

Also, memorial of J. Ross Collins, of New York City, in favor of free burlaps and a duty on second-hand bags—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, remonstrance of Wetherill & Bro., of Philadelphia, Pa., against any further increase in the duty on pig lead and lead ores—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of the Pennsylvania Division of the Travelers' Protective Association, against the passage of House bill No. 30, abolishing the present system of ticket brokerage, with a special protest against section 2, relating to the sale of unused portions of a railway ticket—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of A. M. Campbell, general manager of the American Anti-Usury Society, in favor of the issuance by the Secretary of the Treasury of \$2,500,000,000 of Treasury notes to be loaned to the citizens of the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GAINES: Petition of R. D. Bowman and 36 other citizens of Nashville, Tenn., favoring a more restricted immigration law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HINRICHSEN: Petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Ill., urging the passage of a bill prohibiting the transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Ill., representing 84 members, favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of consent to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Ill., in favor of the enactment of a law to protect the first day of the week in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church of Jacksonville, Ill., in favor of a nonpartisan labor commission—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, favoring military instruction in public schools—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolutions adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, in favor of the establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: Petition of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Indiana, urging the establishment of a national military park at Vicksburg, Miss., to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of Wallace J. Knowles and 51 other citizens of Seabrook, N. H., asking for a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3586, for the relief of Henry Graybrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1897.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. HUGH JOHNSTON, D. D., of the city of Washington.

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

### SESSION LAWS OF ARIZONA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the secretary of the Territory of Arizona, transmitting, pursuant to law, two copies of the Session Laws of Arizona for the year 1897; which, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Territories.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Albert O. Shaw and 618 other citizens of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of the Pennsylvania Division of the Travelers' Protective Association of America, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MORRILL presented a memorial numerously signed by citizens of St. Johnsbury, Lyndonville, and Burlington, all in the State of Vermont, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TELLER presented the memorial of J. D. Rost and 49 other citizens of Colorado, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation intended to destroy the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of 40 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation for a more rigid restriction of immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. MCBRIDE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Springfield, Oreg., and a petition of sundry citizens of Hamilton, Oreg., praying for the early enactment of a protective-tariff law; which were ordered to lie on the table.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2317) for the relief of M. J. Gilstrap, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; which was agreed to.

Mr. BATE, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2077) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Zurke, deceased, late of Memphis, Tenn., asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be postponed indefinitely; which was agreed to.

### ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN OF THE SENATE.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. CHANDLER April 1, 1897, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to appoint a messenger to act as an assistant librarian of the Senate, and that he be paid out of the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund.

### ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. DAVIS on the 4th ultimo, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Relations have authority to employ an assistant clerk, to be appointed by its chairman and to be paid at the rate of \$1,440 a year out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

### ACTS AND RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO PACIFIC RAILROADS.

Mr. JONES of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. GEAR June 25, 1897, and reported from the Committee on Printing June 30, 1897, with an amendment, reported it as amended, and asked for its present consideration.

The resolution as amended was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to; as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of the Senate as a document 1,000 copies of all and singular the acts and resolutions of Congress, including the decisions of the Supreme Court relating thereto, relative to the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company and Western Pacific Railroad Company, and that the sum of \$100, to be expended under the direction of the Committee on Printing, be hereby appropriated out of the contingent fund of the Senate for the work of compilation.

### INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. PETTIGREW, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by himself on the 23d ultimo, reported it without amendment, and moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; which was agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed, as now constituted, either by full committee or such subcommittee or committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee to continue during the coming recess of Congress the investigations authorized by the resolutions of May 13, 1890, and February 27, 1891, with the authority, and in the manner, and to the extent provided in said resolutions, and in the pursuit of such investigations, to visit the several Indian reservations, Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, and the Five Nations in the Indian Territory, or any reservation where, in the opinion of said committee, it may be necessary to extend their investigations.

Second. That said committee or subcommittee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may hold their sessions during the recess of the Senate at such place or places as they may determine; and the necessary and proper expense incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER (for Mr. McMillan) introduced a bill (S. 2346) granting an increase of pension to Christiana C. Queen, widow of Walter W. Queen, rear-admiral, United States Navy;

which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. McMILLAN) introduced a bill (S. 2347) to require certain writs to be directed to and executed by the marshal of the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2348) to reimburse the State of South Dakota the expenses incurred by that State in repelling a threatened invasion and raid by the Sioux in 1890 and 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 2349) to increase the pension of Louisa E. Baylor, widow of Thomas G. Baylor, late a colonel of the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 2350) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel B. Sparkman, of Nashville, Tenn., and to refer their claim to the Court of Claims; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2351) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Burke, late of Memphis, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2352) granting a pension to Henry H. K. Elliott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2353) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to lease a portion of Ellis Island, to be used for distributing immigrants among the States desiring immigration, and other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. HALE. If the morning business is concluded, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Are there any concurrent or other resolutions?

Mr. HARRIS of Kansas. If it is in order, I should like to call up or move to proceed to the consideration of Senate joint resolution 125, which is Order of Business 200 on the Calendar. I do not believe it will lead to very much debate, and I think it is a matter which requires immediate attention. I believe that the Senate can act upon it without any serious detention.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine withdraw his motion for that purpose?

Mr. HALE. I can not yield for that measure, Mr. President, because I know it will lead to a great deal of debate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion which has precedence under Rule IX is the motion to proceed to the consideration of the appropriation bill.

#### ONA MELTON.

Mr. BERRY. I desire to introduce a resolution, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate of the United States, That the President be, and he is hereby, requested to demand the release of Ona Melton, a native-born citizen of the United States, who was taken prisoner on board the *Competitor*, and is now confined in a Spanish prison in Cuba.*

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

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will let it go to the Committee on Foreign Relations, who are considering all this matter, I have no objection.

Mr. BERRY. I shall not object to its going to the committee, provided I can get an assurance that the committee will consider it at an early day. I simply want to state, if the Senator from Maine will permit me, that this young man, Ona Melton, is a native of the State of Kansas. His parents afterwards removed to my State, and reside there at this time. He went from Arkansas to Florida, and was employed by a newspaper at Jacksonville as a correspondent. He was on board the *Competitor* at the time it was captured. He never had any arms in his hand; he never went as a soldier; never intended to take part in the war, but was on his way to Cuba simply as a newspaper correspondent. After he was captured he had a summary trial and was condemned to be shot. The findings, however, were not approved by the Spanish Government; they were set aside; and he has now been in prison for more than a year. I think he was captured on the 25th day of April, 1896. He has had no trial since; and there is no assurance that he will be tried within any reasonable time. I think, under all the circumstances, it is a case where the United States should interfere and demand his release.

While my sympathies have been with the Cubans, I have not heretofore, Mr. President, taken part in the discussion or expressed any view in regard to the general question as to the duty of the

United States to interfere and protect the Cubans, that has been so often debated here; but when it comes to a question—

Mr. HALE. Let me say to the Senator that it will not do to open that question this morning. If the Senator begins to argue it, there will be counter argument, and unless the resolution can go to the Committee on Foreign Relations (which does not need any hurrying upon these questions; they are all one way), I must object, and it will have to go over. The Senator knows that if he begins to argue the Cuban question, it is not a thing that will down in five minutes. Therefore I ask the Senator to let the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BERRY. I would have concluded before this time if the Senator from Maine had permitted me to proceed.

Mr. HALE. Very well.

Mr. BERRY. I was simply saying that when it comes to a question of protecting an American citizen, whether we intend to interfere to protect the Cubans who are in the Spanish war or not, I believe every American throughout this land will approve it and say the Spaniards have no right to take one of our citizens and confine him in prison and deny him a trial, and that it is the duty of the Government to protect its own citizens at all times and at all places.

The Senator from Maine says that there is no hurrying about it. Mr. President, I think there is a hurry about it, and that the quicker the demand is made for his release the better it will be. The Senate will simply do its duty if it requests the President to demand his release.

Mr. HALE. Let the resolution go to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair understands the resolution is to be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. It will be so referred.

#### FINANCIAL POLICY OF JAPAN.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Will the Senator from Maine yield to me to make a request? I ask unanimous consent that 2,500 additional copies of the document which I presented yesterday in relation to the currency of Japan may be printed for the use of the Senate. Several Senators have expressed a desire to have copies of the document.

Mr. HALE. Will the cost be below the limit of \$500?

Mr. PETTIGREW. I have talked with the chairman of the Committee on Printing, and we think there is no question but that it will come far below the limit of \$500.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a small document.

Mr. HALE. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota requests that 2,500 additional copies of the document presented by him in reference to the currency of Japan be printed for the use of the Senate. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the order will be made.

#### PRINTING OF PAPER ON FINANCIAL POLICY.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I move that a paper headed "The Reform Club's feast of unreason," by Hon. Charles A. Towne, chairman national committee Silver Republican party, be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

#### BREAKWATER AT SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

Mr. WHITE. I submit a resolution which I ask may lie over and be printed.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, directed to advertise for bids for the construction of a breakwater at San Pedro, Cal., in accordance with the project recommended in the report of the board appointed to locate a harbor at Port Los Angeles or San Pedro, Cal., which report appears in Senate Document No. 18, Fifty-fifth Congress.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over and be printed.

#### POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Mr. BUTLER. If the Senator from Maine will allow me, I wish to offer a resolution. If it leads to any discussion, I will let it go over until to-morrow morning.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to send to the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad a circular letter, similar to the one sent by Secretary Blaine on May 20, 1881, instructing them to obtain from the several foreign governments to which they are accredited as full information as possible (including copy of laws relating thereto) as to the nature and practical workings (including expenses, receipts, and rates) of the postal telegraphs and telephones and postal savings banks of such countries as have adopted the same; and that the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the information and reports received in obedience to said circular at the opening of the regular session of Congress in December next, or as soon thereafter as possible.*

Mr. BUTLER. If there be no objection, I ask that the resolution may be put upon its passage.

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

Mr. GRAY. I should like to hear the reason—

Mr. HALE. If there is to be any debate, I object. Let the resolution go over.

Mr. GRAY. I did not intend to cause any debate. I merely wanted information.

Mr. HALE. Let it go over.

Mr. GRAY. I am sorry to have interposed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there is no objection to the present consideration of the resolution—

Mr. SPOONER. Let it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution goes over.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 379) to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DALZELL, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. GROSVENOR, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. McMILLIN, and Mr. WHEELER of Alabama managers at the conference on the part of the House.

RELATIONS OF HAWAII AND THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer a resolution for which I ask present consideration. I will read it:

*Resolved*, That the report of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the subject of the relations of Hawaii and the United States, No. 227, second session of Fifty-third Congress, be reprinted for the use of the Senate.

The printing will cost \$175, and there is not a single copy of it in the document room.

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

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. HALE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. ALLEN. I move to substitute for the motion of the Senator from Maine a motion to take up the joint resolution which the Senator from Kansas [Mr. HARRIS] has in charge.

Mr. HALE. The Senator does not need to do that. He can not move it as a substitute. Of course the Senate can vote down the motion I have made, and then proceed to take up the other matter; or, after the Senate has voted upon my motion, even if it takes up the deficiency appropriation bill, a majority of the Senate can at any time take up anything else. The Senator will see that he can not substitute one motion for another.

Mr. ALLEN. It is strange parliamentary law that can not substitute one motion for another in the nature of an amendment.

Mr. MORGAN. I intend when the deficiency bill is called up to move to recommit the bill with instructions to the Committee on Appropriations to report appropriations for the purpose of carrying out the tenth section, I think it is, of the act of 1887 to provide for removing the first-mortgage debt of the Union Pacific Railroad. That motion will include the debate of the whole subject and we can all be heard upon it.

Mr. HALE. The Senator can undoubtedly, after the bill is up, make that motion.

Mr. MORGAN. I can make that motion, and I design to do it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair holds that the motion of the Senator from Maine is in order in the form in which it is put. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maine to proceed to the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill.

Mr. HARRIS of Kansas. If the Senator from Maine will permit me, I should like to give notice that immediately after the close of the consideration of the deficiency bill I shall move that the Senate take up for consideration Senate joint resolution 125.

Mr. HALE. There is no objection to that.

Mr. CHANDLER. That notice has been given, and although debate is not in order, I desire also to give notice that immediately after the deficiency appropriation bill is completed I shall endeavor to get consideration of the bill reported by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, being the bill (S. 224) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases. It is the bill intended to give South Carolina full control over liquor brought into the State.

Mr. HALE. After the deficiency bill is finished (which I have no doubt that nine-tenths of the Senators desire it shall be), there will be no objection to Senators representing other bills fighting it out for precedence. But I have no doubt the Senate desires that the appropriation bill shall be taken up and finished. Therefore I hope the motion will be put.

Mr. WHITE. I understand the Senator from Maine will waive notice in these other cases.

Mr. HALE. Yes; I will waive notice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Maine.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 13) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the committee amendments be acted upon as they are reached. It is the customary course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the course suggested by the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none.

Mr. PETTUS. We did not hear what the Senator from Maine requested.

Mr. HALE. I made simply the ordinary request that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that the amendments of the committee be taken up as they are reached. It is always done.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be proceeded with.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

*Editing and distributing laws: For expenses of editing and distributing the laws enacted during the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, \$3,000.*

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 11, to insert:

*International Exposition at Brussels: To enable the Government to take official part in the International Exposition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, during the year 1897, \$5,000: Provided, That no expenditure exceeding this appropriation shall be made or liability incurred, and no person shall be paid salary or compensation therefrom.*

Mr. THURSTON. I desire at some time to move an amendment to this provision.

Mr. HALE. The committee has an amendment that it will come back to and offer when we get through with the committee amendments.

