Johnson, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. William Cathcart Buttler, regimental quartermaster, Third Infantry, to be captain, April 25, 1895, vice Hobart, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. James Seymour Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, April 26, 1895, vice Coe, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. George Shaeffer Young, regimental quartermaster, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, May 12, 1895, vice Sanno, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles Lee Steele, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, May 12, 1895, vice Lloyd, Eighteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Henry Buckman Moon, Twentieth Infantry, to be captain, May 31, 1895, vice McCaskey, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. John Henry Hobart Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, July 5, 1895, vice Waterbury, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Edwin Forbes Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, July 5, 1895, vice Robe, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. George Russell Cecil, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, October 1, 1895, vice Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George Augustine Detchmudy, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 6, 1895, vice Starr, First Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Earl Clark Carnahan, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 18, 1895, vice Wilson, Fifth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Archibald Atkinson Cabaniss, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 25, 1895, vice Brereton, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Thomas Myron Moody, Twenty-second Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 26, 1895, vice Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Edgar Tayman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1895, vice Druien, Tenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas Hugh McGuire (since resigned), Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, April 30, 1895, vice Loveridge, Fourteenth Infantry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. James William McAndrew, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, May 1, 1895, vice McRae, Third Infantry, appointed regimental adjutant.

Second Lieut. John Simon Grisard, Thirteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, May 12, 1895, vice Barbour, Seventh Infantry, appointed regimental quartermaster.

Second Lieut. Charles Perren Russ, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, May 12, 1895, vice Steele, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward Robert Chrisman, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant, May 31, 1895, vice Moon, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Peter Charles Harris, Thirteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, July 5, 1895, vice Fletcher, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Munroe McFarland, Twenty-first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, July 5, 1895, vice Peshine, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Toliver Wilder, Nineteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, July 5, 1895, vice Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Herman Wilhelm, Tenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, July 31, 1895, vice McGuire, Fourteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. William Roderick Sample, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, October 1, 1895, vice Cecil, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Medical Department.

To be assistant surgeons with the rank of first lieutenant:

Thomas Jellis Kirkpatrick, jr., of Pennsylvania, November 6, 1895, vice Gardner, promoted.

John Hamilton Stone, of the District of Columbia, November 6, 1895, vice Meriwether, retired from active service.

Irving Wallace Rand, of New Hampshire, November 6, 1895, vice Corbusier, promoted.

Powell Conrad Fauntleroy, of Virginia, November 15, 1895, vice Appel, promoted.

To be chaplain of the Ninth Regiment of Cavalry.

Rev. George W. Prioleau, of Ohio, April 25, 1895, vice Plummer, dismissed.

Infantry arm.

1. Corpl. Lawrence Burton Simonds, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1895, vice Haney, Eighth Infantry, retired from active service.

2. Corpl. Robert Henry Allen, Troop D, Eighth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant, October 31, 1895, vice Sample, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

3. Q. M. Sergt. Dwight Warren Ryther, Sixth Infantry, to be second lieutenant, November 6, 1895, vice Prince, Second Infantry, deceased.

Corps of Engineers.

To be additional second lieutenants:

1. Cadet Edward Hugh Schulz.
2. Cadet Harry Burgess.

Artillery arm.

To be second lieutenants:

6. Cadet Harry Ernest Smith, vice Wilson, First Artillery, promoted.

9. Cadet Joseph Lippincott Knowlton, vice Zalinski, Second Artillery, promoted.

11. Cadet Thales Lucius Ames, vice March, Third Artillery, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenants:

12. Cadet Conway Hillyer Arnold, jr.
15. Cadet Joseph Wheeler, jr.
16. Cadet Adrian Sebastian Fleming.
17. Cadet Brooke Payne.

Cavalry arm.

To be second lieutenants:

5. Cadet Casper Hauzer Conrad, jr., vice Williamson, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

7. Cadet Harry Howard Stout, vice Beach, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

8. Cadet Herbert Arthur White, vice Gray, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

13. Cadet Nathan King Averill, vice Donaldson, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

14. Cadet Harry La Tourrette Cavenaugh, vice Fuller, Ninth Cavalry, appointed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.

