

The amendment was agreed to.  
 The next amendment was, at the top of page 30, to strike out:  
 Total, Department of Agriculture, \$2,272,000.  
 The amendment was agreed to.  
 The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 2, to strike out:  
 Total, \$3,155,702.  
 The amendment was agreed to.  
 Mr. THURSTON. I propose an amendment which I understand the committee is willing to accept.  
 The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.  
 The SECRETARY. On page 17, after line 14, it is proposed to insert:

Domestic sugar production: To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to continue inquiry and ascertain the progress made in the production of domestic sugar from beets and sorghum, including the area of available lands adapted thereto, by irrigation or otherwise, and to investigate all other matters concerning the same; for cost of labor, traveling, and other expenses, \$5,000.

Mr. CULLOM. I make no objection to the amendment.  
 The amendment was agreed to.  
 The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.  
 The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.  
 The bill was read the third time, and passed.

IRA H. SWEATT.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 1323) for the relief of Ira H. Sweatt.  
 Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read for information, subject to objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read for information, subject to objection.

The Secretary read the bill; and, by unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to pay to Ira H. Sweatt, late of Company I, Thirteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, a pension of \$12 per month, under certificate No. 121863, issued October 27, 1892, and that no part of it shall be retained by any authority to reimburse the Government for any pension heretofore paid.

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

ESTATE OF J. W. TUCKER.

Mr. BATE. I move that the Senate adjourn.  
 Mr. CAFFERY. I ask the Senator from Tennessee to yield to me for a moment.

Mr. BATE. Very well.  
 Mr. CAFFERY. I ask unanimous consent to call up a resolution reported this morning from the Committee on Claims.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Tennessee withdraw his motion?

Mr. BATE. I withdraw the motion to enable the Senator from Louisiana to call up the resolution to which he refers.

Mr. CAFFERY. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a formal resolution reported from the Committee on Claims this morning to refer Senate bill 3463 to the Court of Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the resolution be read for information, subject to objection.

Mr. CAFFERY. It is a resolution reported from the Committee on Claims to refer to the Court of Claims the bill (S. 3463) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Tucker, of Lafourche Parish, La.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is informed that the resolution has gone to the Public Printer, and is not now in the possession of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.  
 The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, February 11, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1897.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. The Chaplain offered the following prayer:

Almighty and most merciful Father, in whose sacred presence we dwell and under whose divine guidance we have been led as a nation through prosperity, through adversity, through sunshine and through storm, unto the present hour, continue, we beseech Thee, to thus guide us, Thou hast taught us in Thy revealed word and through many experiences that righteousness exalteth a nation, that sin is a reproach to any people. Help us, therefore, we beseech Thee, to do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with Thee, O God, that the genius of our nation may more and more obtain until we become the beacon light of all the world,

leading on to peace and prosperity in all the earth; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

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

### CORRECTIONS.

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, on page 1677 of the RECORD the yea-and-nay vote on the immigration bill appears. Understanding that I was paired on that bill, I was engaged in some urgent committee work. The RECORD, however, does not show that I was paired. If I had been present, I should have voted "yea."

Mr. DANIELS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have it appear by the RECORD that I was absent when the vote was taken on the immigration bill by reason of necessary attendance on a joint committee of the House and Senate, of which I am a member. If I had been present, I should have voted "yea."

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill No. 3666 and ask for the immediate consideration thereof. When the bill, which is brief, is read, I will make a statement to the House explaining this request.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That in case of a vacancy in the office of attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, the supreme court of said District may fill the same, and the person appointed by said court shall serve until an appointment is made by the President, and the appointee is duly qualified, and no longer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration?  
 Mr. TERRY. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if there was any contest in the Senate over the passage of the bill?

Mr. HENDERSON. None whatever. The bill was considered in the Senate and passed by unanimous consent.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman from Iowa what is the emergency that makes the passage of this bill necessary?

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the gentleman from Georgia, I will say that there is a vacancy for the time being in the office of the United States district attorney for this District. Criminal cases are called and there is no one to represent the Government. There is doubt as to the right to fill the vacancy pro tempore, and this bill is for the purpose of giving that power to the supreme court of the District.

Mr. TURNER of Georgia. I would inquire whether the body which originated this bill might not very easily dispose of the matter by confirming the nomination for this office that is now pending?

Mr. HENDERSON. There is no doubt about that. They could fill it in that way, but they have not done so, and that is not a matter for us to inquire into. The vacancy exists, the public business is suspended, and this bill is proposed as the remedy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of this bill?

Mr. HARRISON. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 12 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed the following order:

*Ordered,* That at ten minutes before 1 o'clock on Wednesday, February 10, 1897, the Senate proceed to the Hall of the House of Representatives to take part in the count of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendments joint resolution (H. Res. 234) providing for the distribution of the maps and atlases of the United States Geological Survey in which the concurrence of the House was requested.

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

A bill (S. 3614) to aid in the improvement of the navigable channel of the South Pass by closing the existing crevasse in Pass a Loutre, in Mississippi River; and

A bill (S. 1648) for the relief of Stewart College (now the Southwestern Presbyterian University), located at Clarksville, Tenn.

### COMMITTEE EXPENSES, ETC.

Mr. ALDRICH of Illinois. I desire to present a report from the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. HENDERSON. I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. This is the regular order. This is a privileged report, as the Chair understands.