Mr. THURSTON. It is understood that I will have that right after the committee amendments are disposed of.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly. The committee has an amendment that it will offer after the bill is finished.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 18, to insert:

*International Exposition at Paris: That the invitation of the Republic of France to take part in an exposition of works of art and the products of manufactures and agriculture of all nations, to be held in Paris, commencing the 15th day of April and closing the 5th day of November, 1900, is accepted; and the governors of the several States and Territories be, and are hereby, requested to invite the people of their respective States and Territories to assist in the proper representation of the productions of our industry and of the natural resources of the country, and to take such further measures as may be necessary in order to secure to their respective States and Territories the advantages to be derived from this beneficent undertaking.*

That the President shall appoint a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, and, under the general direction of the Secretary of State, to make all needful rules and regulations with reference to the contributions from this country, and to control the expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibit thereof; and the pay of said special commissioner shall be at the rate of \$5,000 per annum and all necessary traveling expenses until further fixed by law. And said special commissioner shall take proper measures to provide for the representation of the United States in said exposition, and to procure proper space and privileges therefor, and shall report to the President, to be submitted to Congress, on the first day of its next regular session, his proceedings hereunder, with a full plan as to the future management by the United States of its part in said exposition. For the salary of said special commissioner, and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon, the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated, to continue available until expended.

Mr. MORGAN. I should like to inquire of the Senator in charge of the bill whether it is safe legislation to put a large sum of money in the hands of a man selected by the President, without the advice and consent of the Senate, even without bond and security, and give him absolute discretion in the expenditure without any restriction at all upon it? Is there no chance to get any restriction upon him? This is a large sum of money, and I do not see why any one citizen of the United States should be selected and have these powers of absolute regulation conferred upon him to control everything at pleasure in Paris. I ask the Senator from Maine upon what ground he justifies the conferring of such powers upon anyone?

Mr. HALE. The committee considered that they were narrowing the provision very much. We were desired to make it much broader and spend a great deal more money at present, but the committee thought all that was needed was to appoint a special commissioner pro tempore, who of course will be obliged to go to Paris and make arrangements for the space and for the time of furnishing exhibits, and will report to the next session of Congress a matured plan for the expenditure of undoubtedly a larger sum of money. We only give him for this purpose \$25,000, which

will cover what he will have to spend. He must have some assistants, and his traveling expenses must be paid; but the committee considered that we were making the allowance very small. We were asked to make it larger, but the committee believe that this will launch the project, that it will accept the invitation, as has always been done by Congress, and that in December we shall have the full plan developed to us, and then we can proceed in a broader way and provide for representation that will be honorable and dignified and proper at that great exposition. We were asked to give much more power and more money, and we felt that we were narrowing it very greatly in the provision as we have inserted it.

Of course all the accounts will have to pass through the auditing department and will have to be vouchered for. Every dollar that is expended will have to go through the department before the accounts will be allowed.

Mr. MORGAN. There is no provision here at all for auditing these expenses. The commissioner has the right "to make all needful rules and regulations with reference to the contributions from this country, and to control the expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibit thereof; and the pay of said special commissioner shall be at the rate of \$5,000 per annum and all necessary traveling expenses until further fixed by law." That is a separate item.

And said special commissioner shall take proper measures to provide for the representation of the United States in said exposition, and to procure proper space and privileges therefor, and shall report to the President, to be submitted to Congress on the first day of its next regular session, his proceedings hereunder, with a full plan as to the future management by the United States of its part in said exposition. For the salary of said special commissioner, and for all necessary expenses and employment attendant thereon, the sum of \$25,000 is hereby appropriated, to continue available until expended.

There is no provision there for accounting. There may be some general law; I do not know.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from Alabama will allow me, there is a general law. This is like every appropriation made for any such purpose. We do not put in every provision making an appropriation for salary or expenses that the accounts shall be presented and audited. The general law covers that. Nobody would know that the expenses were necessary until the auditing department had certified that they were necessary and had been properly incurred.

Mr. MORGAN. And when the commissioner incurs an expense in this wide discretion that we give him, there is no rule of law or practice or precedent by which he is to be guided at all. He has full power to act in his discretion. Now, I am not so particular about that. He has a right of control; he is "to make all needful rules and regulations with reference to the contributions from this country"—contributions of exhibits to the Paris Exposition. Of course he can select any that he chooses to permit to go, and he can keep any of them out that he does not want to go. This man has more power and more opportunity for being corrupted than any man I have seen provided for in a statute for a long time. We do not know his name. We do not know who he is. We do not know where he is to come from, and we never will know until after the appointment has been made, and then it will be entirely beyond our reach.

If the Senator from Maine has somebody in his mind for whom he wants to provide in this bill, I should like to have him name him. We do not require the President of the United States to send his name in here for confirmation, and I should like for somebody to know whom it is we are conferring these great powers upon. I should like to understand who that gentleman is and know whether he is a man of such eminent virtues as that he is absolutely incorruptible, for there are plenty of opportunities for corrupting him.

Mr. HALE. To repeat substantially what I have said, I do not see how the committee could have guarded the provision better than it has done. It does not provide, in the first place, for a permanent commission. It provides only for a special commissioner, who will act pro re nata, as the lawyers call it; who will do whatever is needed for the time being. He is not given authority to do anything for the future that is permanent. The temporary things that he reports tentatively are to be done under the direction and advisement of the Secretary of State, and everything of that kind goes no further than to be submitted to Congress when we assemble in December.

Unless we do this much, and it is as little as we can do, the invitations that have been sent out will be entirely in the air; there will be no token or indication of our accepting them; the summer and fall will pass and nobody will make any provision about our being represented there or securing our space; we shall do nothing about it, and we will have to start anew next December. The committee believe that the time between now and then could be best utilized by just this tentative project, a special commissioner for the time being. I do not know who he will be. It is not better to have him appointed by the approval of the Senate,

because quite likely he will not be selected until after Congress adjourns. He is only the agent for the Government under the State Department to do what seems to be necessary to do now in order to commit the Government to the general project of taking part in that exposition.

Mr. DAVIS. As the French Government did at Chicago.

Mr. HALE. And, as the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. DAVIS], the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, suggests, when we were to have our great exposition at Chicago the French Government early and in a manner most marked showed its sympathy with the project, made early arrangements for participating in it, sent its commission in due time, and spent a great amount of money, a much larger amount, I presume, than we shall spend on account of their exposition entire when we get through. Perhaps a million dollars was expended by France in our exposition.

We do not think it wise to take that question up and go into the general subject now; but we do want some light, which we can get through some competent man who will not have any discretion except to the extent of this small appropriation, and that under the Secretary of State, so that in December we may know just what we can do. I do not think the Senator, who I know is very liberal about such matters, will, on reflection, consider that even he, with his ingenuity, could do much better than we have done in this case.

Mr. MORGAN. It does not require any ingenuity, Mr. President. It requires caution, though, about a matter of this kind. This commissioner has the power "to control the expenditures incident to the proper installation and exhibit thereof," and "to make all needful rules and regulations with reference to the contributions from this country." That power enables him to discriminate between men, between contributors.

Mr. HALE. It is under the general direction of the Secretary of State, and it is all to be submitted to Congress.

Mr. MORGAN. I know it is all under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that amounts to nothing at all unless we know something about the man. I think the man ought to be named. Somebody knows who he is to be.

Mr. HALE. I certainly do not, and I would not be prepared for one to help name a man. I do not know who is a competent man for this place. I am willing to leave that to the President.

Mr. MORGAN. The President ought to send the name to the Senate. Within three or four days he could find an American citizen who is competent to do this work. Then we would understand whether he is a sincere or an insincere man.

Mr. HALE. This bill will not become a law in three days. It has to go through the regular course in the two Houses before it can become a statute, and probably it will be finally acted upon just as we are ready to adjourn.

Mr. MORGAN. The House of Representatives is about to be unlocked, and I hope there will be access to it now by the people of the United States to have their measures passed upon. I hope the constipation which has occurred in the House will now be relieved.

Mr. HALE. We are now considering the appropriation bill; it will have to go into conference, and final action on the bill will be one of the last things done before Congress adjourns.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, I should like to say a few words on this subject. I feel greatly interested in it, as in relation to some other business of the kind once before. France was one of the earliest to accept the invitations to the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition and the Chicago Exposition. We were glad to see such action taken promptly by our ancient friend. Now, we are the very last, I understand, among the leading nations to accept an invitation to the great French Exposition.

The Senator from Alabama says that there is no precedent for this commissioner. There are many precedents. We appointed commissioners and expended considerable sums of money at Vienna and at Paris before, and away on the other side of the globe in Australia, until there is, I might say, a certain common law of expositions. The Department know perfectly well just what ought to be done. We are lamentably behindhand, because we should have been there a year ago or more to select the ground. That is a matter of very great consequence, and unless France has been very good to us and has quietly reserved certain portions, we shall be at a disadvantage in our position at that great exposition. I think it is the appropriate and the gentlemanly thing, as we would in common life, for us to accept now, just as quickly as possible, and send this advance agent simply to stake out the ground, as it were, and make preliminary arrangements. I am very sorry that it was not done at the last session.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, I have been very solicitous that the committee should accept an amendment which would provide at the present time for the entire plan of representation at the Paris Exposition, and even now I think it is most desirable that Congress should act and that our appropriation should be made so that all the people of this country and of the French

Republic should know what the United States is to do. Most of the other great powers have already made their full appropriations.

In the report which was submitted by the Committee on International Expositions on the bill reported by that committee providing for participation in the Paris Exposition, it appears that Russia, Germany, and other great powers have appropriated from six hundred thousand to twelve hundred thousand dollars each; that they have already their commissioners on the ground; and that they have already selected and many of them have received concessions of the particular grounds that are to be occupied at the Paris Exposition. Our Government is certainly very far behind all of the other powers of the earth, and I fear very much that it will be seriously handicapped in making a creditable display of American products by the fact that other nations have already secured the best places and the most favorable concessions.

Of course I shall not very seriously urge, against the wishes of the committee, the amendment which has been reported by the Committee on International Expositions providing for the entire plan of representation, but I should like very much to have that amendment accepted by the committee. In any event, it seems to me that something ought to be done, and done now. There appears in the report of the Committee on International Expositions letters from our representatives in France, urging upon us the necessity for immediate action, the great importance of having our representatives at Paris now, and the great importance of accepting the invitation of the French Republic.

When we were represented formerly at the Paris Exposition of 1889 (and to this I call the attention of the Senator from Alabama), the entire appropriation of \$250,000 was made under a joint resolution of Congress in substantially the same terms that are found in the amendment of the committee to the pending bill, leaving all of the rules and regulations governing the expenditure of money to the Secretary of State and to the commissioner of the United States, all of which, as suggested by the chairman of the committee, has to be audited. We have our auditing department; we have our regulations. No expenditure of money by the commissioner can go through the Treasury Department until it has been audited in the regular way, until every item has been scrutinized, until it has been ascertained that the money has been expended under the rules and regulations prescribed by the State Department, and until it is certified that the expenditure was necessary and proper. I certainly hope, Mr. President, as the chairman of the Select Committee on International Expositions having examined this question most carefully, that at least there will be no objection to providing now for preliminary representation of the United States at that great exposition.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I am not opposed to the French Exposition; I am not opposed to expending money to send our exhibits over there. If the sum of money mentioned in this item of appropriation in this deficiency bill, where it has no place at all, were doubled, I should not object to the sum. I make no objection to that. But the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. THURSTON] reported a joint resolution here on this subject on the 17th day of June, 1897, and the President sent a message to Congress urging action upon this matter. In the joint resolution reported by the Senator from Nebraska, the chairman of the Committee on International Expositions, he provides for a permanent commission, whose term of office shall last for four years. I like that idea. He provides:

That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner-general to represent the United States in the proposed exposition.

I do not understand why it has been found necessary to go around the Senate on this question of appointing a temporary or preliminary commissioner, nor do I understand why it is necessary to have two commissioners, one preliminary and the other a permanent commissioner, for there must be a permanent commissioner to succeed the preliminary man. These departures in the action of the Senate upon this question, one through the Committee on International Expositions and the other through the Committee on Appropriations, excited my attention to a question which I was trying to understand. I want to know why it is that we are appointing a temporary commissioner, and giving him all this preliminary power, this absolute and unqualified and unrestrained power, and then not allow us to know who the commissioner is to be, to leave it as a matter of mere conjecture.

I will not impute anything to anybody about a thing of that kind, but I am not in favor of this loose character of legislation. I prefer the joint resolution of the Senator from Nebraska. We would have passed that resolution at any time if there had been any prospect at all of getting action upon it by the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives, since the coming in of the President's message, and long before that, had an opportunity to pass upon some measure and send it to us upon this very important, impressive, and emergent subject, but they have not

done so. We are now forced to resort to an appropriation bill to carry this appropriation, where it has no possible place, according to the practice of the Senate. There is no deficiency here, and this is a deficiency bill. There is no excuse for saying there is one, because we create the very subject and office for which the appropriation is intended to be made by this bill.

I fully appreciate the action of the French Government in regard to the great celebration we had at Chicago and in everything else that the French Government has shown in her disposition toward us. I think I am about as responsive to that sentiment as almost anybody who can be found, but that is no excuse for our going in the dark and legislating in this way upon an appropriation bill when we have a joint resolution here which I am ready to vote for. I am ready to vote for the resolution of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. THURSTON. I suggest to the Senator from Alabama that I later reported an amendment to this deficiency bill of that same character, with one or two amendments, made necessary by some later information which the committee had received. I have felt as if we ought to act upon this matter now and pass an amendment that would provide for the whole general plan. My only suggestion was that if we could not provide for a complete representation at the present time, we ought at least to make some beginning.

I have realized the difficulty the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] has suggested, that we can pass nothing through both Houses of Congress at this extraordinary session unless we hitch it on to some bill that will carry it through. It is because an emergency exists, which this end of the Capitol is not responsible for, that I have sought to present this exposition measure as an amendment to this bill, and later on I shall offer it, and hope the Senate will adopt it.

Mr. MORGAN. As an amendment to this deficiency bill?

Mr. THURSTON. Yes.

Mr. MORGAN. This entire programme.

Mr. THURSTON. Yes; this entire programme, with a slight modification.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, inasmuch as it is confessed by the Republican side of the Chamber that they can not pass a bill through Congress without annexing it to an appropriation bill, because there is somebody who stands and bars the way to legislation, I suppose I shall have to submit, along with the majority, and perhaps allow that to occur here, and to yield to it. It is a very humiliating thing to me—I do not know how it is to the majority of this body—that they can not pass a bill through this body which has been asked for by the President of the United States, because the House of Representatives is locked up, and we can not get any possible action through that Chamber of Congress. It is humiliating. I stand in the presence of the humiliation, and accept it along with my friends and colleagues on the other side of the Chamber. I shall not say anything more about it now.