To be additional second lieutenants:

18. Cadet Mortimer Osborne Bigelow.

19. Cadet William Gray Sills.

20. Cadet August Carl Nissen.

25. Cadet Clyde Emile Hawkins.

27. Cadet James Southard Parker.

34. Cadet Joseph Sutherland Herron.

35. Cadet Henry Benjamin Dixon.

37. Cadet George Barnard Pritchard, jr.

Infantry arm.

To be second lieutenants:

3. Cadet John Asa Gurney, vice Capron, Fifth Infantry, transferred to the Seventh Cavalry.

4. Cadet Jens Bugge, vice Neary, Third Infantry, promoted.

10. Cadet Charles Herman Paine, vice Grisard, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

21. Cadet Thomas Walter Darrah, vice Wittenmyer, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

22. Cadet Americus Mitchell, vice Baylies, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

23. Cadet Perry Lester Miles, vice Jones, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

24. Cadet Milton Loomis McGrew, vice Russ, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

26. Cadet Lorrain Thompson Richardson, vice Lenihan, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

28. Cadet Charles Roscoe Howland, vice Taylor, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

29. Cadet Francis Pierpont Siviter, vice Schenck, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

30. Cadet Morton Fitz Smith, vice Cabaniss, Twentieth Infantry, promoted.

31. Cadet Louis Meredith Nuttman, vice McAndrew, Twenty-first Infantry, promoted.

32. Cadet Glenn Hedges Davis, vice Markland, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

33. Cadet Franklin Swart Hutton, vice Chrisman, Second Infantry, promoted.

36. Cadet Albert Sidney Brookes, vice Smoke, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

38. Cadet Thomas Francis Dwyer, vice Hersey, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

39. Cadet Fine Wilson Smith, vice Carnahan, Twelfth Infantry, promoted.

40. Cadet Walter Scott McBroom, vice Evans, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

41. Cadet Louis Hoffman Lewis, vice Albright, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

42. Cadet David Sheridan Stanley, vice Moody, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

43. Cadet Benjamin Taylor Simmons, vice Schindel, Sixteenth Infantry, transferred to the Sixth Infantry.

44. Cadet Joseph Numa Augustin, jr., vice Tayman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

45. Cadet Samuel George Creden, vice McAlexander, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

46. Cadet Girard Sturtevant, vice McGuire, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

To be additional second lieutenants:

47. Cadet Louis Hermann Bash.

48. Cadet Anton Springer, jr.

49. Cadet Frank Bingley Watson.

50. Cadet Oscar Jerome Charles.

51. Cadet Thomas Absalom Pearce.

52. Cadet Daniel Duncan.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Surg. Joseph G. Ayers, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 25th of February, 1895, vice Medical Inspector Frank L. Du Bois, deceased.

P. A. Surg. James C. Byrnes, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 25th of February, 1895, vice Surg. Joseph G. Ayers, promoted.

Medical Inspector William K. Van Reyepen, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice Medical Director Michael Bradley, retired.

Surg. Abel F. Price, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice Medical Inspector William K. Van Reyepen, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Samuel H. Griffith, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice Surg. Abel F. Price, promoted.

Reginald K. Smith, a citizen of Alabama, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 3d of April, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Medical Inspector Thomas C. Walton, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 28th of May, 1895, vice Medical Director Richard C. Dean, retired.

Surg. Michael C. Drennan, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 28th of May, 1895, vice Medical Inspector Thomas C. Walton, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Daniel M. Guiteras, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 28th of May, 1895, vice Surg. Michael C. Drennan, promoted.

Medical Inspector Charles H. White, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 8th of June, 1895, vice Medical Director Albert C. Gorgas, retired.

Surg. James A. Hawke, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 8th of June, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Medical Inspector Charles H. White, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Averly C. H. Russell, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 8th of June, 1895, vice Surg. James A. Hawke, promoted.

Medical Inspector George W. Woods, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 15th of June, 1895, vice Medical Director Adolph A. Hochling, retired.

Surg. Robert A. Marmion, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 15th of June, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Medical Inspector George W. Woods, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Arthur G. Cabell, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 15th of June, 1895, vice Surg. Robert A. Marmion, promoted.