The report sent to the desk by Mr. ALDRICH was read, as follows:

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, beg leave to report as follows:

The resolution providing that the "Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives be directed to transfer to the 'soldiers' roll' of the employees of the House the name of W. H. Grimshaw, disabled soldier of the late war, vice John Ryan, deceased," is hereby reported adversely.

The resolution directing that the "Clerk of the House of Representatives be authorized and directed to pay out of the contingent fund of the House, to Kendall Lee, the sum of \$100, for caring for the room of the Committee on Accounts during the past session and recess," is approved.

The resolution authorizing the "chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills to appoint two additional assistant clerks for the Committee on Enrolled Bills, the pay of said clerks to begin on January 6 and to continue during the remainder of the session," has been amended by your committee so that the pay of said clerks shall be \$6 per day and begin on February 1, 1897, and in that form is approved.

The resolution authorizing the "chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency to expend not to exceed \$120 as compensation for the employment of stenographers and typewriters" for the balance of this session is approved.

Your committee, therefore, beg leave to report and recommend the adoption of the following, to wit:

#### RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Kendall Lee, the sum of \$100 for caring for the room of the Committee on Accounts during the past session and recess.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint two additional assistant clerks for the Committee on Enrolled Bills, the pay of said clerks to begin on February 1, 1897, and to continue during the remainder of the session, said clerks to be paid by the Clerk of the House of Representatives out of the contingent fund of the House, and at a rate not exceeding \$6 per day each.

Resolved, That the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to expend not to exceed \$120 as compensation for the employment of stenographers and typewriters in addition to the \$300 covered by resolutions passed during the first session of the present Congress, the same to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Mr. McMILLIN. I observe that one of these resolutions provides two additional assistant clerks for the Committee on Enrolled Bills. I believe a resolution for additional assistance in the enrollment of bills has been usual heretofore toward the close of a Congressional session; but have we not changed the method of enrolling bills? Are they not now printed instead of being enrolled on parchment, as formerly?

Mr. ALDRICH of Illinois. I believe they are.

Mr. McMILLIN. Then what is the necessity for this increase of clerical force?

Mr. ALDRICH of Illinois. I have been informed by the chairman of that committee that the adoption of this resolution is absolutely necessary for furthering the work before the committee from the present time until the end of the session. That was the statement of the chairman of the committee. I do not know whether he is here now or not. [A pause.] I move the adoption of the resolutions.

The question being taken, the resolutions favorably reported by the Committee on Accounts were adopted.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the remainder of the report of the committee will be adopted. The Chair hears no objection.

#### CLAIMS OF KNOXVILLE WHIG.

Mr. McCALL of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of Senate bill No. 21.

The Clerk read the bill (S. 21) to authorize the investigation by the Attorney-General of certain claims alleged to be due the late proprietors of the Knoxville Whig for advertising, and authorizing the payment therefor by the Secretary of the Treasury of any amounts found by the Attorney-General to be legally or equitably due.

Mr. DOCKERY. Reserving the right to object, I should be glad to hear the report read.

The report of the Committee on Claims (by Mr. COLSON) was read.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, does this matter require unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. It does.

Mr. SAYERS. Then I object.

#### FORTIFICATIONS APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HAINER of Nebraska, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 10288) making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense, for the armament thereof, for the procurement of heavy ordnance for trial and service, and for other purposes; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. This bill will be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I reserve all points of order on the bill.

The SPEAKER. All points of order are reserved.

#### POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported a bill (H. R. 10289) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898; which was read a first and second time.

The SPEAKER. This bill will be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to reserve all points of order on this bill.

The SPEAKER. All points of order are reserved.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT DETROIT, MICH.

Mr. CORLISS. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read the bill (H. R. 1091) to repeal sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Detroit, Mich.," approved March 2, 1885.

Mr. BAILEY. I reserve the right to object, pending the reading of the report.

The report was read.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I remember that when the public building at Detroit was provided for a large appropriation was made for that purpose; and one of the inducements in obtaining that appropriation was the statement that by reason of the central location of the old site the proceeds of its sale would go very far toward paying for the new building. I do not see in this report any sufficient excuse for stopping the return of that money to the Treasury and retaining a building which, so far as we now see, the Government does not need. Therefore I must object to the bill.

Mr. CORLISS. Will the gentleman allow me to explain? The bill appropriating money for the purchase of a new site and the erection of a new public building was passed fourteen years ago.

Mr. McMILLIN. This bill proposes to stop the sale of the old building.

Mr. CORLISS. The old site is not valued at over \$100,000. The Government is now paying \$6,000 a year for the use and occupation of private property.

Mr. HICKS. I object to the consideration of the bill.

#### MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1632) to permit owners of mining claims on forest reservations of the United States to perfect their title thereto, and to procure a patent therefor, and for other purposes.

The bill was read at length.

Mr. BARTLETT of New York. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right of objection until I can hear some explanation of this matter.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. Speaker, I will yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH], who will explain fully the necessity for this legislation.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is simply to give a right of way for the construction of tramways or railways from mines that are situated in forest reservations. At present there is no mode of acquiring such right of way by mine owners; and the purpose of this bill is to enable the owners of the mines under these circumstances to construct tramways or railways, so as to market their ores. The Government's interest is guarded in every particular. The Secretary of the Interior prescribes the manner in which the lines shall be located and requires the filing of maps of location. The owners of mines situated within forest reservations ought to have the right to market their ores, and it can be only done by granting them the right of way for the construction of tramways or railways in some such manner as is contemplated in this bill.