Mr. CHANDLER. I desire to understand if the course of action is to be not completed upon this subject at this time? France is a nation with whom we desire to act in the most perfect comity; and if we are to be represented in the very great exposition of 1900, it is important that the preliminary work should be done without waiting until next winter.

The amendment proposed by the committee seems to me to be satisfactory. It is well guarded; it brings back to Congress whatever plan may be adopted, and the appropriation is a moderate one. I should be satisfied with that provision at this time. Am I to understand that after the adoption of the committee's amendment the Senator from Nebraska proposes to move to substitute for it the full joint resolution which his committee has prepared? I understood the Senator to say that he intended to move that as an amendment to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. THURSTON. Mr. President, I had intended to do that, but of course I do not wish to take any action here that will meet with the serious opposition of the committee in charge of this bill.

I do feel that we ought to deal with this question now. I think we have all the experience necessary; we have all the precedents; we have the advice of all the former commissioners of the United States. I believe the plan proposed by the Committee on International Expositions would enable us to secure a much better representation if it were passed now than it would if the plan drifted along, if we had a temporary commissioner sent over to spy out the land and report. I think we can act better for the United States now; but I shall certainly not propose the joint resolution as an amendment against the decided wishes of the committee.

Mr. CHANDLER. Then I understand the Senator is willing to accept the amendment proposed by the committee, which is, on the whole, satisfactory. So far as the present session of Congress

is concerned, I understand the Senator from Nebraska does not intend to move an amendment.

Mr. HALE. The committee is not in any way hostile to this exposition, and will not be found hereafter to be niggardly in appropriating for it; but the committee felt that nothing that is essential will be left undone in the intervening time between now and December. They think that this provision will amply utilize the time and will do everything that a future commission could do, if it was appointed now, but it will save the pay, the salaries, and expenses of a big commission, and the whole plan can be developed and presented to us next December. So we shall lose nothing. We do the significant thing in this amendment of accepting the invitation. That binds us.

Mr. CULLOM. And we also arrange for securing space.

Mr. HALE. And we secure space.

I do not think from my advices that there will be any difficulty on the subject. I think the French Government has been careful about that and that a good man as commissioner can attend to all of that. We are trying to help the thing along and yet not proceed rashly by undertaking to do now what we can do better in December next.

Mr. CHANDLER. I agree with the Senator in charge of the bill that it is important to do what we propose to do now. We accept the invitation for ourselves; we invite the governors of the States and Territories to take measures for securing representation; we begin the preliminary work of securing privileges and space for American exhibitors, and we provide for a plan to be reported back to Congress. I shall vote for the amendment proposed by the committee, and the amendment which the Senator from Nebraska has proposed I should be inclined to vote for, but I am obliged to state, looking at this great international exposition, I think, on the whole, the wisest way is to take this amendment and not try to get anything more at the present time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the committee.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 4, to insert:

Relief of a subject of Germany: To pay, out of humane consideration, without reference to the question of liability therefor, to the German Government, as full indemnity to Christopher Schmidt, a German subject, for injuries received on the 11th day of July, 1892, on the public highway near the rifle range of Fort Snelling, Minn., by a shot fired by one of a party of United States soldiers engaged in target practice, \$3,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in reference to the pending amendment, I desire to make a single observation. I see that we propose to "pay out of humane consideration" to the German Government an indemnity for an injury sustained by a citizen of that Government by a shot fired by United States soldiers engaged in target practice. I have no particular objection to this very humane proposition, but I want to call attention to the fact that when we come to deal with American citizens who suffer in the same way we can never get any satisfaction from the Congress of the United States. Some years ago in the harbor of the city of Portsmouth, in my State, a woman and her son were engaged in the proper occupation of fishing, when from one of the ports in the harbor a shot was fired carelessly, and perhaps criminally. The son was killed, and the woman was so injured that she became an inmate of an insane asylum, where, I think, she afterwards died.

The officers of the Government investigated the matter, and reported that compensation ought to be paid. When I was a member of the other House, I introduced a bill for that purpose, and with the utmost assiduity and energy pressed for its consideration; but I was informed that the Government of the United States would not pay any such claim. After contesting the case through two or three Congresses, I became discouraged and allowed the matter to drop, and I think it has not been revived from that day to this. In the first session of Congress after I had become a member of this body, I reintroduced the bill, or I think I did, but, if I did, it was never considered; it was pigeonholed, and that family, injured and distressed as they were by a shot fired under circumstances where the officers in command said that it was careless, if not criminal, and recommended indemnity—that citizen of the United States was not compensated, and will not be compensated in the history of this Government. Yet we single out a citizen of a foreign country who chanced to suffer in precisely the same way, and we come here on an appropriation bill and propose to make indemnity out of the Treasury of the United States.

Mr. GRAY. Let me ask the Senator a question for information. I was not in the Chamber when this matter came up. What is this proposition?

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a proposition to pay \$3,000 to a citizen of the German Government who was accidentally shot by soldiers engaged in target practice.

Mr. GRAY. Where?

Mr. GALLINGER. Near Fort Snelling, Minn.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that I have in my own State, and have had since I have been here several times applications from a man who has been badly injured and disabled for life by a shot fired from a train of cars going toward the seat of war. While passing his dwelling, carelessly, perhaps in a drunken spree, but at all events shots were fired from the car windows, and the man was disabled for life. I have presented that claim over and over again, without being successful in securing its consideration.

Mr. HALE. Let me say, without interrupting the Senator from New Hampshire—

Mr. GALLINGER. No; I shall be glad to be interrupted, because I want to know what the facts are in this case. If I had known this was coming up, I should have been glad of an opportunity to have hunted up the New Hampshire claim, and to offer it as an amendment to this amendment, which I have just noticed.

Mr. HALE. Of course, Senators can see that while the underlying facts may be the same with reference to our own citizens, we are not placed in that delicate relation of an honorable obligation to a sister power. We may be inherently just as much obligated to protect our own citizens if they are injured in that way, and we ought to do it; but when a citizen of a foreign government is directly injured by an act of this Government, which is acting through its Army, or a portion of it, we are under a kind of stress of weather when besought to intervene by a foreign friendly power to act at once.

Mr. GRAY. Has the German Government made application?

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly. The papers have come to us through the State Department and through representations by letters from Baron von Thielmann, the German ambassador, in the most courteous way calling attention to the facts, and leaving it to this Government as to what it shall do. There are plenty of precedents for this action. We have done this time and time again, and we have never haggled about terms. What we do here in the case of foreign governments they do in other cases where we are concerned. We have instances of this kind abroad, and they act immediately. Of course the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] may have the case of a citizen of Delaware, and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] the case of a citizen of his State, and I may have similar cases in Maine, but they are not on precisely the same ground as this. The Senator from New Hampshire will see the difference.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have no doubt this application came through the regular channel of the State Department. I presume that to be so; and, as I said in the beginning, I do not rise to oppose this amendment; but I want to emphasize the fact, which I have once or twice stated before in the National Congress, that we are not very careful about guarding the rights of our own citizens so far as money indemnity or just debts are concerned. I think I once said that if the Government of the United States could be imprisoned, it would be in jail all the time—and the distinguished Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] nods his head acquiescently, which I am very glad to see him do, because he has had very much to do with these matters—I said the Government of the United States would be in jail all the time for its brutal and unjust treatment of its own citizens in the matter of pecuniary obligations. I wish I could feel that the Government of the United States was always careful of the rights of its own citizens, whether they be financial or other rights.

I am glad the committee rush in here to protect this citizen of the German Government, because the German Government has asked that he be protected in this little matter; but I can not refrain from joining with my distinguished friend from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] in expressing the conviction that we are not so very careful in guarding the rights of American citizens who happen to be under the flag of Spain to-day, and who are being deprived of their rights, financial and otherwise, that they have a right to contend this Government shall take cognizance of.

Mr. President, I shall not oppose the amendment, but I think I shall look up my old New Hampshire claim, and perhaps, having the help of the distinguished Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY], we may be able to get either the Committee on Appropriations or the Committee on Claims, or some other committee of this body, to do some degree of justice to those citizens of our own country who have suffered in a way similar to what this citizen of Germany seems to have suffered.

Mr. COCKRELL. I was going to ask if the Senator from New Hampshire would yield for a suggestion?

Mr. GALLINGER. Certainly, with pleasure. I am through.

Mr. COCKRELL. The theory on which the Government proceeds in this case is that these soldiers were in the discharge of their military duties when this accident occurred. In the case referred to by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] it was a wanton and unnecessary act committed by soldiers, not in the performance of their duties, but in violation of the ordinary rules governing them. Therefore the Government is not liable any

more than it would be liable for the malicious, vicious, and wanton acts of a postmaster or a mail carrier.

In the case referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire, as I understand that case, the injury was occasioned by an accident which happened while the soldiers were in the performance of their duty.

Mr. GALLINGER. Precisely.

Mr. COCKRELL. And, according to the rule which the Committee on Military Affairs has adopted—because, if I am not very much mistaken, this case was before the Committee on Military Affairs; I have sent for the report, but I have not got it yet—that was the rule of action which governed it. The committee agreed that the case referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire was a good one because the soldiers were performing the duty required of them by the Government when this injury occurred, while the case in Delaware is entirely different, and the Government can exercise its discretion in regard to liability for the acts of its officers.

Mr. SPOONER. Mr. President, I regretted to hear the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] indicate the opinion that the claim to which he refers had been pigeonholed or neglected. The case referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire is an old acquaintance of mine. I believe when I first came into the Senate and was assigned to the Committee on Claims, that claim was placed in my hands. I gave it a thorough investigation; and I think my friend from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] was at that time a member of the committee. It was a case full of heartrending details; and I had a strong desire, Mr. President, to find some theory, consistent with the general interests of the Government, upon which an appropriation could be made.

The circumstances were such as to render it absolutely certain—and I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] to that fact—that it was a wanton performance on the part of those soldiers. They were engaged in firing, in artillery practice, and on the island out in the offing, not far away from the land, were a large number of women and children engaged, as I recollect, in picking berries. As the shells began to explode on that island, they came out in plain sight, where they could be distinctly seen. In fact, this lady and her child got into a boat and pushed out from the shore, when these wantons did not at all desist, but kept casting their shells over in that direction. One of the shells exploded in the boat and killed, I think, one of the two occupants, and drove insane, I think, the mother; and some terrible trouble overtook the father. The case was full of pathos.

I consulted Mr. Edmunds; I consulted with the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR], who was then on the committee, I think; I consulted my friend from Delaware [Mr. GRAY]; I consulted afterwards Judge Jackson, who was a member of the committee; and I had a strong desire, if it could possibly be done in harmony with the principles upon which Congress had ever acted, to get an appropriation made for the benefit of those people. We could not find any theory upon which the Government could open the door for the payment of damages occasioned by the wanton acts of those soldiers.

I did not, I think, report the claim adversely. My recollection is that I held it, so that there would be no precedent against it, in the hope that some better lawyer, who was to follow me on that committee, might find a way to relieve the constituents of my friend. There was no claim which came before that committee during my service in this body which had so much sympathy from the committee or so much careful attention and study from me as that. Whether this claim stands upon a different footing in the last analysis is a different question, which I do not care to discuss.

Mr. HAWLEY. Mr. President, it seems to me that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] was entirely and absolutely right, as a matter of humanity and as a matter of justice, in advocating the claim to which he has referred. If I am not mistaken—and some lawyers here can tell me if I am—if a vessel of war of the United States going down the Potomac, or anywhere on the public waters, should by gross carelessness damage a mercantile ship, the Government has usually recognized that damage, and has usually recognized the obligation to compensate the owners of the ship. I think we have had within two years examples of that kind. If it has not been done, it ought to be done.

I know this case from A to Z. It has been three times before the Military Committee of the Senate; twice reported favorably and I think once, if not twice, it has passed through the Senate and gone to the House of Representatives, and there sunk in the mass of business, as so much good matter is sunk from time to time.

The soldiers at Fort Snelling were engaged in target practice under the direction of their officers. There was a possibility of a stray shot going over a certain road, and a man was detailed to wave a flag and keep people back. He neglected his duty for a moment, and this peaceable German citizen going along the road was shot, very badly hurt, and totally disabled from work, as the

German minister says in his correspondence with the State Department, in which he urges that measures be taken looking to the relief of Schmidt, who, the ambassador states, has since the date of the accident “been uninterruptedly so very ill that he is unable to earn his living,” and that “in consequence of his sickly condition, he is not even capable of light handwork, and up to this time has been compelled to depend for his support upon his brother, who, with his family, is himself in needy circumstances.”

I think that if it were not the case of a German citizen, if he had been a plain Yankee, he would have been entitled to compensation; and a just, a generous, and an honorable Government should have pensioned his widow, or pensioned him in a case like that. But there is this additional circumstance which, in my judgment, takes the case out of any legal consideration and gives us an opportunity to perform an act of justice at the request of the German Government. My only fault with it is to find that the appropriation is smaller than it ought to be. It is \$3,000.

The Military Committee, instead of giving \$3,000—\$10,000 the original claim was—came to the conclusion that instead of giving \$10,000 to this man, who might waste it, and nobody knows how it might have been invested, and all that, it would be safer, if you choose, and in the end undoubtedly more economical, to give him a decent pension, presumably the sort of pension that we would give for a military disability. So the Military Committee reported in their bill a pension of \$40 a month. This \$3,000, of course, will give some immediate relief, but I should rather have taken the action reported by the Military Committee. I wish to make this \$5,000, but this amount can be given now. There is no use of sending the case over till next winter, for it may follow the course then of the case referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire.

I hope there will be no objection to the committee’s amendment.

Mr. LINDSAY. I understand this to be a case where the injury resulted from the negligence and not the wantonness of soldiers.

Mr. HALE. This was caused by the negligence of our people, as found here in an elaborate report by a board of officers appointed to inquire into the circumstances. They acknowledged that it was through the carelessness of their own men.

Mr. LINDSAY. If the Government could be sued, this man could recover in a court of law for an injury arising from the negligence of its representatives.

Mr. HAWLEY. I see no reason why, if he sued the commanding officer, he could not get judgment which the United States would in honor be bound to pay.