George C. Hubbard, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 5th of July, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

P. A. Surg. Clement Biddle, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 26th of July, 1895, vice Surgeon Benjamin S. Mackie, deceased.

Medical Inspector George H. Cook, to be a medical director in the Navy, from the 29th of September, 1895, vice Medical Director Albert L. Gihon, retired.

Surg. Dwight Dickinson, to be a medical inspector in the Navy, from the 29th of September, 1895, vice Medical Inspector George H. Cook, promoted.

P. A. Surg. Henry T. Percy, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 29th of September, 1895, vice Surg. Dwight Dickinson, promoted.

Jacob C. Rosenbleuth, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 14th of October, 1895, and Moulton K. Johnson, a citizen of Ohio, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, from the 12th of November, 1895, both to fill vacancies existing in that grade on those dates.

Paymaster William W. Woodhull, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice Pay Inspector Robert W. Allen, retired.

P. A. Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice Paymaster William W. Woodhull, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Samuel McGowan, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 30th of March, 1895, vice P. A. Paymaster Leeds C. Kerr, promoted.

Pay Inspector Arthur J. Pritchard, to be a pay director in the Navy, from the 10th of April, 1895, vice Pay Director James Fulton, deceased.

Paymaster Henry T. Wright, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 10th of April, 1895, vice Pay Inspector Arthur J. Pritchard, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 10th of April, 1895, vice Paymaster Henry T. Wright, promoted.

Assistant Paymaster Henry A. Dent, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 10th of April, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice P. A. Paymaster Richard T. M. Ball, promoted.

Barron P. Du Bois, a citizen of New Jersey, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 23d of May, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

William P. Brawley, a citizen of South Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 23d of May, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

P. A. Paymaster Charles S. Williams, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 13th of June, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Paymaster Henry R. Smith, dismissed.

Asst. Paymaster Walter L. Wilson, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 13th of June, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice P. A. Paymaster Charles S. Williams, promoted.

Harry E. Biscoe, a citizen of Michigan, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 23th of August, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

John Irwin, jr., a citizen of California, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 5th of September, 1895, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade.

P. A. Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 11th of September, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Paymaster John Furey, retired.

Asst. Paymaster William J. Littell, to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 11th of September, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice P. A. Paymaster Thomas J. Cowie, promoted.

P. A. Engineer Henry Herwig, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 21st of March, 1895, vice Chief Engineer Elijah Laws, retired.

Assistant Engineer Ward P. Winchell, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 21st of March, 1895, vice P. A. Engineer Henry Herwig, promoted.

P. A. Engineer George B. Ransom, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 9th of May, 1895, vice Chief Engineer Ezra J. Whitaker, retired.

Assistant Engineer Andrew McAllister, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 9th of May, 1895, vice P. A. Engineer George B. Ransom, promoted.

P. A. Engineer William C. Eaton, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 1st of June, 1895, vice Chief Engineer William W. Heaton, deceased.

Assistant Engineer Charles W. Dyson, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 1st of June, 1895, vice Passed Assistant Engineer William C. Eaton, promoted.

P. A. Engineer Alfred B. Canaga, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 6th of August, 1895, vice Chief Engineer Thom Williamson, retired.

Assistant Engineer William C. Herbert, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 6th of August, 1895, vice P. A. Engineer Alfred B. Canaga, promoted.

P. A. Engineer Abraham V. Zane, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 11th of September, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Chief Engineer Herschal Main, retired.

Assistant Engineer Alexander S. Halstead, to be a passed assistant engineer in the Navy, from the 11th of September, 1895, vice P. A. Engineer Abraham V. Zane, promoted.

Ensign Harry A. Field, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 23d of April, 1895, vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) Randolph H. Miner, promoted and since resigned.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John Hood, to be a lieutenant in the Navy, from the 28th of April, 1895, vice Lieut. Frederick H. Tyler, deceased.

Ensign Chester M. Knepper, to be a lieutenant, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 28th of April, 1895 (subject to the examinations required by law), vice Lieut. (Junior Grade) John Hood, promoted.