Under the circumstances it seems to me that there ought to be no objection to the consideration of the bill or to its passage.

Mr. LOUD. I would like, with the consent of the gentleman, to ask him a question for information.

Mr. SHAFROTH. Certainly.

Mr. LOUD. I would ask the gentleman if the effect of the first section of the bill is not to establish a right to perfect title where the title is not good?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I will state to the gentleman from California that that section in the bill is surplusage. Whenever a man locates and works a mine, he has a vested right in the mine and he has a right to perfect his title thereto even if it be within a forest reservation afterwards set apart by the proclamation or order of the President.

Mr. LOUD. But even if he had only made a filing, this would enable him to perfect the title.

Mr. SHAFROTH. The act giving the President the right to

declare and establish forest reservations gives to the miner the right to perfect his title when he has once filed his location certificate as prescribed by law.

Mr. BARTLETT of New York. If that be the case, I would ask the gentleman why not strike out this first section of the bill altogether?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Because the Senate has passed the bill in this form, and to amend it now and send it back at this time of the session would mean the absolute loss of the bill.

Mr. STEELE. Oh, no.

Mr. BARTLETT of New York. This grants a right to perfect title; and if that be not the purpose and is not necessary, why was it put into the bill?

Mr. SHAFROTH. I do not know why it was put in the bill, except possibly that it was drawn by some one who did not understand that provision of the law. It is the law now; but even if it were not the law, miners should have the privilege of perfecting their titles. The person who discovers and locates a mine under the general laws of the United States ought to have the privilege of perfecting his title at any time. But under the present law my contention is that the right is preserved to him.

Mr. BRUMM. There is no land grant here?

Mr. SHAFROTH. Nothing of the kind. Only a right of way for a tramway or railroad.

Mr. MILNES. Mr. Speaker, this is a matter of considerable importance, apparently, and may be a very meritorious bill. But it is impossible to find out exactly what it does, and therefore I object to its consideration.

#### CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take up at this time for consideration the bill (S. 1862) to amend the act creating the circuit court of appeals in regard to fees and costs, and for other purposes, which has been considered and reported favorably by the House Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. The bill will be read, subject to the right of objection.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the second section of an act to establish circuit courts of appeals, passed March 3, 1891, be amended so that the clause therein which now reads, "The costs and fees in the Supreme Court now provided for by law shall be costs and fees in the circuit court of appeals," shall read, "The costs and fees in each circuit court of appeals shall be fixed and established by said court in a table of fees, to be adopted within three months after the passage of this act: *Provided*, That the costs and fees so fixed by any court of appeals shall not, with respect to any item, exceed the costs and fees now charged in the Supreme Court." The senior justice of each circuit court of appeals shall, within three months after the fixing and establishing of costs and fees as aforesaid, transmit the same to the Chief Justice of the United States, and within one year thereof the Supreme Court of the United States shall revise said table, making the same, so far as may seem just and reasonable, uniform throughout the United States. The table of fees, when so revised, shall thereupon be in force for each circuit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to its present consideration? Mr. McCREARY of Kentucky. I ask for the reading of the report accompanying the bill.

The report (by Mr. BROWN) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary has had before it the bill (S. 1862) entitled "An act to amend the act creating the circuit court of appeals in regard to fees and costs, and for other purposes," and recommend the passage of said bill with the following amendments:

In lines 13 and 14 strike out the words "the senior justice of," and in line 16 strike out the words "the same" and insert instead thereof the words "said table."

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, in connection with the report, I desire to have read a letter from the Attorney-General in regard to this bill.

The letter was read, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,  
Washington, D. C., February 10, 1897.

SIR: Referring to your inquiries at the Department, I have to say that I have examined the bill passed by the Senate (S. R. 1862) for the purpose of enabling each of the circuit courts of appeals to fix its own table of fees and costs, instead of charging the same fees and costs as the Supreme Court.

The latter plan is undoubtedly burdensome to litigants, and seems to me unbusinesslike. I had the honor of preparing myself the bill in question, to carry out the recommendation made in my annual report. (See report, 1896, page xix.) I regard its passage as very important.

JUDSON HARMON, Attorney-General.

Hon. FOSTER V. BROWN, M. C.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TAWNEY. I object, Mr. Speaker, pending an explanation by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. Speaker, I wish simply to say that under the act of 1891, establishing our circuit courts of appeals, it was provided that the costs and fees of these courts should be the same as in the Supreme Court of the United States. Now, it has been found that the costs and fees charged in the Supreme Court of the United States are too high, and are burdensome to litigants. That fact was called to the attention of Congress in the annual report of the Attorney-General, which will be found on

page 19 of the document of December of last year, and he recommended the passage of such a bill as this.

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

Mr. BROWN. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will not the effect of the bill be to give to the judges of the circuit courts of appeals absolute power in the matter of fixing the fees?

Mr. BROWN. The purpose of the bill is to allow the courts of appeals to reduce the costs and fees in those courts.