Mr. LINDSAY. I do not know whether he could sue the commanding officer, but certainly the soldier whose duty it was to keep him warned of the danger represented the Government, and, as between this man and the Government, he was the agent of the Government.

Mr. SPOONER. The Government can only be sued, of course, by its own consent, by a law authorizing suit to be brought against it.

Mr. GRAY. If the Government could be sued, says the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. LINDSAY. I say if the United States Government could be sued. My proposition is that if the Government could be sued, then under the facts of this case a recovery might be had.

Mr. HAWLEY. Will the Senator pardon me for a suggestion?

Mr. LINDSAY. Certainly.

Mr. HAWLEY. If the Senator should happen to be in charge of the Springfield Arsenal—I am supposing an actual case—and should there take and seize and appropriate to the use of the United States Government a valuable patent in connection with the rifles, the patentee, no matter how poor and insignificant, could bring suit against the officer doing that and recover judgment, and in such cases the United States Government has always paid the judgment.

Mr. LINDSAY. I believe it is likely that if an officer of the Government forcibly seized, without authority of law, anybody’s property, he may be sued. I think this particular claim ought to be paid. I am not arguing to show that it ought not to be, but rather that it ought to be.

Mr. HAWLEY. I suppose so.

Mr. LINDSAY. Now, I have a case of this sort which I could not get considered; however. A laborer employed by the Government and working under the direction of the engineer officers of the Government had both of his arms blown off by the premature discharge of a blast. No fault was attributed to him, the negligence being the negligence of some one else, and I see him every time I go home, walking around with both arms off, and yet I have never been able to get the committee to consider a proposition to compensate him.

When the act was passed that created the commission to investigate the claims arising out of the falling of the building where the Record and Pension Division was located, I suggested that this man’s claim be considered, but I was induced not to press it, upon the idea that it would interfere with the payment to those people whose misfortunes had excited the generous feeling of public

sympathy. It then occurred to me that where any man is injured, without fault on his own part, by the negligence of the Government—I do not mean by the malicious or wrongful act of the officers of the Government, but by the negligent action of those who represent the Government—the Government ought to compensate the man, as a private corporation would be compelled to compensate him in case it was responsible for the injury.

Mr. GRAY. It is a little unfortunate, I think, that the Government has not had, at least so far as I know, any established and settled policy in regard to these claims. My recollection of my service on the Committee on Claims is that these cases have been decided both ways, and that there are cases in which the employees of the Government or strangers have been injured by the negligent conduct of officers of the Government where the committee, after careful consideration, has taken ground that justly there is no liability on the part of the Government, in the conception of what might be called international jurisprudence or public jurisprudence, for the negligence or malfeasance of its officers, and that therefore, on just principles, such claims ought not to be recognized, even by the legislative department. On the other hand, there have been cases, unless my memory is at fault, in which the Government has compensated, or the committee of this body has reported in favor of compensation, hard cases, and the Senate—I do not know about the other branch—has acted upon that report.

I see the difficulties in establishing by precedent a policy of this kind, and it ought to be, of course, very carefully guarded; but I do think that under the principles of general jurisprudence, which are founded upon very wide considerations of justice and humanity, where a person is injured without his own fault, by reason of the negligence, whether unintentional or willful, of the servant of the Government, there ought to be a recognized duty on the part of the Government fairly and justly to compensate the sufferer.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, this matter, I think, was presented in some form at the last session. So far as I can see, there is but one ground upon which it can be safely put, and that is on diplomatic comity or consideration. If you examine the law which governs the relations of the government to the citizen, you will find in almost every State of the Union the principle enforced that the State, the county, or other political subdivision is not responsible, as a matter of course, to individuals for negligence on the part of public officers or agents. Wherever liability has been upheld, it has invariably been put, so far as I remember, upon some statute from which it could be directly or indirectly deduced.

Now, I know that in my State and in many other States the courts have repeatedly held that the county can not be made responsible for a defective bridge upon which a citizen rides. A similar doctrine has been maintained in the Supreme Court of the United States. I believe to-day, sir, that it is an established principle of the jurisprudence of this country that a citizen takes the risk of the carelessness of the officers of his own Government, and that the State or county or other political subdivision can not be held responsible in court for damages on account of the negligence of those officers. They are just as much the officers of the citizen himself as they are the officers of the State or county. I think that is a settled principle. It is a principle necessary to protect the public from frequent and sometimes unfounded litigation.

When it comes to foreign intercourse, the rule perhaps is not so stringent. We have precedents for appropriations for the benefit of the families of foreigners who have been lynched by citizens of the United States. No man will contend that if in the State of Colorado, in the State of Wyoming, or in the State of Louisiana an American citizen were seized by a mob and hanged to a lamp-post, the Government of the United States could be properly called on to recompense the family of that citizen for the damage which was inflicted, or that the government of the State necessarily is bound to do it. Such a case is one of those unforeseen calamities against which no reasonable diligence could provide. It is the incident of the best-ordered human government, and no political organization could be held liable for an injury so extraordinary.

But in so far as we have dealt with foreign nations, while the Government of the United States absolutely repudiates the idea that it is necessarily or legally liable for damages to the families of subjects of foreign countries who have been lynched in the United States, yet as a matter of grace, as a matter of comity in our dealing with sister nations, Congress has appropriated reasonable sums in compensation for such injuries. I think that is the only ground upon which this case can be put. We may say that a citizen of a foreign country was temporarily residing in this, and was, through an unavoidable accident, through the negligence of certain employees or officers or agents of the United States Government, subjected to an injury. Therefore, while we do not admit our liability, while it can not be put upon any legal ground, simply as a matter of concession to the German Government, we are willing to make some reasonable allowance in compensation.

I think the matter ought to be distinctly understood as resting upon that ground alone, for otherwise you will have innumerable claims presented against this Government.

The Senator from South Carolina has a claim of that general kind. The Senator from Kentucky says he has a claim of that sort. The Senator from New Hampshire tells us that he has a like claim. The Senator from Delaware tells us also of one, and I suspect every Senator on this floor can fish up from his desk claims of citizens of the different States who maintain that in one way or another they have been injured through the negligence of the officers, agents, or employees of the United States Government.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, there is a precedent for the proposed appropriation, which can be found in Senate Document No. 17, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session. It is a communication to Congress from the President in answer to a resolution which I had the honor to submit on the 23d day of March, asking for a list of the payments made in recent years as indemnity to aliens for personal injuries inflicted or homicides caused by mob violence or damages caused by illegal arrests. In that document will be found a full statement of all the cases which have arisen in recent years. One of them is a payment "to the German Government, as full indemnity to the family of George Pauls, a German subject, mate of the German bark *Edvard Pens*, whose death was alleged to have been caused by carelessness in working the United States revenue cutter *Colfax* in the harbor of Wilmington, N. C., \$2,000," a case almost exactly in point.

The other cases of payment, I think, are all those of injuries caused by mob violence. There are the Chinese cases coming from Rock Springs, Wyo., where an appropriation of \$147,748.74 was made in 1887. Another appropriation of \$276,619.75 was paid to the Chinese minister, and various payments were made to the Italian Government for injury to and slaughter of Italians by mobs. There is yet to be presented to the Senate to-day for adoption upon the pending bill a proposition to pay the Italian Government \$6,000 as indemnity to the heirs of three Italians taken from jail and lynched in Louisiana in the year 1896.

I see no way except to pay these claims. They have been made the subject of diplomatic representation, and they are debts of honor in the highest sense of the word. Of course I sympathize with my colleague [Mr. GALLINGER] in the difficulties which he has found in securing an indemnity for injuries received by an American through the carelessness on the part of soldiers of the United States. I feel that perhaps limited indemnity ought to be paid in such cases by the Government to our own citizens; but whatever may be the merits of that question, the necessity of dealing with these claims as a matter of diplomatic representation is evident upon the slightest consideration of what we owe to other governments in our relations with them.

Mr. President, the resolution to which I refer asked the Secretary of State to inform Congress whether, where payments have been made by the United States to citizens of foreign countries for damages done to persons by mob violence, any efforts had been made to secure reimbursement by the States of the Union of the sums so paid by the United States. I felt then, and I still feel, that if through a Colorado mob or through a Louisiana mob the subjects of a foreign government are injured or killed, and the United States deems it incumbent upon this Government, in obedience to the dictates of national honor, to make payments to the foreign government of indemnity in such cases, the cities or States of the Union that have failed to perform their primary, their evident duty in preventing the mobs which have done the injuries and committed the murders ought to make reimbursements to the General Government.

Secretary Sherman, in his communication of March 31, 1897, says:

In no one of the cases herein cited has the Department sought to have the Federal Government reimbursed by repayment from any of the States concerned, the view of the Department being that if legislation in the direction suggested be thought advisable, it should originate with Congress.

I hope that at some future time legislation may be adopted by which if other cases of this kind, where foreigners are killed by mobs, should occur, which I trust may not happen, there shall be a demand made upon the States of the Union which have failed to preserve peace and to protect foreigners within their borders for reimbursement to the National Treasury. But whether or not that is done, it does not seem to me that there is any way consistent with national honor to avoid making the payments which have been arranged by the State Department upon diplomatic representations from the officers of foreign governments. That I understand to be the rule which we have adopted, and it is a rule to which I think we should adhere, as stated in the provision, without any question of legal liability.

Mr. MORGAN. Mr. President, I desire to inquire of the Senator from Maine in charge of the bill whether the State Department has made any agreement with the German Government for the payment of this claim?

Mr. HALE. There has been correspondence in which it has been urged by the ambassador from Germany, and the Secretary recommends the payment. There has been nothing more than that.

Mr. MORGAN. There is no agreement between them?

Mr. HALE. This is to be in full. I will say to the Senator that I have no doubt it is entirely satisfactory to the representatives of the German Government, but as to what the amount should be, that was left to Congress.

Mr. MORGAN. We ought to have some care about the precedent we are establishing here. The amount involved in the appropriation is not very large, and it may be a very charitable and benevolent thing to do to give the money, but we have already certain precedents established here that are coming back to trouble us occasionally. We had the case of the massacre of the Chinese at Rock Springs, in the Territory of Wyoming, and we had another in the State of Colorado. Some Italians were massacred by a mob for a crime which they had committed. Perhaps they deserved it. Another was the mafia case in Louisiana.

Now, in all three of those cases there was mob violence, there was crime perpetrated by citizens of the United States or inhabitants of the United States, and the theory upon which we proceeded was that there was a possible element of justice in our making the appropriation, because we had not been able to preserve peace. That is a duty incumbent upon the Government—to preserve the peace. It seems we had not been able to do so; but in every one of those cases the Government declined to admit any responsibility, although the laws of the United States were violated and held for naught by those various mobs and combinations. There was an element of crime and an element of responsibility growing out of our failure to repress that crime or our inability to do it. Upon that even we said we will not admit the liability, but we will put it on the ground of benevolence.

Mr. Bayard led off in the case of the Rock Springs disaster, and it has been followed up in the Louisiana case and others, and, as the Senator from Delaware [Mr. GRAY] says to me, Mr. Bayard expressly disclaimed all responsibility, and this provision disclaims responsibility.

In this particular case we are setting a precedent which is not covered by any previous case that has been cited here, to say the least of it, and I think we ought to be cautious about it.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Alabama allow me?

Mr. MORGAN. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. The case of Mr. Pauls, which the Government paid, was almost exactly like this. There it was through negligence on the part of a commander of a Government vessel, and, although we acknowledge not the formal, legal liability, in consideration of international comity we paid the amount claimed. That is almost precisely such a case as this. There was no element of violence there.

Mr. MORGAN. Under international law, in case of negligence in navigation or upon the high seas, there is always legal responsibility. A collision between private ships throws the responsibility in law upon the guilty party. We call him the "guilty party," although he is merely negligent. But I do not understand that the element of negligence enters into this case. It is a pure accident. Here was a soldier firing at a target.

Mr. SEWELL. Will the Senator allow me for a moment?

Mr. MORGAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SEWELL. I merely wish to read a small section of the report of the commanding officer at Fort Snelling at the time the accident occurred, which showed conclusively to the mind of the Military Committee at the time that there was negligence on the part of the United States.

Mr. HALE. It was settled by court-martial.

Mr. HAWLEY. I suggest that the Senator from New Jersey had better read from the report of the board.

Mr. SEWELL. I will read from the report of the commanding officer:

The facts of the case, briefly stated, are as follows: Owing to the complaint of owners of land adjacent to the old target range at this post, it was found necessary to abandon the old range and construct a new one. In order to prevent stray shots going off the reservation, the range was laid off parallel to the reservation line on the only available ground. This necessitated firing across two roads—

There, in my opinion, is where the negligence comes in—

but every precaution was taken for the safety of passers-by. Owing to a neglect of duty on the part of Private Eugene T. Fay, Company D, Third Infantry, in failing to carry out his instructions, this man Schmidt was permitted to walk across the line of fire while the firing was going on, and was accidentally shot. He was immediately taken to the post hospital and was kept there under treatment until sufficiently recovered to be discharged.

In my opinion, it is clearly established that putting the range across two public roads was negligence on the part of the military authorities. This man ought to have compensation, and the committee reported a bill giving him \$40 a month, which I believe passed the Senate at the last session.

Mr. MORGAN. If this were a private action brought by Mr. Schmidt against the man who shot him, who was acting under orders, or against somebody else for damages, I should say I would be constrained, if I was defending against that case, to put in a plea of contributory negligence.

Mr. HAWLEY. I can not help asking the Senator from Alabama to let me read an extract from the report:

After a most searching investigation of all the facts attainable, the board is of the opinion that Private Eugene Fay, Company D, Third Infantry, is guilty of gross neglect of duty in failing to adhere to his instructions as given him by Ordnance Sergeant Harper at "reveille" this morning, and later at his station on the lookout, and as contained in written orders tacked to a post of the station occupied by Private Fay for observation.

The man was allowed to go by, and was told that he might go on and it would be safe.

Mr. MORGAN. That puts a little different complexion on it. But I want a distinct understanding that we are not here establishing a proposition by which we are to be bound hereafter, that because a soldier or officer of the United States Government is guilty of some negligence in the performance of his duty, therefore every person who may be injured by their negligence has a claim against the Government of the United States. If he has a claim, why do we say here without reference to the question of liability therefor? Why do we reserve that, and put it on the ground of generosity or of benevolence? We do not admit the liability, and yet we are paying the money. That looks to me to be a little contradictory.