Capt. Frederick V. McNair, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 10th of May, 1895, vice Commodore Edward E. Potter, retired.

Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 10th of May, 1895, vice Capt. Frederick V. McNair, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Henry N. Manney, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 10th of May, 1895, vice Commander William Bainbridge Hoff, promoted.

Lieut. James W. Carlin, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 10th of May, 1895, vice Lieut. Commander Henry N. Manney, promoted.

Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 21st of May, 1895, vice Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, retired.

Capt. John A. Bowell, to be a commodore in the Navy, from the 21st of May, 1895, vice Commodore Lester A. Beardslee, promoted.

Assistant naval constructor.

Daniel C. Nutting, jr., a citizen of Kansas, to be an assistant naval constructor in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1895.

Assistant engineers in Navy.

The following-named graduates of the Naval Academy, to be assistant engineers in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1895, to fill vacancies in that grade: Henry B. Price, Martin E. French, Frank D. Read, John R. Brady, Allen M. Cook, Emmet R. Pollock, and André M. Proctor; and the following-named graduate of the Naval Academy, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 1st of July, 1895, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1889, viz, Louis J. Magill.

Ensigns.

The following-named naval cadets, all graduates of the Naval Academy, to be ensigns in the Navy, from the 1st of July, 1895, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date, viz: Wilfrid

V. Powelson, William S. Montgomery, Frank H. Clark, jr., Henry H. Ward, Eugene L. Bisset, Edward H. Campbell, Charles J. Lang, Walter S. Crosley, William K. Gise, Thomas S. Wilson, Henry A. Pearson, Orton P. Jackson, Frank L. Chadwick, John S. Doddridge, Percy N. Olmsted, Christopher C. Fewel, Frank B. Upham, John L. Sticht, Richard S. Douglas, Alfred A. McKethan, and Alfred A. Pratt.

REGISTER OF WILLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

J. Nota McGill, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed August 28, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of wills for the District of Columbia, vice Levi P. Wright, resigned.

EXAMINERS IN CHIEF, PATENT OFFICE.

John H. Brickenstein, of Lititz, Pa., who was appointed March 4, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice Rufus L. B. Clarke, removed.

Arthur P. Greeley, of Concord, N. H., who was appointed March 4, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice Henry H. Bates, resigned.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF MINNESOTA.

Patrick H. Kirwan, of Olivia, Minn., who was appointed November 4, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Minnesota, vice James Compton, removed.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Emory F. Best, of Macon, Ga., who was appointed June 13, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Edward A. Bowers, resigned.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James W. Coman, of Alva, Okla., who was appointed November 30, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Alva, Okla., vice Robert H. Allen, deceased.

Elias E. Dorsey, of Del Norte, Colo., who was appointed June 26, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Del Norte, Colo., vice Walter C. Wescott, removed.

Jared S. Dixon, of Natchitoches, La., who was appointed October 21, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, La., vice Thomas J. Flanner, removed.

Albert B. Reeves, of Johnson City, Kans., who was appointed April 10, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Dodge City, Kans., vice George T. Crist, deceased.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

William H. Anderson, of Shelbyville, Ky., who was appointed July 8, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Enid, Okla., vice Robert W. Patterson, deceased.

Albert D. Chamberlin, of Inez, Wyo., who was appointed October 21, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Douglas, Wyo., vice Edward H. French, resigned.

George W. Myers, of Miles City, Mont., who was appointed April 10, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., vice Charles S. Wright, deceased.

Robert J. Ray, of Woodward, Okla., who was appointed August 16, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Woodward, Okla., vice Wilson M. Hammock, resigned.

COMMISSIONERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH INDIANS.

Frank C. Armstrong, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed April 13, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole Nations, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., page 645), vice Meredith H. Kidd, resigned.

Thomas B. Cabaniss, of Forsyth, Ga., who was appointed April 13, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole Nations, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., page 645), to fill an original vacancy.

Alexander B. Montgomery, of Elizabethtown, Ky., who was appointed April 13, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be a commissioner to negotiate with the Indians of the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muscogee (or Creek), and Seminole Nations, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1893 (27 Stats., page 645), to fill an original vacancy.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Stanton G. Fisher, of Blackfoot, Idaho, who was appointed May 7, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Nez Perces Agency in Idaho, vice Joseph Robinson, deceased.