Mr. TAWNEY. Yes; but you do not require it, do you? The bill does not require the judges to reduce the fees, does it? There is no doubt about the necessity for the reduction—

Mr. BROWN. I do not understand the question.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWN] will suspend for a moment. The House will please be in order. The attendants in the gallery will see that conversation ceases.

Mr. TAWNEY. I say to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BROWN] that there is no doubt about the necessity for the reduction of fees in the circuit courts of appeals. The only question is whether this bill requires the courts to reduce the fees, or whether it gives the judges discretionary power to allow the fees to remain as they are at the present time.

Mr. COOPER of Florida. Or to increase them.

Mr. BROWN. If the gentleman will read further on in the bill, he will see that it provides that each circuit court of appeals shall make out a table of fees. That table of fees from each circuit court is to be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. The language of the bill is as follows:

Each circuit court of appeals shall, within three months after the fixing and establishing of costs and fees as aforesaid, transmit said table to the Chief Justice of the United States, and within one year thereof the Supreme Court of the United States shall revise said table.

The bill further provides that, so far as may seem just and reasonable, the Supreme Court may make the fees uniform throughout the United States. There is no question about the necessity for the passage of this law; but the Judiciary Committee thought it not advisable to set out in the statute a bill of fees, but thought it would be more advisable to pass this law to allow the courts to fix the fees.

Mr. TAWNEY. Does not the law at the present time fix the rate of fees to be charged in the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. It certainly does.

Mr. TAWNEY. Why is it not practicable, then, for the Judiciary Committee to report a bill fixing a reasonable rate of fees for the circuit courts of appeals, as it has been in the past to enact a law respecting the rate of fees in the Supreme Court of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. Well, perhaps it would be better to do that, but it is not thought practicable to do that now, and we thought that to follow the recommendation of the Attorney-General and present the best bill which could be presented under the circumstances was the wise thing to do.

Mr. TAWNEY. I should like to ask the gentleman if he does not believe that the only effect of this bill will be to perpetuate the present system, the present rate of fees charged in the circuit courts of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. I do not think so.

Mr. TAWNEY. In other words, is it not a fact that the Supreme Court of the United States will, in all human probability, merely ratify the recommendations made by the circuit courts of appeals, and that those recommendations will be exactly in accordance with the suggestions made by the clerks of the several circuit courts of appeals of the United States?

Mr. BROWN. I do not think so, because the clerks have no interest in the rate of fees. The fees of the circuit courts of appeals go into the Treasury of the United States, and the judges of the circuit courts of appeals have urged the passage of this bill because they say that the cost charges in the circuit courts of appeals are too high.

Mr. TAWNEY. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. BROWN. I know that the judges in our circuit, which is the sixth circuit, have urged the passage of this bill, because they say that the fees are too high and ought to be reduced. That is the object and purpose of this bill, to allow the judges to fix a scale of fees lower than the present scale, which is the same as that in the Supreme Court of the United States.

We hope to have good results from this bill, and I hope the gentleman will not interpose an objection. The bill has the endorsement of the Department of Justice and the unanimous approval of the Judiciary Committee, who thought it was the best bill that could be presented under the circumstances.

Mr. TAWNEY. If I thought that the bill would result in a reduction of fees in the circuit courts of appeals, I certainly should have no objection. My only object in calling attention to

the matter was in the hope that the committee might possibly report a bill which would, as a matter of fact, reduce the fees, rather than leaving the reduction to be made by the courts in their discretion.

Mr. BROWN. I should have been glad myself to report such a bill. That was my idea; but we can not get everything that we want in this world, and I think this is the best that can be done under the circumstances.

Mr. TAWNEY. In the hope of a reduction, I will not object. The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments recommended by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The amendments were agreed to.

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

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

#### LYING-IN STATION FOR NAVAL VESSELS AT FOOT OF PALISADES OF THE HUDSON RIVER.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to appoint a board of naval officers to report upon the advisability of locating a lying-in station for naval vessels, or as the permanent anchorage, with dock and supply store, and also naval magazine, at the foot of the Palisades of the Hudson River.

Mr. DOCKERY. Has this been reported by a committee?

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands not.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think such a proposition had better be considered in the usual way.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

#### RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS FOR TRAMROADS, CANALS, AND RESERVOIRS.

Mr. BOWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9607) to amend an act to permit the use of the right of way through public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That an act entitled "An act to permit the use of the right of way through the public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, amended by adding thereto the following: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of right of way upon the public lands of the United States, not within limits of any park, forest, military or Indian reservations, for tramways, canals, or reservoirs, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, by any citizen or association of citizens of the United States, or corporation, for the purposes of furnishing water for domestic, public, and other beneficial uses; and all rights of way heretofore granted, or the applications for which have been made under the act approved March 3, 1891, and entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' may be used for said purposes."

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

Amend by striking out the words "and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof," in line 13, on page 1, and inserting the words "to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, or 50 feet on each side of the center line of the tramroad."

On page 2 strike out, in line 15, the words "or corporation."

On same page strike out of line 16 the words "and all rights of way," and also strike out all of lines 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Amend by adding a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 2. That rights of way for ditches, canals, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter approved under the provisions of sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1891, may be used for purposes of a public nature. And said rights of way may be used for purposes of water transportation for domestic purposes or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation."