I care nothing about it except to get our action upon the right ground. I do not want claims to be continually coming in here for allowances, as already another claim has got into the bill. I do not know how many more. Here is a case of reimbursement of Walter H. Graef & Co. for value of two cases of silk goods stolen from the New York custom-house in 1884 by an officer of the Government in whose custody they were.

There is no mail which goes through the United States that is not in the immediate custody of an officer of the Government, and sometimes those officers steal the money out of letters. We never think of holding the Government liable for those robberies of mail or robberies of post-offices, or anything like that. Even the robbery of a registered letter does not place any liability on the Government of the United States. If we are going to become benevolent in giving to people money for damages wherever an officer of the Government of the United States negligently or criminally inflicts any injury upon such person, let us commence with our own people. We will have a very large pension roll here. It will take probably \$25,000,000 now to pay what we owe our people upon the theory of that proposition.

I only claim that we should be careful about the precedent we are setting, and that we shall not say to one man, "We will pay you," and to another man, "We will not pay you." Let us establish some proposition of liability, and unless the liability can be put upon the Government of the United States, I do not care whether the man who dies comes from Germany or from Egypt or from Turkey. I am not going to pay him the money unless there is some sort of liability for it.

If there is any benevolence, I will pick the man to whom I want to be benevolent, and I would not, perhaps, select out Mr. Schmidt, who probably came here with a view of settling and staying with us, anyhow. I do not know whether or not he had taken out naturalization papers. Probably he had not cut himself loose from the German Government, but almost everybody who comes here comes with the intention of staying. I think we are treading upon pretty difficult ground. All I am concerned about is that we shall not make a precedent by which we are going to put liabilities upon the Government of the United States of an indefinite character. I do not think this amendment ought to be adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 4, after line 10, to insert:

Contingent expenses, foreign missions: To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent expenses, foreign missions," fiscal year 1896, \$29,027.96.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 4, to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses United States consulates for the fiscal year 1896 from \$16,325.18 to \$20,635.36.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, line 19, to increase the appropriation for "loss by exchange, diplomatic service," for the fiscal year 1896 from \$43.95 to \$158.87.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 21, to insert:

Secretary of embassy to Italy: For second secretary of embassy to Italy, fiscal year 1898, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 24, to insert:

Credit in accounts of Owen N. Denny: That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized and directed to examine the accounts of Owen N. Denny, late consul-general at Shanghai, China, and allow him credit for unofficial fees received by him for notarial and unofficial services performed by him during the period of his said consul-generalship at Shanghai, China, from the beginning of same to December 31, 1884, and by mistake paid by him into the Treasury, and to pay the balance, if any, which may be found due thereon; and the necessary amount therefor is hereby appropriated.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 7, after line 16, to insert:

For freight, expressage, telegraph and telephone service, fiscal year 1896, \$1,491.11.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, after line 19, to insert:

For miscellaneous items, fiscal year 1896, \$4.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Collecting the revenue from customs," on page 7, line 25, after the word "for," to strike out—

the fiscal years, as follows:

For the fiscal year 1897, \$1,150,000.

For.

So as to make the clause read:

Collecting the revenue from customs: To defray the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs, being additional to the permanent appropriation for this purpose, for the fiscal year 1896, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, after line 16, to strike out:

Office of the Treasurer: For the following additional clerks to be employed in redeeming the national currency (to be reimbursed by the national banks), from March 1 to June 30, 1897, inclusive, namely: Four clerks of class 1; and five clerks at the rate of \$900 per annum each; \$3,125.70.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 17, after the word "expenses," to insert "fiscal year 1896;" so as to make the clause read:

Internal revenue: For salaries and expenses of agents and surveyors, fees and expenses of gaugers, salaries of storekeepers, and for miscellaneous expenses, fiscal year 1896, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, after line 18, to insert:

For salaries and expenses of collectors and deputy collectors and clerks, including transportation of public funds and also including expenses incident to enforcing the provisions of the act of August 2, 1886, taxing oleomargarine, and the act of August 4, 1886, imposing upon the Government the expense of the inspection of tobacco exported, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 4, to insert:

Reimbursement of Walter H. Graef & Co.: For reimbursement of Walter H. Graef & Co. for value of two cases of silk goods stolen from the New York custom-house in 1884 by an officer of the Government in whose custody they were, such amount as may be found just by the Secretary of the Treasury, not to exceed \$943.65.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Ford's Theater Disaster," on page 11, line 25, after the word "dollars," to insert "Mrs. Otilia M. Smoot, widow of;" so as to make the clause read:

Ford's Theater disaster: To provide for the payment of employees of the Government for injuries received and for losses sustained, and for three death cases, at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred on the 9th day of June, 1893, \$34,525, which sum shall be paid out by the Secretary of the Treasury to the persons and in the amounts as follows: Thomas D. Anderson, \$200; Ethelbert Baier, \$2,500; Edward C. Carroll, \$300; George R. Garnett, \$1,500; Thomas Morley, \$2,250; Charles R. Miller, \$3,500; Mrs. Otilia M. Smoot, widow of George W. Smoot, \$1,200; Smith Thompson, \$2,000; Nathan F. White, \$1,500; H. P. Willey, \$300; James A. White, \$1,000; Mrs. Georgie R. Baldwin, legatee under the last will of David Henry Porter Brown, \$5,000; Nina A. Kime, legatee under the will of her husband, \$5,000; to the legal representative of William Schrieber, deceased, \$5,000; Wilson H. Thompson, \$1,000; Sherman Williams, \$2,000; Charles G. Smith, \$75; Richard C. Jones, \$20; for compensation to E. V. Brookshire as a member of the Ford's Theater Commission for twenty-three days subsequent to the expiration of his term in the House of Representatives and since May 11, 1896, at \$10 per day, \$230: *Provided*, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 13, to strike out:

Bureau of Engraving and Printing:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer from the permanent appropriation for expenses of Treasury notes authorized by the act of July 12, 1890, the sum of \$46,046 of the appropriation for labor and expenses of engraving and printing in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, to be divided among the said appropriations as follows:

Compensation of employees, \$18,602.58.

Wages of plate printers and printers' assistants, \$18,142.12.

Material and miscellaneous expenses, \$9,301.30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 15, to strike out:

To enable the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to print and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, in such denominations as he may require in the business of his office during the remainder of the current fiscal year, 1,000,000 sheets of silver certificates in lieu of 1,000,000 sheets of Treasury notes of 1890, of the quantity of such notes which the said Bureau is now authorized to print and deliver.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 24, before the word "For," to insert "Bureau of Engraving and Printing."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 10, to strike out:

Distinctive paper for United States securities: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer from the permanent appropriation for expenses of Treasury notes authorized by the act of July 12, 1890, \$11,781.60, to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for "Distinctive paper for United States securities."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, to increase the appropriation to pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Contingent Expenses, Independent Treasury," for the fiscal year 1896, from 40 cents to \$3.60.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 15, to insert:

For salaries of special agents, and for actual expenses of examiners detailed to examine the books, accounts, and money on hand at the several subtreasuries and depositories, including national banks acting as depositories under the requirements of section 3649 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, also including examinations of cash accounts at mints, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, before the word "fifty," to strike out "one hundred and;" so as to make the clause read:

Recoinage of silver coins: For recoupling of the uncurrent fractional silver coins in the Treasury, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 3, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "five;" so as to make the clause read:

Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes: To supply deficiency in the appropriation for "Suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes," \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 9, to insert:

Credit in accounts of Col. H. L. Abbott: Authority is hereby granted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to allow and credit in the accounts of Col. H. L. Abbott, brevet brigadier-general, United States Army, the sums of \$50.08 and \$12.48, standing against him on the books of the Treasury, for disbursements on account of mileage.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 16, to insert:

Relief of Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin: That Brig. Gen. William P. Carlin, retired, be, and he is hereby, relieved and discharged from any and all liability for the amount of \$1,108.85, expended by Capt. J. McE. Hyde, assistant quartermaster, by his direction, while in command of the Department of the Columbia, for expenses incurred in the search for and rescue of a party of citizens lost among the Bitter Root Mountains in a great snowstorm in the autumn of 1893.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 2, to insert:

Relief of George Z. French and sureties: That upon the receipt of the Secretary of the Treasury of the full amount of all dividends heretofore paid or hereafter to be paid by the receiver of the First National Bank of Wilmington, in the administration of the assets of said bank, upon the claim of George Z. French, all further liability of said George Z. French and of his sureties to the United States of America upon his official bond as postmaster at Wilmington, N. C., shall cease and determine as to and to the extent of certain funds belonging to the United States which were deposited and upon deposit by the said French in said First National Bank at the time it closed its doors and ceased to do business and went into the hands of the receiver: *Provided, however*, That nothing in this act contained shall operate as a release to the said French and his sureties on his official bond of any liabilities to the United States which may have been incurred by said French while acting as postmaster at Wilmington, other than as to the amount so deposited and on deposit in said bank as aforesaid.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 22, to insert:

For custom-house and post-office at St. Albans, Vt.: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to make such alterations in the plans and specifications for the rebuilding and repairing of the custom-house and post-office building at St. Albans, Vt., or to enlarge said building as he may deem expedient in the interest of the public service, such alterations or enlargement in no event to increase the cost of rebuilding and repairing said building to an amount beyond the appropriation already made for said purpose.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 6, to insert:

For custom-house and post-office at Bridgeport, Conn.: To carry out the following provision in the sundry civil appropriation act for 1898, approved

June 4, 1897, namely: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such additional land as he may deem necessary, and to cause to be erected an addition or extension to the United States custom-house and post-office building at Bridgeport, Conn., for the use and accommodation of the Government offices, the cost of said additional land and extension or addition not to exceed \$100,000," the sum of \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, after line 19, to insert:

For marine hospital reservation at Evansville, Ind.: For the erection of a retaining wall for the protection of the Government property, and to prevent further sliding of the embankment, fiscal year 1898, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 4, to insert:

Heating apparatus for public buildings: For heating, hoisting, and ventilating apparatus, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings, including marine hospitals and quarantine stations, under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 10, to insert:

Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings: For vaults, safes, and locks, and repairs to the same, for all public buildings under control of the Treasury Department, exclusive of personal services, except for work done by contract, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, after line 15, to strike out:

United States mint, Philadelphia, Pa.: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of any portion of said building within the limit heretofore fixed, subject to appropriations made or to be made therefor by Congress.

Mr. QUAY. I call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to this amendment. It should be disagreed to.

Mr. HALE. When the bill has been gone through, the committee have certain amendments to offer. The clause is to be restored with an amendment.

Mr. QUAY. Very well.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 3, after the name "Hugh McCulloch," to insert "to continue available during the fiscal year 1898;" so as to make the clause read:

For completing the revenue steamer for Pacific coast *Hugh McCulloch*, to continue available during the fiscal year 1898, \$12,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 6, after the word "vessel," to insert "to continue available during the fiscal year 1898;" so as to make the clause read:

For armament and equipments for said vessel, to continue available during the fiscal year 1898, \$22,764.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 25, line 13, to increase the appropriation to pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "Expenses of the Revenue-Cutter Service" for the fiscal year 1896 from \$14,887.48 to \$14,963.62.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Mints and assay offices," on page 26, line 20, to increase the appropriation for freight on bullion and coin, by registered mail or otherwise, between mints and assay offices, from \$5,000 to \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Territorial governments," on page 26, after line 22, to insert:

For salaries of four additional commissioners in and for the District of Alaska, authorized by the sundry civil act approved June 4, 1897, at \$1,000 each, fiscal year 1898, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, after line 2, to insert:

For salaries of four additional deputy marshals for said district, authorized by the foregoing act, at \$720 each, fiscal year 1898, \$2,880.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 19, after the words "eighteen hundred and ninety-six," to strike out "\$179" and insert "\$1.79;" so as to make the clause read:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "International exchanges, Smithsonian Institution," for the fiscal year 1896, \$1.79.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Fish Commission," page 29, line 8, to increase the appropriation for completion of pond and other purposes, fish hatchery, San Marcos, Tex., from \$1,200 to \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 8, to insert: For completing the construction of the fish-hatchery station at Manchester, Iowa, fiscal year 1898, \$4,216.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 12, to insert:

For the investigation and selection of a fish-cultural station in the State of Georgia, at some suitable point to be determined by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the site and necessary grounds for the same to be donated to the Government for such purpose, \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and report of proceedings hereunder shall be made to Congress at its next session.

Mr. MORGAN. I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment. In line 14, after the word "Georgia," I move to insert the words "and in the State of Alabama."

Mr. HALE. I hope the Senator will not embarrass the amendment by putting on another one.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not embarrass it at all. I only add to the value of it by putting a State in that has such a claim as Alabama has to this appropriation. We have been trying for a long time to get it, and I do not see how Georgia got ahead of us. It is simply because she is an older State than Alabama, I suppose.

Mr. HALE. I wish the Senator would wait a moment until the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] comes in.

Mr. MORGAN. I prefer not to wait. I am afraid that the Senator from Georgia might feel himself embarrassed by the suggestion of such a question as I am now proposing. I hope the Senator will allow the amendment to be made.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will wait until we go through the bill—

Mr. MORGAN. I think we had better have it now. It is only \$500. I think the Senator ought to consent to it right away, because we really have been attempting to get this appropriation for several years. We have most admirable facilities in Alabama for establishing fish-cultural stations. The demand is so very small and so very modest that I think the Senator from Maine might afford to grant it.

Mr. BACON entered the Chamber.

Mr. HALE. I call the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the motion of the Senator from Alabama.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. BACON. What is the proposition?

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Alabama moves to amend the amendment on page 29, providing for the investigation and selection of a fish-cultural station in the State of Georgia, by adding another in the State of Alabama.

Mr. BACON. I certainly have no objection, Mr. President. I think it is eminently proper that there should be a fish hatchery not only in Georgia, but also in Alabama and in other States. If anyone will take the trouble to examine, he will find that almost all of the hatcheries are north of the Potomac River. If I am correctly informed, there is but one south of the Potomac River outside of Virginia, and that is in the State of Texas. The propagation of fish in northern latitudes does not supply the streams in the southern latitudes. While of course I do not want to endanger the amendment which has been inserted in the bill, I heartily concur in the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama if it meets the approval of the committee.