Luke C. Hays, of Oacoma, S. Dak., who was appointed August 16, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Belknap Agency, in Montana, vice Maj. Joseph M. Kelley, United States Army, relieved of detail as acting Indian agent at said agency.

John C. Keenan, of Stringtown, Ind., who was appointed June 4, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Neah Bay Agency in Washington, vice W. Leven Powell, deceased.

F. Glenn Mattoon, of Coal Harbor, N. Dak., who was appointed October 18, 1895, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Fort Berthold Agency, in North Dakota, vice Capt. William H. Clapp, United States Army, relieved of detail as acting Indian agent at said agency.

POSTMASTERS.

John Y. Henderson, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, in the place of Adelia E. Frank, removed.

James M. Archer, to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

Edward Atkinson, to be postmaster at Fordyce, in the county of Dallas and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

Eugene C. Talbott, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

Mathew J. Byrnes, to be postmaster at Visalia, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in the place of L. V. Nanscawen, removed.

Joseph Marks, to be postmaster at Oroville, in the county of Butte and State of California, in the place of S. S. Boynton, removed.

Perce C. Montgomery, to be postmaster at Portersville, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in the place of J. Howell, removed.

William S. Staley, to be postmaster at Selma, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in the place of Walter T. Lyon, removed.

Webster Wotkins, to be postmaster at Pasadena, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in the place of G. F. Kernaghan, resigned.

Andrew Royal, jr., to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

Edwin E. Whedon, to be postmaster at Del Norte, in the county of Rio Grande and State of Colorado, in the place of E. P. Jones, resigned.

George W. Benedict, to be postmaster at South Norwalk, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of E. Adams, removed.

Melvin E. Lincoln, to be postmaster at Willimantic, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, in the place of J. W. Webb, deceased.

Charles B. Mason, to be postmaster at Danbury, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of John Tweedy, whose commission expired February 28, 1895.

Clifford B. Rogers, to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, in the place of Samuel H. Kellogg, resigned.

Horace Wheeler, to be postmaster at Shelton, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

Sidney B. Conner, to be postmaster at Liveoak, in the county of Suwanee and State of Florida, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1895.

George W. Harris, to be postmaster at Wardner, in the county of Shoshone and State of Idaho, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

Robert Forester, to be postmaster at Murphysboro, in the county of Jackson and State of Illinois, in the place of Fred. A. C. Kuhle, deceased.

Frank Friede, to be postmaster at Mount Olive, in the county of Macoupin and State of Illinois, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

David F. King, to be postmaster at Roodhouse, in the county of Greene and State of Illinois, in the place of R. E. Whitlock, removed.

David C. Marsh, to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in the place of F. G. Cockrell, resigned.

Ellis K. Mercer, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, in the place of C. P. Bascom, whose commission expired February 14, 1895.

William W. Twist, to be postmaster at Toluca, in the county of Marshall and State of Illinois, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

John Beard, to be postmaster at Danville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, in the place of W. R. Jewell, whose commission expired December 21, 1893.

Henry G. Carter, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Pulaski and State of Illinois, in the place of J. W. Sims, removed.

Charles L. Corneau, to be postmaster at Forrest, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1895.

Addison M. Davis, to be postmaster at Rossville, in the county of Vermilion and State of Illinois, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

Jerome B. Dunkle, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

Fred J. Fife, to be postmaster at East Chicago, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

William Richards, to be postmaster at New Harmony, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1895.

Edgar A. Smith, to be postmaster at Converse, in the county of Miami and State of Indiana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

James W. Weidner, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, in the place of R. M. Isherwood, resigned.

Antoine V. Matney, to be postmaster at Claremore, in the county of Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1895.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 12, 1895.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.
The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to ratify and confirm an agreement with the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, in the State of North Dakota, and to make appropriation for carrying the same into effect; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF VISITORS TO WEST POINT.