Mr. BLUE. Reserving the right to object, I would like a little explanation about this.

Mr. McMILLIN. Let us have the report read.

Mr. McCREARY of Kentucky. Let the report be read.

Mr. BOWERS. The report is very short, and will give an explanation.

The report (by Mr. BOWERS) was read, as follows:

The Committee on the Public Lands have had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9607) to amend "An act to permit the use of right of way through public lands for tramroads, canals, and reservoirs, and for other purposes." The bill was referred to the Interior Department, and the opinions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office and the honorable Secretary of the Interior are herewith printed as a part of this report, and the bill amended in accordance with their recommendations.

The purpose and effect of this bill is to allow the use of the right of way through the public lands for the purpose of furnishing water for domestic purposes. The right of way is now allowed by law for furnishing water for irrigation, mining, and reservoir purposes, and your committee can not conceive of any better or higher purpose for the use of the right of way than for furnishing the water for domestic and public use.

We therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out the

words "and 50 feet on each side of marginal limits thereof," in line 13, on page 1, and inserting the words "to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof; or 50 feet on each side of the center line of the tramroad."

On page 2 strike out, in line 15, the words "or corporation."

On same page strike out of line 16 the words "and all rights of way," and also strike out all of lines 17, 18, 19, and 20.

Amend by adding a new section, as follows:

"Sec. 2. That rights of way for ditches, canals, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter approved under the provisions of sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1891, may be used for purposes of a public nature. And said rights of way may be used for purposes of water transportation for domestic purposes or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation."

And as so amended the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,  
Washington, February 2, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to hand you herewith a report from the Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, dated the 29th ultimo, upon House bill 9607, entitled "A bill to amend an act to permit the use of the right of way on public land for tramroads, canals, reservoirs, and for other purposes." I concur in the suggestions and recommendations made in the report of the Assistant Commissioner so far as they relate to that portion of the bill which seeks to amend the act approved January 21, 1895; but I would strike out from the bill all that portion of it after the word "uses," in line 16 thereof, which portion refers to the rights of way heretofore granted under the act approved March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes."

Sections 18 to 21, inclusive, of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), grants a right of way through the public lands for reservoirs and canals under the regulations of this Department, and maps filed for the approval of this Department are required to contain a certificate that the right of way is desired for irrigation purposes only.

I do not believe that it would be for the public benefit to have the rights of way granted under that act to be subject to the uses contemplated in the act in question, but that it would tend to confuse the right-of-way acts now in existence.

Very respectfully,

D. R. FRANCIS,  
Secretary.

Hon. W. W. BOWERS,  
House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,  
Washington, D. C., January 29, 1897.

SIR: I am in receipt, by reference from the Department, for report in duplicate and return of papers, of a letter of Hon. W. W. BOWERS, of January 27, 1897, inclosing a copy of a bill (H. R. 9607).

The bill provides that the act of January 21, 1895 (28 Stat. L., 635), be amended by adding thereto the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and hereby is, authorized and empowered, under general regulations to be fixed by him, to permit the use of right of way upon the public lands of the United States, not within the limits of any park, forest, military or Indian reservation, for tramways, canals, or reservoirs, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, by any citizen or association of citizens of the United States, or corporation, for the purpose of furnishing water for domestic, public, and other beneficial uses; and all rights of way heretofore granted, or the applications for which have been made under the act approved March 3, 1891, and entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' may be used for said purposes."

So far as this bill proposes to extend the scope of the act of January 21, 1895, there seems to be no objection except as to the language used. The width of the right of way is given as "50 feet on each side of the marginal limits" of the "tramways, canals, or reservoirs." This language is indefinite, and I would recommend that for the words in line 13, "and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof," there be substituted the words used in the act of 1895 above, viz, "to the extent of the ground occupied by the water of the canals and reservoirs, and 50 feet on each side of the marginal limits thereof, or 50 feet on each side of the center line of the tramroad." The bill allows such applications "by any citizen or association of citizens of the United States." The act of 1895 uses the same language, which has been held by the Department to include corporations organized under the laws of the United States or of any State or Territory. But the present bill adds "or corporation," which, in view of the construction adopted by the Department, would add nothing to the language used in the act of 1895 except to admit applications by corporations organized under the laws of a foreign country. I would therefore recommend that the words "or corporation" be omitted from the fifteenth line.

The last clause permits the rights of way granted or those for which applications are pending under sections 18 to 21, act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), to be used for "furnishing water for domestic, public, and other beneficial uses." The effect would be to destroy all distinction between the acts of 1891 and 1895 above noted. The act of 1891 grants an easement, irrevocable so long as it is used for the purposes provided by the act, held by the Department to include irrigation purposes only, while the act of 1895 authorizes merely a license to use the public land, which is revocable, and which terminates with the disposal of the land by the United States, for the purposes of "mining or quarrying or cutting timber and manufacturing lumber," the easement for irrigation under the act of 1891 being of the nature of a public benefit, the license under the act of 1895 being of the nature of a private benefit. By allowing the easement granted under the act of 1891 to be used for "other beneficial uses," it would permit the right of way to be used for mining, quarrying, or lumbering, and would open the grant of the easement to all sorts of private uses, under the well-settled rulings of the courts of the Western States in construing the words "beneficial use" in the local laws. This would be contrary to the spirit of the acts of 1891 and 1895 as understood by this office, in distinguishing between public and private uses, and appears, therefore, very objectionable.