Mr. MORGAN. It meets with the approval of the committee, I have no doubt.

Mr. WILSON. I thoroughly agree with the Senator from Alabama, but if fish hatcheries are to be established promiscuously, I shall be necessarily compelled to move an amendment, because there is no place in the United States where I think we should have a fish hatchery as much as in the State of Washington for the propagation of salmon, especially upon the Skagit River. Our State has spent considerable money in that direction, and we think that the Government ought to do something. I should like to add the State of Washington to the States of Georgia and Alabama.

Mr. HALE. Senators can see the outcome will be that nothing will be got in the end if all the different States are to come in.

Mr. MORGAN. I do not intend to submit to the injustice of having my State treated in that way. If the Senator from Washington wants a fish hatchery there, let him put in an amendment; that is all right. I put in the State of Alabama because we need it. We have not anything of the kind there, and we have not the same advantage that some other States possess. We have to propagate our fish. The Almighty does not send them to our coast in great numbers so that we can make a regular industry of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Alabama to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MORGAN. I move to strike out "five hundred" and insert "one thousand" before the word "dollars," in line 17.

Mr. WILSON. Before that motion is made, I move, after the word "Alabama," to insert "and in the State of Washington."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Washington moves to add to the amendment "and in the State of Washington" after the word "Alabama." The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Washington to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON. I move to strike out "five hundred," in line 17, before the word "dollars," and insert "fifteen hundred."

Mr. PASCO. I hope the Senator from Washington will withhold that amendment for a moment. I wish to offer another amendment, and that is to add the State of Florida. The State of Florida has the longest seacoast of any State in the United States. We have many varieties of fish that are not in other States, and there are peculiar reasons why our State should be included if fish-cultural stations are to be extended. I make that motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida moves to add "and in the State of Florida." The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Florida to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILSON. I move to strike out the words "five hundred," in line 17, and insert "two thousand."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Alabama first moved to strike out "five hundred" and insert "one thousand."

Mr. MORGAN. I withdraw that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Alabama is withdrawn. The amendment of the Senator from Washington will be stated.

The SECRETARY. Before the word "dollars," in line 17, page 29, strike out "five hundred" and insert "two thousand."

Mr. BUTLER. Before that motion is put, if the Senator from Washington will pardon me, I wish to say that I had a long talk some time ago with the Fish Commissioner upon the question of establishing more hatcheries, and I think he is in favor of the policy and intends to recommend, in addition to the central station here in Washington, the establishment of hatcheries at various locations in this country which the fish naturally inhabit. He intends to make a recommendation, I think, along that line, and he promised me to have an investigation made of the eastern part of North Carolina and to make a recommendation to Congress as to what place a shad hatchery could be established.

Since these amendments are being offered providing simply for such an investigation, I ask the Senator from Washington to accept an amendment including North Carolina and increasing the appropriation the amount necessary to cover it. It is along the line of the suggestion the Fish Commissioner made to me, and he himself intends, I think, to make a recommendation to Congress in the fall.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Carolina offer an amendment?

Mr. BUTLER. Yes; I intended to bring in an amendment, as the Senator from Georgia did, and carry it before the committee; but after talking to the Fish Commissioner, I learned he had a general plan to establish a number of fisheries. Certainly my State needs such an establishment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Will the Senator from North Carolina state his amendment?

Mr. BUTLER. I move to add the words "North Carolina," and to increase the appropriation from \$500 to \$2,500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina to add "and in the State of North Carolina."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Carolina moves to increase the appropriation to \$2,500.

Mr. ALLEN. I hope the Senator from North Carolina will withhold the amendment a moment to enable me to increase the amount somewhat. I move to amend the paragraph by inserting "and in the State of Nebraska," or possibly it would be more proper to amend by saying, "the States of Georgia, Alabama," and so on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be put in the same form as the others, if there is no objection.

Mr. ALLEN. Very well; I move to insert "and in the State of Nebraska."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Nebraska to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLARK. I move to amend by inserting the word "Wyoming."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming moves to insert "and in the State of Wyoming." The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Wyoming to the amendment of the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I was called out of the Chamber

for a moment, and perhaps I do not understand what the amendment is. Does it relate to shad hatcheries?

Mr. WILSON. This is the last run of shad. [Laughter.]

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Are there shad in Nebraska and Wyoming, I should like to inquire?

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President, I do not propose to object to any of these amendments; but if these fish-cultural stations are to be distributed in this manner, I should like to include California.

I wish to say that the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] was submitted to the Committee on Fisheries, and that the committee in turn consulted with the Fish Commissioner, who recommended the appropriation. That committee recommended it to the Committee on Appropriations, and it was embodied in the deficiency appropriation bill.

It now seems, without referring their amendments to any special committee, and without any recommendation from the Fish Commissioner, the representatives from six or eight or ten States propose to establish independent fish hatcheries. I am not going to make any point of order on the amendments, but I think that it would be better to abolish the Fish Commissioner and the Committee on Fisheries if these amendments are to be added ad libitum.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator from California know whether the fish of Georgia are of a better class than the fish of Wyoming and Nebraska and other States?

Mr. PERKINS. I will state for the information of my friend that the information of your Committee on Fisheries was to the effect that the fish of Georgia were scaly. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALLEN. What reason is there why Georgia shall have a fish hatchery and the other States shall not?

Mr. PERKINS. I will say to my friend from Nebraska that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], full of zeal for the interests of his State, presented his amendment, as required by our rules and regulations. It was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and they, in turn, having no practical knowledge of the subject themselves, consulted the Fish Commissioner; that he in turn consulted the special inspector who has recently visited Georgia, who recommended the establishment of a hatchery there.

I do not doubt that my friend from Washington should have a hatchery in his State. Knowing what my friend from Alabama desires, he can always have my vote, because he is generally right; and so I may say of the Senator from Wyoming and of the other Senators here. I am only protesting against the mode and manner of offering these amendments, without having them referred to any committee. However, I have myself made no objection to the amendment, but simply want to include California if there is to be a general scramble.

Mr. WILSON. Before the Senator from California takes his seat, I wish to say that he must certainly know how important it is that the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast shall be maintained. The Senator is certainly cognizant, not only from his long business experience along that coast, in Alaska, and the waters of Puget Sound and the Columbia River, but as the chairman of the Committee on Fisheries, of the importance of establishing fish hatcheries at as early a day as possible, to encourage the propagation and growth of the royal salmon in the waters of Washington.

I hardly like to admit the truth of the statement of the Senator from California that any of us have been negligent in calling upon the Committee on Fisheries. I am a member of that committee, but I did not offer an amendment to go to the committee for the reason that I have been having very arduous duties to perform during this session. Certainly, however, it is a fact not easily to be set aside that if these fish hatcheries are to be established in other parts of the Union, two of the most important places in our country are Oregon and Washington, and the salmon industry is one of the largest industries in the United States to-day.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I offered this amendment some time ago and had it referred to the Committee on Fisheries, because I believed it was a very great necessity that this important branch of the public service should be extended, so that its benefits might be enjoyed with some degree of impartiality by the different sections of the country.

Of course we recognize the fact that too many people can not get through one door at the same time, and if they try, the result is that nobody gets through, whereas if they will take but a little time and go through in single file, all will go through.

Mr. WILSON. I merely want to say that the Senator from Georgia is already through. [Laughter.]

Mr. BACON. I do not think so. I do not understand that the provision which the committee have recognized by incorporating it in this bill will be of any benefit to me whatever, if it is so loaded down that the committee will in all probability reject the whole of it. I recognize that as the result. Of course, I am speaking of when the bill goes into conference. I recognize the fact that each Senator has the right, and possibly it is his duty, to offer the amendments which have been offered by each of them. I wish very much that we should take a little time about this,

because this is vital to the section of the country from which I come, which is not enjoying its proper share of this provision of the Government by which fish can be so propagated as to make them abundant and sufficient for the food demands of the country. It is impractical to have all of these hatcheries established at one time. I had indulged in the hope that we should have taken a little more time about it. I think there ought to be one of these hatcheries in every State, but it is impossible that it all can be done at one time.

Mr. CLARK. I do not want to embarrass in any degree the amendment offered by the Senator from Georgia, and I am perfectly willing that every amendment to that amendment, except the one relating to Wyoming, may be withdrawn. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, this provision simply makes an appropriation of a certain amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to investigate and report to Congress at the next session.

I am of the opinion of the Senator from Georgia, that there should properly be a fish hatchery in every State of the Union. In the whole South there are but three. There is one for trout in the mountains in the western part of Virginia. There is one, I think, in Texas, and there is one just now being built in Tennessee. Those are the only three in the entire South, if my memory serves me aright. Surely in North Carolina there ought to be a shad hatchery; Georgia no doubt needs one, and Florida is one of the States named here where this investigation should be made. This amendment simply provides that an investigation be made; that a report be submitted to Congress, and it appropriates only so much of the money as is necessary for the purpose.

I can certainly see no objection to all of the amendments which have been offered going into the bill. I am willing to withdraw the amendment as to my State if all the other Senators will withdraw the amendments as to their States, so as not to embarrass the Senator from Georgia, and let the whole matter go over until next fall. There can be no objection to having this investigation made this summer and a report being made by the Fish Commissioner next fall.

There is no appropriation in this bill for establishing a hatchery, and I trust these amendments offered for investigation will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). Does the Chair understand the Senator from Washington to withdraw his amendment of \$2,000 as a substitute for \$500?

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, much as it would gratify me to accommodate the Senator from Georgia on this line, I am necessarily constrained to think and to believe that if an investigation is going on in the country relative to the establishment of fish hatcheries and to the continued propagation of food fishes, the salmon fisheries of that section of the country from which I come, in which the whole world is so much interested, should at least have an examination. On the Columbia River, as I before said, on the waters of Puget Sound, and in Alaska, we are canning an enormous amount of salmon.

I can not withdraw the amendment at this time. I do not want to embarrass the Senator from Georgia, but knowing the practices sometimes of conference committees, I am inclined to think that the ultimate result will be that he will secure what he desires, and perhaps we shall not; but I feel, in justice to my constituents and the salmon industry of our section, that I must insist on the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair desires to know the condition of the amendment, whether the Senator has withdrawn it or still holds to the amendment to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,000."

Mr. WILSON. The last amendment I offered was to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,000;" but after that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] offered his amendment; then the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] offered his amendment; then the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS] offered his amendment, for all of which I think I have no responsibility. I stopped at what I thought was a fair limit, \$2,000; but they will have to suggest an appropriation to cover their own amendments. I will accept any amendment they wish.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understood the Senator from Washington to move to strike out "\$500" and insert "\$2,000."

Mr. WILSON. Yes; \$2,000. That was where I stopped.

Mr. BACON. I simply desire to state, as several Senators have intimated that there was some disposition on my part to ask them to withdraw their amendments, that I have not suggested anything of the kind. Of course, I recognize the right of every Senator to offer such amendments as he may think proper; but I certainly have not asked any Senator to withdraw his amendment.

Mr. BUTLER. I ask the Secretary now to read the amendment as amended, so as to see how many States are proposed to be included.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as amended will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Georgia," in line 14, it is proposed to insert "in the State of Alabama, in the State of Washington, in the State of Florida, in the State of North Carolina, in the State of Nebraska, and in the State of Wyoming."

Mr. BUTLER. I move to amend, in line 17, by striking out "\$500" and inserting "\$3,500." There can be no harm in appropriating that amount, as the amendment provides that only so much of the appropriation shall be expended as may be found necessary.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Washington withdraw his amendment?

Mr. WILSON. I withdraw my amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment to strike out "five hundred," in line 17, and insert "thirty-five hundred."

Mr. GEAR. I will state that there was, some years ago, a fish hatchery established in Iowa for the benefit of Minnesota, South Dakota, and, as I recollect, Nebraska, and a larger appropriation of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars was made for that purpose for those different States. There is also an appropriation carried by this bill for that hatchery. Therefore, it seems to me, it is hardly worth while to burden the bill with the State of Nebraska.

Mr. ALLEN. We do not permit any Nebraska enterprise to be started in Iowa for our benefit.

Mr. GEAR. These were embraced in one district for the benefit of all the States I have named, and they are the beneficiaries of that institution, receiving their proper proportion from it.

Mr. ALLEN. But they are in Iowa, and not in Nebraska.

Mr. GEAR. Oh, yes.

Mr. ALLEN. That makes a great deal of difference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER] to strike out "five hundred," in line 17, and insert "thirty-five hundred."

Mr. MORGAN. If the amount of money now proposed to be inserted in this bill was appropriated for this purpose, and properly expended, it would be a very valuable thing for the food supply of the United States, and I should be very glad to see it carried into effect. Inasmuch as we have started out to establish fish culture in the United States, we should expand it reasonably and with a proper rapidity to all of the places in the country which are available for that purpose.

Mr. President, when I suggested that the State of Alabama should come in after the State of Georgia, I was not moved by any feeling that I wanted a favor shown to the State of Alabama because a like favor was shown to the State of Georgia. More than ten years ago, when Mr. Baird was living, and afterwards, when Mr. McDonald was living, I called the attention of both of those eminent gentlemen to this subject, and they both agreed that there ought to be fish hatcheries in the State of Alabama. The waters are particularly well adapted to it, as they are in the State of Georgia—fresh water pouring over the foothills of the Appalachian range and going down into the lower levels which ought to be made the nurseries for fish, and I thought it would be an improvement to the country and an improvement to the food supply of the people at large, and that we could afford to supply some money to them.

So when the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] brought the subject up, or at least when it was brought up in this bill, I knew it had not occurred to him that the State of Alabama had a claim of this kind. That could not be expected, because he knew nothing of my efforts to get this appropriation for years and years together. So upon that ground I put it in.

I wish to say to the Senators from the Northwest that I have never refused to give them any assistance by my vote for any measures which related to their local and special welfare; and when they have been attempting to get appropriations from the Treasury for purposes that were local, for purposes for which no provision had been made, I have always voted for them. I am not sorry for it at all; but at the same time I can not accept with very good feeling and good grace that sort of rivalry and jealousy which will not see any portion of the United States benefited without claiming the same kind of benefit for the particular place a man represents. It is a species of selfishness, and I do not think it is exactly fair or just in practice in the Senate of the United States.