Mr. VILAS submitted the annual report of the Board of Visitors to the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., for the year 1895; which was ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. THURSTON presented a petition in the form of resolutions adopted at a mass meeting of the citizens of Fremont, Nebr., praying for a speedy recognition as belligerents of the Cuban patriots in their struggle for freedom; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of C. P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the improvement of the harbor at port of Los Angeles, Santa Monica, Cal., in accordance with the plan recommended by William Hood, chief engineer of the Southern Pacific Railway Company; which, with the accompanying papers and maps, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HILL presented a petition, in the form of resolutions adopted by the Central Congregational Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., representing nearly a thousand families, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide transports and designate ports where they may be loaded with food and clothes donated by American citizens for the use of destitute Armenians; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MITCHELL of Oregon presented the petition of M. R. Hathaway, of Vancouver, in the State of Washington, praying that he be granted a pension; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER. Some days ago I introduced two bills, a bill (S. 252) for the relief of Stalnaker Marteny, and a bill (S. 254) for the relief of Jerome Kunkel; and they were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Since then I have received some proofs which I think ought to be submitted in connection with the bills. I present the affidavits and move that they be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 404) granting a pension to Samuel Goldwater, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. FAULKNER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 30) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893, to report it favorably without amendment, and, because of the matter contained in the bill and the peculiar circumstances which render early action desirable, I am instructed to ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to put the bill upon its passage.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to amend section 17 of the act approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," so as to read:

SEC. 17. That said court in special term may certify to the court of appeals of the District of Columbia for decision there, in the first instance, any question of law that shall arise during any proceedings in said court in special term under this act. Any party aggrieved by the final order or decree of said court in special term fixing the amount of damages, or the assessment for benefits as to any parcel of land, may take an appeal to said court of appeals and shall be entitled to a bill of exceptions as in civil cases triable by jury, and said court of appeals may affirm, reverse, or modify the order or decree appealed from: *Provided*, That said court of appeals shall consider only questions of law arising on such appeal. From a final judgment of said court in special term under this act, distributing the damages among contending claimants, any party aggrieved may in like manner take an appeal to the court of appeals, which court in such cases shall consider both questions of law and fact. Any appeal under this act to the court of appeals shall be taken within twenty days after the making of the final order or decree appealed from, and not afterwards, and shall be subject to the laws and rules of court regulating appeals to said court of appeals. Cases arising under this act shall have precedence in said court over all other cases except criminal cases, and the decision of said court of appeals upon any question arising under this act shall be final: *Provided*, That from any judgment or order of said court of appeals involving any question as to the constitutionality of this act or of any part thereof any party aggrieved may within thirty days after such judgment or order shall be entered appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. Said court shall determine only the questions of constitutionality involved in the case, and shall have power to make such special rules and regulations applying to appeals under this act as may be proper to bring such cases to a speedy hearing and determination.

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

MONTHLY STATEMENT OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Mr. GORMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 7) providing for the printing of the Monthly Summary Statement of Imports and Exports of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, to report it without amendment, and to ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution; which was read, as follows:

Resolved, etc. That there shall be printed monthly by the Public Printer 3,500 copies of the Monthly Summary Statement of Imports and Exports and other statistical information prepared by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, 500 copies of which shall be for the use of the Senate, 1,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 2,000 copies for the use of the Treasury Department.

Mr. HARRIS. I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland why the number is limited to 3,500 copies. It seems to me that 3,500 copies of a document such as that is a very small number. If I am not mistaken in the importance of the document, a much larger number will be necessary. The Committee on Printing, of course, has considered the matter; but it strikes my mind as being an unusually and an improperly small number of such a document.

Mr. GORMAN. In 1890, I think, the Senate directed the Committee on Printing to make a very thorough investigation as to the number of documents of this character that should be printed for all the Departments. The late Senator from Nebraska, Mr. Manderson, then chairman of the committee, submitted a very thorough and exhaustive report. At that time there were 2,150 copies of this document, the monthly abstract, not the annual, printed by the Department. When the committee considered the matter the officers of the Treasury Department at that time supposed, and so recommended to the committee, that 1,000, which is the usual number in all the Departments limited by the recent printing act, would be sufficient in this case. It appears that