I am of the opinion that if it were allowable to use the right of way for domestic or public purposes or for certain other purposes, which will not diminish the amount of water available for irrigation, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation, the act of 1891 would be much more satisfactory in its operation, and the intention of the act as conferring a general benefit would be fully subserved. I would therefore recommend that all after the word "uses," in line 16, be omitted and the following added:

"Sec. 2. That rights of way for ditches, canals, or reservoirs heretofore or hereafter approved under the provisions of sections 18, 19, 20, and 21 of the act entitled 'An act to repeal timber-culture laws, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1891, may be used for purposes of a public nature. And said

rights of way may be used for purposes of water transportation, for domestic purposes, or for the development of power, as subsidiary to the main purpose of irrigation.

A copy of this letter and the papers are herewith inclosed.  
Very respectfully,

E. F. BEST,  
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Mr. BLUE. Mr. Speaker, this measure is of too much magnitude to pass at this time without proper consideration. It should go to the Committee of the Whole, in my opinion, and I therefore object.

Mr. BOWERS. Will the gentleman withhold his objection a moment?

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. PITNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until five minutes to 1 o'clock.

The SPEAKER. Before putting the motion, the Chair desires to state to the House that the seats from the main aisle on the right to the side of the House and the rows back to the seat of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. EVANS] will be cleared by members of the House for the use of the Senate. The gentleman from New Jersey moves that the House take a recess until five minutes to 1.

Mr. PAYNE. I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand from the reading of the resolution that the Senate would come to the House at ten minutes to 1 o'clock, and it might involve the House being in recess when the Senate arrived if this resolution were adopted.

Mr. DOCKERY. I think the gentleman from New Jersey had better withdraw the motion.

Mr. PITNEY. I withdraw the motion.

The SPEAKER. The motion is withdrawn. Gentlemen will please vacate the seats indicated.

COUNTING OF THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

At three minutes before 1 o'clock the Doorkeeper announced the Vice-President and the Senate of the United States.

The Senate entered the Hall, preceded by its Sergeant-at-Arms, and headed by the Vice-President of the United States and the Secretary of the Senate, the members and officers of the House rising to receive them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT took his seat as presiding officer of the joint convention of the two Houses, the Speaker of the House occupying the chair on his left.

Senators BLACKBURN and LODGE, the tellers appointed on the part of the Senate, and Representatives GROSVENOR and RICHARDSON, the tellers appointed on the part of the House, took their places at the Clerk's desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate and House of Representatives are now in joint session, pursuant to law, for the purpose of opening and counting the votes of the electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. The certificate of the State of Alabama will be read by the tellers.

Mr. BLACKBURN (one of the tellers) read at length the certificate of the vote of the State of Alabama, giving 11 votes for William J. Bryan, of the State of Nebraska, for President of the United States, and 11 votes for Arthur Sewall, of the State of Maine, for Vice-President of the United States.

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio. Mr. President, I move that the formal reading of these credentials be omitted, and that the result only be announced.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unless demanded, the reading of the certificates will be omitted, when the tellers are satisfied they are in due form and properly certified, and the result will be announced.

The tellers then proceeded to announce the electoral votes of the several States in the alphabetical order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This completes the roll of the States. The tellers will announce the result.

Mr. LODGE (one of the tellers). The state of the vote for President of the United States, as found by the tellers and now delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224.

William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, has received for President of the United States 271 votes;

William J. Bryan, of the State of Nebraska, has received 176 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice-President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice-President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224.

Garrett A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, has received 271 votes;

Arthur Sewall, of the State of Maine, has received 149 votes, and

Thomas E. Watson, of the State of Georgia, has received 27 votes.

The report, as officially certified by the tellers, is as follows:

The undersigned, JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN and HENRY CABOT LODGE, tellers on the part of the Senate, and CHARLES H. GROSVENOR and JAMES D. RICHARDSON, tellers on the part of the House of Representatives, report the following as the result of the ascertainment and counting of the electoral vote for President and Vice-President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1897:

Number of electoral votes to which each State is entitled.	State.	For President.		For Vice-President.		
		William McKinley, of Ohio.	William J. Bryan, of Nebraska.	Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey.	Arthur Sewall, of Maine.	Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia.
11	Alabama			11	11	
8	Arkansas			5	5	
8	California	8		8	1	8
8	Colorado		4		4	
6	Connecticut	6		6		
6	Delaware	3		3		
4	Florida		4		4	
13	Georgia		13		13	
13	Idaho		3		3	
24	Illinois	24		24		
15	Indiana	15		15		
13	Iowa	13		13		
10	Kansas		10		10	
13	Kentucky	12	1	12	1	
8	Louisiana	6	8		4	4
6	Maine			6		
8	Maryland	8		8		
8	Massachusetts	15		15		
15	Michigan	14		14		
14	Minnesota	9		9		
9	Mississippi		9		9	
17	Missouri		17		4	17
3	Montana	3		3	13	1
3	Nebraska		8		4	4
3	Nevada		3		3	
4	New Hampshire	4		4		
10	New Jersey	10		10		
36	New York	36		36		
11	North Carolina		11		6	5
3	North Dakota	3		3		
23	Ohio	23		23		
4	Oregon	4		4		
32	Pennsylvania	32		32		
4	Rhode Island	4		4		
9	South Carolina		9		9	
4	South Dakota		4		2	2
12	Tennessee		12		12	
15	Texas		15		15	
3	Utah		3		2	1
4	Vermont	4		4		
12	Virginia		12		12	
4	Washington		4		2	2
6	West Virginia	6		6		
12	Wisconsin	12		12		
3	Wyoming		3		2	1
447		271	176	271	149	27

JO. C. S. BLACKBURN,  
H. C. LODGE,  
Tellers on the part of the Senate.  
C. H. GROSVENOR,  
JAMES D. RICHARDSON,  
Tellers on the part of the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The state of the vote for President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224.