If I could, sir, I would withdraw all of these amendments, for, of course, I understand the fate of them, they having been piled up in this way, as I suppose, for the purpose of crushing out or defeating the little amendment I offered for \$500, and to get this amendment into a condition where nobody's claim will be allowed, and, of course, mine will go with the rest. That method of legislation or retaliation and jealousy does not become the Senate of the United States, and I dislike very much to have anything to do with it. It is not worthy of the Senate or the occasion.

Mr. WILSON. I hope the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] will not think for a single moment that I was actuated by any selfishness or desire to promote the interests of my own State. The salmon industry of that section of the country is important

to all the people of the United States, as important to the Senator's constituency as it is to mine. For a long time we have desired that some steps might be taken to select a place where we could encourage the production of the salmon fisheries; and seeing this opportunity, I naturally availed myself of it, not with any desire to defeat the wishes of the Senator from Alabama or the Senator from Georgia or anybody else, but out of a sense of a duty to that section of the country and to the whole people, I felt necessarily compelled to favor an investigation at as early a date as possible relative to the establishment of a fish hatchery in that section of the country. The amount asked for is small. It does not affect the proposition of the Senator from Georgia or that of the Senator from Alabama; but to be accused by the distinguished Senator from Alabama of being actuated by selfishness I think is hardly just.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator from Alabama feels that there is a disposition to load up the amendment, by making it ineffectual, simply because the opportunity is presented to do so, I shall feel constrained, under the circumstances, to withdraw the amendment so far as Nebraska is concerned. I offered it in perfect good faith. We need a fish hatchery in the State of Nebraska. We have some very good fish there, and some very good streams, and the State has been making a strenuous effort to develop the industry; but we can afford to wait. If the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Alabama, who are so earnest about this matter, feel that these amendments will embarrass them in the slightest degree, I shall here and now withdraw my amendment, so far as the State of Nebraska is concerned.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment submitted by him to the amendment, inserting the words "and in the State of Nebraska," was agreed to. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The vote by which the amendment to the amendment was agreed to is reconsidered. In the absence of objection, the amendment to the amendment will be regarded as disagreed to.

Mr. PASCO. Mr. President, I did not hear distinctly the remarks of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN], but I can assure him that in offering the amendment which I offered there was no disposition at all to stand in the way of his accomplishing his purpose with reference to his own State.

The desire to establish a fish-cultural station in my own State is no new matter. We have been working upon it some years, and I have the same feeling and desire in reference to my own State that the Senator has in reference to his. I was pleased when an opportunity was offered to advance this interest, so far as my own State is concerned, with no disposition whatever to thwart the purposes of the Senator, and I do not think he ought to look at it in that way.

I believe in our section of the country fish-cultural stations are important. I understand a large portion of them are in other States of the Union. My own State has a larger seacoast than that of any other State in the Union, with a great many bays, rivers, and water courses. We have a large sponge interest, and it is important that we should have a fish-cultural station in Florida. The late Fish Commissioner, Mr. McDonald, was investigating this matter at the time of his death, and we had reason to believe that if he had lived something in that direction would have been accomplished.

I made my motion in entire good faith, not for the purpose of obstructing the Senator from Georgia or the Senator from Alabama or any other Senator in carrying out the projects they desired to advance, but simply for the purpose of advancing the interests of my own State.

Mr. BUTLER. The withdrawal of the amendment offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] will leave but six States in the amendment, and therefore an appropriation of \$3,000 will be the correct amount. Is that right?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The total amount of the appropriation has not been changed, but the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina was to make it \$3,500.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I will move an amendment making the amount \$3,000; that is, \$500 less than the previous amendment.

In addition to what has been said by other Senators, I want to assure the Senator from Alabama that there was not the slightest desire to embarrass him in the action I took. Since I have been here I have been more or less conversant with the work of the Fish Commission, and I feel satisfied that there should be stations in all of these States. The Fish Commissioner has already promised me to make a recommendation as to the waters in North Carolina. There should be a fish-cultural station there, and I intended to bring up that question next fall, and would have done it on this bill, but had not the opportunity of presenting it before the committee.

Mr. President, I do not think that I shall withdraw the amendment I have submitted. I do not think it will embarrass the Senator from Alabama at all. It is a fair proposition, and one that

should be made; and I think it meets with the approval of the Fish Commissioner. So I move to make the amount \$3,000, instead of \$3,500; and I hope the amendment will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from North Carolina to the amendment of the committee, in line 17, page 29, to strike out "five hundred" and insert "three thousand."

Mr. PASCO. I suggest that the amendment be modified by adding, after the word "necessary," in line 18, the words "for each such investigation and selection;" so that there will be a definite appropriation of \$500 for each investigation, saying nothing at all about the larger sum mentioned in the amendment offered by the Senator from North Carolina.

Mr. BUTLER. I accept the suggestion of the Senator from Florida, appropriating \$500 for each investigation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 29, line 18, after the word "necessary," it is proposed to insert "for each such investigation and selection."

Mr. PASCO. The same words are used in line 13.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment to the amendment of the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair would state that in line 13, before "fish-cultural," the "a" should be stricken out; in line 14 the word "station" should be "stations," and the word "State" should be made "States." The Secretary will state the amendment as it is proposed to be modified.

The SECRETARY. As modified the amendment will read:

For the investigation and selection of fish-cultural stations in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Washington, Florida, North Carolina, and Wyoming at some suitable point, to be determined by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the site and necessary grounds for the same to be donated to the Government for such purpose, \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary for each such investigation and selection; and report of proceedings hereunder shall be made to Congress at its next session.

Mr. HALE. Are those words made in the plural? The word "sites" should be in the plural as well as the others which have been named.

The SECRETARY. In line 16 of the amendment it is proposed to strike out the word "site" and insert "sites."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PASCO. I suggest, in line 14, after the word "point," to insert "in each State," so as to read, "at some suitable point in each State."

Mr. HALE. That is not needed. Strike out the word "some;" so as to read, "For the investigation and selection of fish-cultural stations in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Washington, Florida, North Carolina, and Wyoming at suitable points." Making the word "point" plural will cover it.

Mr. PASCO. Will it not be better to read "at a suitable point in each State."

Mr. HALE. It is only a matter of taste. The other is just as good.

Mr. PASCO. I will suggest that in line 14 the word "some" be stricken out and insert "a;" so as to read, "at a suitable point in each State."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment as proposed to be amended will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend the amendment so as to read:

For the investigation and selection of fish-cultural stations in the States of Georgia, Alabama, Washington, Florida, North Carolina, and Wyoming at a suitable point in each State, to be determined by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, the sites and necessary grounds for the same to be donated to the Government for such purpose, \$500, or so much thereof as may be necessary for each such investigation and selection; and report of proceedings hereunder shall be made to Congress at its next session.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 29, after line 20, to insert:

The foregoing sums under Fish Commission to continue available during the fiscal year 1898.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BATE. I desire to offer an amendment to the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the Senate is proceeding by unanimous consent to first consider the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. BATE. There is no objection to my offering an amendment to the bill now, I presume.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment can be submitted with the purpose of proposing it at the proper time, which will be when the amendments of the committee have been completed under the consent agreement.

Mr. BATE. Very well.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of

the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 30, line 8, after the word "repairs," to insert "to continue available during the fiscal year 1898;" so as to make the clause read:

For the construction and installation of new boilers for the steamer *Fish Hawk*, and other necessary general repairs, to continue available during the fiscal year 1898, \$11,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "District of Columbia," on page 30, after line 11, to insert:

Executive office: For amount required to make the salary of the Engineer Commissioner \$5,000 per annum, fiscal year 1898, \$844.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, after line 15, to insert:

For amount required to make the salary of the Engineer Commissioner \$5,000 per annum, fiscal year 1897, \$270.06.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 25, on page 31.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Maine what House Document No. 250, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, is. What are these bills?

Mr. HALE. To what does the Senator from Nebraska refer?

Mr. ALLEN. On page 31, under the subheading "Contingent expenses," it says:

To pay amounts set forth on page 8, House Document No. 250, of the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, for the fiscal years as follows:

Then it itemizes certain claims.

Mr. HALE. These are claims which from year to year are audited and reported from the Treasury Department, generally for advertising—they are small matters—in the District of Columbia. They are so small that in appropriation bills, instead of taking and putting in every little item, sometimes 30 cents or \$1.30, and so on, we always take the whole document as certified from the Department and incorporate it in here by name. They are small matters, mostly for advertising.

Mr. ALLEN. It strikes me the bill ought to indicate in some manner what the items are composed of.

Mr. HALE. We have never done any more than to refer to the document itself, which tells the story. Of course if we did put that in, the bill would be perhaps five or six times larger than it is.

Mr. ALLEN. It looks to me as though it were a very loose way of appropriating money to appropriate so much according to House Document so and so.

Mr. HALE. The Senator will find that all through the bill it is done in the same way.

Mr. ALLEN. I know; but that does not relieve the appropriation from charge that it is loosely made. It may be so all through the bill.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 32, after line 11, to insert:

Lighting: To pay the Washington Gas Light Company for extra lighting, being for the service of the fiscal year 1896, \$3,715.07.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 32, after line 24, to insert:

To pay Henry Naylor, Jr., interest on amount retained under contract No. 1553, \$299.97, five years, at 3.65 per cent per annum, fiscal year 1892, \$54.75.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 17, to insert:

To pay James McCandlish interest on amount retained under contract No. 1287, \$107.05, five years, at 3.65 per cent per annum, fiscal year 1891, \$19.54.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 33, after line 23, to insert:

To pay Andrew Gleeson interest on amount retained under contract No. 1386, \$27.68, five years, at 3.65 per cent per annum, fiscal year 1891, \$169.30.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, after line 10, to insert:

Payment to A. S. Worthington: To pay A. S. Worthington for legal services rendered in connection with the litigation growing out of the highway extension act, in full compensation to date, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, after line 14, to strike out:

For a force necessary to operate the fire engine at Mount Pleasant from March 1 to June 30, 1897, inclusive, viz:

One foreman and one engineer, at the rate of \$1,000 per annum each; one foreman and one hostler, at the rate of \$840 per annum each; and for six privates, at the rate of \$800 per annum each; in all, \$2,850.20.

And insert:

For the force necessary to operate two fire engines, one located at Anacostia, and one on Eighth street, between D and E streets northwest, from January 1 to June 30, 1898, as follows:

Two foremen, at the rate of \$1,000 each per annum; two engineers, at the rate of \$1,000 each per annum; two firemen, at the rate of \$840 each per annum; two hostlers, at the rate of \$840 each per annum; twelve privates, at the rate of \$800 each per annum; in all, \$8,480.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 10, to insert: For one engine, fiscal year 1898, \$4,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 12, to insert: For one hose carriage, fiscal year 1898, \$900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 14, to insert:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized to transfer the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1897, for "house, lot, and furniture for one engine company, to be located in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue," to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1898, for "house, lot, and furniture for one engine company, to be located in the section bounded by Seventh and Twelfth, C and F streets NW.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Public schools," on page 37, after line 8, to insert:

To pay janitor of Langdon School from March 1 to June 30, 1897, at the rate of \$165 per annum, \$55.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 11, to insert: For amount required for completion of Wallach School building, fiscal year 1898, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 14, to insert:

For supplying the Lovejoy School building with modern heating and ventilating apparatus, and for making necessary repairs thereto, fiscal year 1898, \$5,725.24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 38, line 6, before the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "one;" so as to make the clause read:

For fuel, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Health department," on page 38, after line 21, to insert:

For three additional sanitary and food inspectors, who shall also be charged with the enforcement of the garbage regulations, at \$1,200 each, fiscal year 1898, and at same rate for the remainder of the current fiscal year during which they may be employed, \$3,600.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, after line 2, to insert:

Physicians to the poor: For amount necessary to pay the physicians to the poor in full satisfaction for all services during said period for vaccinating 11,980 persons during the smallpox epidemic, from October, 1894, to January, 1895, inclusive, \$1,500; \$75 to be paid to each physician.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Police court—witness fees," on page 39, line 22, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "two;" so as to make the clause read:

For the fiscal year 1897, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 9, after the word "deceased," to strike out "\$1,444" and insert "and in Senate Document No. 109, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, \$2,559.30;" so as to make the clause read:

Judgments: For the payment of judgments, including costs, against the District of Columbia set forth on page 10, House Document No. 230 and Senate Document No. 161 of the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, except the judgment in favor of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of David W. Bailey, deceased, and in Senate Document No. 109, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, \$2,559.30, together with a further sum to pay the interest on said judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until date of payment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 15, to insert:

For payment of judgments for the land condemned for the extension of Sixteenth street by the supreme court of the District of Columbia in case No. 419, district court, \$145,747.35, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 22, to insert:

For the opening of North Capitol street northward through the property of Annie E. Barbour and others, and to pay the owners of the land necessary to be taken for public use in the extension of said North Capitol street according to the report of the appraisers appointed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia March 16, 1894, to appraise the land necessary for the extension of said North Capitol street, as said report was confirmed by the supreme court of the District of Columbia June 22, 1894, and finally adjudged by the court of appeals of the District of Columbia March 4, 1895, so far as the same relates to the land of said Annie Barbour and others, \$21,078, to be paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 2, to insert:

Reform School for Girls: To pay the salary of the treasurer, \$300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 22, to insert:

To refund to Mrs. Catharine Whitten the amount paid for water-main tax on sublot 235, square 674, the same having been erroneously assessed, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the water department, \$30.43.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, after line 2, to insert:

Surplus fund, District of Columbia: To pay Mrs. J. S. Clark surplus on tax sale on lot 9, square 373, August 30, 1885, to be paid wholly from the revenues of the District of Columbia, \$41.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "War Department," on page 44, after line 15, to insert:

Executive Mansion: For construction of an electric elevator in the Executive Mansion, fiscal year 1898, \$4,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the amendment be disagreed to. It is not asked for.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PASCO in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was rejected.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Military establishment," on page 44, line 25, to increase the appropriation for pay of enlisted men for additional length of service from \$190,000 to \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 25, to insert:

Pay, miscellaneous: That the following paragraph in the "Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898," approved March 2, 1897, namely: "Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., in addition to pay as major, \$1,000," is hereby amended so as to read as follows: "Additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., in addition to pay as captain of engineers, \$1,700."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, after line 11, to insert:

For additional pay to officer in charge of public buildings and grounds at Washington, D. C., in addition to pay as captain of engineers, \$328.90.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 17, after the word "Antietam," to strike out:

For completing the preparation and publication of maps showing the positions of troops engaged in the battle of Antietam and in the Antietam campaign, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, \$3,600.