William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, has received for President of the United States 271 votes; and

William J. Bryan, of the State of Nebraska, has received 176 votes.

The state of the vote for Vice-President of the United States, as delivered to the President of the Senate, is as follows:

The whole number of the electors appointed to vote for Vice-President of the United States is 447, of which a majority is 224.

Garrett A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, has received 271 votes;

Arthur Sewall, of the State of Maine, has received 149 votes; and

Thomas E. Watson, of the State of Georgia, has received 27 votes.

This announcement of the state of the vote by the President of the Senate is, by law, a sufficient declaration that William McKinley, of the State of Ohio, is elected President of the United States, and that Garrett A. Hobart, of the State of New Jersey, is elected Vice-President of the United States, each for the term

beginning March 4, 1897, and will be entered, together with a list of the votes, on the Journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The count of the electoral votes having been completed and the result declared, the joint meeting of the two Houses is dissolved, and the Senate will now return to its Chamber. [Loud applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

The Senate then retired from the Hall (at 1 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), when the Speaker resumed the chair, and the House was again called to order.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 56 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7251) to fix the standard of weights and measures by the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2885); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 254) providing for estimate of cost of certain improvements of Portsmouth Harbor, New Hampshire, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2886); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of New York, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 252) authorizing the Secretary of War to deliver to the mayor of Buffalo tents, in loan, for the convenience of the Grand Army of the Republic at its annual encampment, to be held this year at that city, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2888); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

By Mr. WOOMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill (H. R. 2683) for the relief of J. D. Golden. (Report No. 2873.)

By Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs: The bill (H. R. 10200) for the relief of Joseph P. Patton. Reported in lieu of a petition for said relief. (Report No. 2874.)

The bill (S. 663) entitled "An act to remove the charge of desertion against Philip Pfueger, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Infantry." (Report No. 2875.)

By Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (H. R. 9917) to grant an increase of pension to Nathaniel Haughton, late colonel Twenty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. (Report No. 2876.)

By Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (S. 3350) entitled "An act granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock." (Report No. 2877.)

The bill (S. 1302) entitled "An act granting a pension to Thomas Madden." (Report No. 2878.)

By Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (S. 3191) entitled "An act granting a pension to Milton T. Bedford." (Report No. 2879.)

By Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (S. 2910) entitled "An act granting a pension to Mrs. Essie E. Powell." (Report No. 2880.)

By Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (H. R. 10231) granting an increase of pension to Francis Shaeffer. (Report No. 2881.)

By Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions: The bill (H. R. 2005) granting a pension to Sarah Potter, dependent daughter of Andrew Potter, deceased. (Report No. 2882.)

The bill (S. 3509) entitled "An act to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillan." (Report No. 2883.)

The bill (H. R. 4385) granting an increase of pension to William Taylor. (Report No. 2884.)

By Mr. COOKE of Illinois, from the Committee on Patents: The bill (H. R. 9740) to extend certain patents. (Report No. 2889.)

#### ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. CANNON, from the Committee on Appropriations, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. Res. 248) appropriating \$500 for the erection of a stand for the accommodation of Senators and Representatives and their families on March 4, 1897, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 2887); which said bill and report were laid on the table.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, MEMORIALS, AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MAHON: A bill (H. R. 10287) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of certain army officers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GROUT: A resolution (House Res. No. 535) for the printing of 5,000 copies of the work known as Hawks and Owls—to the Committee on Printing.

#### PRIVATE BILLS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut presented a bill (H. R. 10291) to remove the charge of desertion against Robert Burnett; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of Billingsley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, approving of House bill No. 6118, for a service pension to all honorably discharged soldiers of the late war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ARNOLD of Rhode Island: Petition of the First Baptist Church, the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, all of Hope Valley, R. I., for the passage of House bill No. 9515, to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the First Baptist Church, the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society, and of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Hope Valley, R. I., favoring the passage of House bill No. 7441, prohibiting the transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CHICKERING: Petition of citizens of Oswego, N. Y., in favor of passage of House bill No. 10090, known as the anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Smyrna, Iowa, urging the passage of the bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of Smyrna, Iowa, to raise the age of protection for girls in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, sundry petitions of the Asbury Methodist Church, the Pilgrim Congregational Church, the East Side Christian Church, and the Willard and Brookmiller unions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, all of Des Moines, Iowa, first, to forbid the sale of intoxicants in any Government building; second, to protect State antigambling laws against nullification; third, to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 in the District of Columbia and the Territories; fourth, to restore the former law of the District of Columbia, invalidated by a clerical error—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Petitions of American Humane Society, Chicago, Ill., and humane societies of St. Cloud, Minn.; Aurora, Ill.; Memphis, Tenn.; Tacoma, Wash.; South Bend, Ind.; Sing Sing, N. Y.; Baltimore, Md.; Columbus, Ohio; Louisville, Ky.; Bristol, Vt.; Tiffin, Ohio; Salem and Newark, N. J.; also of presidents of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Harvard University; Williamstown (Mass.) College, and Leland Stanford University, bishop of Pennsylvania; also Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward and 7 others, in favor of the bill restricting vivisection in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia;

Also, petition of Herbert Osborn, of Iowa Agricultural College; surgeon in chief Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and Walter Bierring, of Iowa State University, against the passage of the bill to restrict vivisection in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolution of Colonel O. H. Rippey Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pittsburg, Pa., in favor of service-pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition of J. W. Straight, of St. Paul, Minn., urging consideration of House bill No. 8354, to increase the pensions of those having lost an arm or a leg—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. McCALL of Massachusetts: Resolutions of the Central Labor Union of Boston, Mass., favoring the passage of immigration laws—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the Boston Stationers' Association, favoring a dry dock at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of F. Stanhope Hill, of Cambridge, Mass., favorable to the Loud bill (H. R. 4566)—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McLAURIN: Petition of S. H. Brown, of Bennettsville, S. C., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4566, amending the postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PAYNE: Sundry petitions of George L. Warren and 44 other citizens of Cortland; Ira Carl and 65 others, of Weedport; O. L. Bacon and 43 others, of Canandaigua; A. L. Foote and 10 others; Charles T. Saxton and 45 others, of Clyde; T. J. Meade, of Victor; C. H. Bingham and 20 others; D. S. Chamberlain and 40 others; William H. Seward and others, all of the State of New York, recommending the passage of House bill No. 10090, to abolish ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Connecticut: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pawtucket, Conn., urging the passage of House bill No. 7441, known as the antigambling bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pawtucket, Conn., favoring House bill No. 3203, known as the Broderick bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of the Middletown (Conn.) Scientific Association, protesting against the passage of Senate bill No. 1552, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RUSK: Memorial of the Supreme Lodge of the Improved Order B'nai B'rith, of Baltimore, Md., relating to immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SORG: Resolutions of the San Francisco Labor Council, for the proper identification of all prison-made goods—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Remonstrance of citizens of Polk, Pa., against the passage of the bill, H. R. 4566, known as the Loud bill, to amend the postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Alfred Paschall & Co., of Doylestown, Pa., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOODARD: Petition of James Davis, of Lenoir County, N. C., asking reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883—to the Committee on War Claims.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, February 11, 1897.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. W. H. MILBURN, D. D.

The Vice-President being absent, the President pro tempore took the chair.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on motion of Mr. STEWART, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Journal will stand approved, without objection.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore presented a petition of the Boston (Mass.) Marine Society, praying for the establishment of a department of commerce and manufactures; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Association of the Sons and Daughters of Maine, praying that the Library of Congress be opened to the public from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays and legal holidays excepted; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of the Nine Partners Quarterly Meeting of Friends, in session at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., praying for the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Denison, Tex., praying for the appointment of an impartial nonpartisan commission to collate information and to consider and recommend legislation to meet the problems presented by labor, agriculture, and capital; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Denison, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation protecting the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Mount Clemens, Mich., praying for the ratification of the pending arbi-

tration treaty with Great Britain; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented the petition of Henry C. Hamill, publisher of the Alpena Pioneer, of Alpena, Mich., praying for the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. THURSTON presented the petitions of Robert Good, publisher of the Democrat, of Valentine; of F. M. Kimmell, publisher of the McCook Tribune, of McCook, and of F. T. Pierce, publisher of the Jefferson County Record, of Diller, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ALLEN presented the petitions of Frank T. Pierce, publisher of the Jefferson County Record, of Diller; of Francis M. Kimmell, publisher of the McCook Tribune, of McCook; of Robert Good, publisher of the Democrat, of Valentine; of Clark Perkins, publisher of the Republican, of St. Paul, and of the Builders and Traders' Exchange, of Omaha, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Omaha, Nebr., and a petition of representatives of the Religious Society of Friends for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, praying for the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Neligh, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Neligh, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of consent to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of House bill No. 10090, to abolish ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Sarsfield Club, of New York City, remonstrating against the ratification of the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BERRY presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Little Rock, Ark., remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a petition of sundry citizens of Columbus, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating fraternal beneficiary societies, orders, and associations; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Findlay, Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of George Gosline, publisher of the Press, of Oak Harbor, Ohio, praying for the passage of House bill No. 4566, to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Union City, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MORRILL presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Delta, Ohio, and a petition of sundry citizens of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. CULLOM. I present 155 petitions, all numerously signed by citizens of Illinois, praying for the passage of what is known as the ticket-scalping bill. The petitioners very urgently favor the passage of the bill. I move that the petitions be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of Selig & Kauffman, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation abolishing the ticket-scalping business; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wheaton, Ill.; of J. W. Whitcomb, of Farmingdale, and of the Baptist Young People's Union of Harvey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol building; which were ordered to lie on the table.