And insert:

For completing the work of locating, preserving, and marking the positions of troops and lines of battle of the Union and Confederate armies at Antietam, and for completing the preparation and publication of maps showing the positions of troops engaged in said battle and in the Antietam campaign, and for services and materials incident to the foregoing, to be available until expended, \$5,000.

So as to make the clause read:

Battle lines and sites for tables at Antietam: For completing the work of locating, preserving, and marking the positions of troops and lines of battle of the Union and Confederate armies at Antietam, and for completing the preparation and publication of maps showing the positions of troops engaged in said battle and in the Antietam campaign, and for services and materials incident to the foregoing, to be available until expended, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 7, to insert:

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to immediately expend the appropriation of \$75,000 made by the fortification appropriation act approved March 3, 1897, for the construction of a riprap wall for protection of the eastern beach of United States lands at Sandy Hook, New Jersey, notwithstanding that the consent of the legislature of that State required by section 353 of the Revised Statutes has not been given to the purchase of the land on which the money is to be expended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Naval establishment," on page 50, after line 15, to insert:

For pay of the Navy, 1898, \$222,754.00.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 50, after line 22, to insert:

For pay, Marine Corps, 1898, \$32,613.07.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 51, line 26, before the word "cents," to strike out "twenty-one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty-two" and insert "two hundred and seventy-six thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty-five," so as to make the clause read:

For steam machinery, Bureau of Steam Engineering, 1898, \$1,527.11; in all \$276,495.45.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 52, to insert:

For pay, miscellaneous, Navy, \$40,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 1, to insert:

For repairing Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, fiscal year 1898, to be immediately available, \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 4, to insert:

That the paragraph in the naval appropriation act, approved March 3, 1897, providing for a training vessel for the Naval Academy, is hereby amended by striking out therefrom the words "steam and," and striking out therefrom the words "two hundred and fifty thousand dollars" and inserting in

lieu thereof the words "one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars;" so as to read as follows:

Training vessel for Naval Academy: For one composite vessel, propelled by sail, to be used for the training of cadets at the Naval Academy, including outfit, \$125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 52, after line 16, to insert:

Armor plate: That the total cost of the armor according to the weights prepared for the three battle ships authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, shall not exceed \$3,410,725, exclusive of the cost of transportation, ballistic test plates, and tests; and no contract for armor plate shall be made at an average rate to exceed \$425 per ton of 2,240 pounds: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized in his discretion to contract with either or all of the builders of the hulls and machinery of these vessels, or with any one or more bidders for the furnishing of the entire amount of said armor, at a cost not exceeding the aforesaid \$425 per ton, if he shall deem it for the best interests of the Government. Further advertisements for bids for said work may be waived by the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr. BUTLER. Is an amendment in order to the amendment?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. FAULKNER in the chair). An amendment to the amendment is in order.

Mr. BUTLER. I move to amend the amendment as indicated on the paper which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. In line 20, page 52, it is proposed to strike out the words "three million four hundred and ten thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars" and insert "two million four hundred and seven thousand five hundred dollars," in line 23 strike out "four hundred and twenty-five" and insert "three hundred;" in line 4, page 53, strike out "four hundred and twenty-five" and insert "three hundred;" and after the word "Government," in line 5, strike out the remainder of the paragraph and insert the following:

In case the Secretary of the Navy shall find it impossible to make contracts for said armor within the limits as to price above fixed, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to lease, purchase, or establish a Government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make such armor and to proceed to manufacture the armor necessary for said three battle ships. In executing this authority, he shall prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings, and machinery suitable for the factory; and shall advertise for proposals to furnish such land, buildings, and machinery as a whole plant, or separately, for the land or buildings or the whole or any part of said machinery; and he shall make a contract or contracts for such land, buildings, and machinery with the lowest and best responsible bidders. The Secretary shall also appoint an armor factory board, to consist of competent naval officers of suitable rank, to advise and assist him in executing the authority hereby conferred. For the establishment of said armor factory the sum of \$1,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, and in addition the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated, to be used in making the armor of said three battle ships at said factory.

So as to make the paragraph read:

Armor plate: That the total cost of the armor according to the weights prepared for the three battle ships authorized by the act of June 10, 1896, shall not exceed \$2,407,500, exclusive of the cost of transportation, ballistic test plates, and tests; and no contract for armor plate shall be made at an average rate to exceed \$300 per ton of 2,240 pounds: *And provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is authorized in his discretion to contract with either or all of the builders of the hulls and machinery of these vessels, or with any one or more bidders, for the furnishing of the entire amount of said armor, at a cost not exceeding the aforesaid \$300 per ton, if he shall deem it for the best interests of the Government. In case the Secretary of the Navy shall find it impossible to make contracts for said armor within the limits as to price above fixed, he shall be, and hereby is, authorized to lease, purchase, or establish a Government armor factory of sufficient capacity to make such armor and to proceed to manufacture the armor necessary for said three battle ships. In executing this authority, he shall prepare a description and plans and specifications of the land, buildings, and machinery suitable for the factory; and shall advertise for proposals to furnish such land, buildings, and machinery as a whole plant, or separately, for the land or buildings or the whole or any part of said machinery; and he shall make a contract or contracts for such land, buildings, and machinery with the lowest and best responsible bidders. The Secretary shall also appoint an armor factory board, to consist of competent naval officers of suitable rank, to advise and assist him in executing the authority hereby conferred. For the establishment of said armor factory the sum of \$1,500,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated, and in addition the sum of \$1,000,000 is appropriated, to be used in making the armor of said three battle ships at said factory.

Mr. BUTLER. The proviso which I propose to insert at the end of the paragraph is the one reported by the committee at the last session.

Referring to this very important amendment, a number of Senators are not in their seats who no doubt would like to be present, and there are a number of Senators who would wish to discuss the amendment, if it leads to discussion. I suggest to the Senator from Maine that the amendment go over until to-morrow.

Mr. HALE. I hope to finish the bill to-day.

Mr. BUTLER. It may not be finished to-day, if the amendment is not agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. Suppose the Senator from North Carolina allows it to be passed over without any condition as to when it shall be taken up?

Mr. HALE. I have no objection to passing it over. I do not want to agree that anything shall go over until to-morrow. I do not think the amendment will give rise to much debate. It may be passed over temporarily.

Mr. BUTLER. Let it go over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the amendment of the committee will go over with the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Carolina. The Chair hears none, and that will be the order.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Marine Corps," on page 55, after line 23, to insert:

For contingent expenses, Bureau of Equipment, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of the Interior," on page 58, after line 20, to insert:

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior: To pay accounts of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, for telephone service furnished, namely:

For fiscal year 1896, \$80.12.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 59, to insert:

For fiscal year 1895, \$1,067.97.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, after line 11, to strike out:

For stationery and other necessary expenses at pension agencies, to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 59, after line 20, to insert:

For rearranging, indexing, and preserving the records of the recorder's office of the General Land Office, fiscal year 1898, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capitol and grounds," on page 60, after line 3, to insert:

For reconstructing or replacing the western elevator in the Senate wing of the Capitol, fiscal year 1898, \$8,500.

For paving with asphaltic concrete the graveled roadways in the eastern portion of the Capitol Grounds and for repairs to the surfacing of the present asphaltic roadways in the grounds, fiscal year 1898, \$14,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 11, to insert:

The Architect of the United States Capitol is directed to restore the crypt to its original condition by taking out the walls of the four book rooms constructed in it for the temporary accommodation of the Library of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 60, after line 15, to insert:

Lighting the Capitol: For lighting the Capitol, including the Capitol Grounds, the Botanic Garden, Senate and House stables, Maltby Building, and folding and storage rooms of the House of Representatives; for gas and electric lighting; pay of superintendent of meters, lamplighters, gas fitters, and for materials and labor for gas and electric lighting, and for general repairs, \$3,110.15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Public lands service," on page 61, after line 17, to insert:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation "General expenses, Geological Survey," fiscal years 1896 and 1897, \$93.75.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 61, after line 22, to insert:

Surveying lands in the Indian Territory: For the survey of the lands in the Indian Territory, under the supervision of the Director of the Geological Survey, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Payments to certain deputy surveyors," on page 62, after line 19, to insert:

To pay Hiram T. Brown, deputy surveyor, amount found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for surveying private land claims, for the fiscal year 1894, \$327.16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five thousand" and insert "two thousand five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Mineral lands in Montana and Idaho: For compensation of the twelve commissioners appointed under the act of February 28, 1895, to examine and classify certain lands within the land-grant and indemnity land-grant limits of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the States of Montana and Idaho, with special reference to the mineral or nonmineral character of such lands, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 63, after line 7, to insert:

Forested lands: To enable the Secretary of the Interior to meet the expenses of an investigation, under his direction, of a national forestry policy for the forested lands of the United States, authority is hereby granted to use during the fiscal year 1898 any unexpended balance remaining of the appropriation of \$25,000 made in the sundry civil act approved June 11, 1896, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to meet the expenses of an investigation and report by the National Academy of Sciences on the inauguration of a national forestry policy for the forested lands of the United States.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, after line 15, to insert:

Payments for examinations of public-land surveys: For payment to R. M. Hall and G. C. Stewart the sum of \$90 each, and to W. S. Green the sum of \$100, compensation for services rendered in January, 1897, at \$5 per day, as special agents employed under the direction of the Commissioner of the General Land Office in the examination of public-land surveys, executed by contracting surveyors, \$280.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, after line 24, to insert:

Payment to Irving W. Stanton: To pay Irving W. Stanton, of Pueblo, Colo., compensation for his services as register of the land office at Central City, Colo., from September 30, 1898, to November 14, 1898, \$176.95.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Indian affairs," on page 65, after line 21, to insert:

To reimburse the appropriation for support of the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., being the sum expended in repair of buildings damaged by the cyclone of September, 1898, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 66, after line 11, to insert:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the following appropriations, as set forth in Senate Document No. 132, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, namely:

Traveling expenses Indian school superintendent, fiscal year 1898, 49 cents. Transportation of Indian supplies, \$7,213.03. Incidents in Idaho, \$267.40. Support of Pawnees, schools, \$1.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Department of Justice," on page 66, after line 23, to insert:

For salary of private secretary to the Attorney-General, fiscal year 1898, \$2,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "one thousand two" and insert "two thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

For miscellaneous expenditures, including telegraphing, fuel, lights, foreign postage, labor, repairs of building and care of grounds, and other necessities, directly ordered by the Attorney-General, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 67, line 21, to increase the appropriation for traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska, for fiscal year 1897, from \$282.50 to \$640.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 68, line 11, after the word "Attorney-General," to insert "and to be available until expended;" so as to make the clause read:

Buildings, Alaska: For repairs and preservation of buildings in the custody of the United States marshal for the District of Alaska, and for the construction of a fireproof vault in Sitka, Alaska, for the preservation of court records, to be expended by the Attorney-General, and to be available until expended, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 69, line 17, before the word "thousand," to strike out "three" and insert "one;" so as to make the clause read:

Defense in Indian depredation claims: For salaries and expenses in defense of the Indian depredation claims, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 4, to insert:

Payment to C. B. McAfee: To pay C. B. McAfee for legal services performed at the request of the United States attorney for the western district of Missouri, with the approval of the court, in defending against habeas corpus proceedings in the circuit court of Greene County, Mo., \$100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 10, to insert:

Payment to Robert P. De Graffenreid and George P. M. Turner: To pay Robert P. De Graffenreid and George P. M. Turner, of Muscogee, Ind. T., \$100 each for legal services rendered to the United States, under appointment of Hon. William M. Springer, judge of the United States court, northern district of Indian Territory, in the case against D. B. Williams and James Cherry, charged with introducing liquor and disposing of intoxicating liquor in violation of section 2139 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by the act of March 1, 1895, \$200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 70, after line 22, to insert:

Payment to Hugh T. Taggart: To pay Hugh T. Taggart for services as special assistant United States attorney, rendered under appointment by the Attorney-General during the fiscal years 1890 to 1896, both inclusive, and the first half of the fiscal year 1897, \$25,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Judicial," on page 71, after line 16, to insert:

For salary of additional judge for the Indian Territory, authorized by the Indian appropriation act approved June 7, 1897, fiscal year 1898, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, after line 2, to insert:

The accounting officers are authorized to adjust the accounts of J. W. Phillips as clerk of the United States court in Indian Territory and to allow to him proper credit for expenses incurred by him for clerk hire from March 1, 1895, to the date of qualification of the clerks appointed under the act approved March 1, 1895, as shown by properly received vouchers amounting in the aggregate to \$947, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 72, line 17, to insert the following proviso:

Provided, That all acts and services rendered by office deputies and field deputies employed or appointed, as provided for in sections 10 and 11 of the act of May 28, 1896, in pursuance of law and in good faith, after the term of office of the marshal by whom they were employed or appointed has expired, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and for all payments heretofore made on

account of compensation and expenses after the 1st day of July, 1896, to said office and field deputies the disbursing officer or marshal by whom such payments are in good faith made shall receive credit therefor in his accounts, and such disbursing officer or marshal is authorized to pay for services so rendered and expenses incurred by such deputies prior to the 15th day of June, 1897.

The amendment was agreed to.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

For payment of salaries, fees, and expenses of United States marshals and their deputies, \$200,000, to include payments for services rendered in behalf of the United States or otherwise: *Provided*, That all acts and services rendered by office deputies and field deputies, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 17, to increase the appropriation to pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "Pay of special assistant attorneys, United States courts," for the fiscal year 1896, from \$20,724.10 to \$29,758.20.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 74, line 19, to increase the appropriation to pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the appropriation for "pay of special assistant attorneys United States courts," for the fiscal year 1895, from \$7,550 to \$9,828.15.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "United States courts," on page 75, line 17, to increase the appropriation for "fees of clerks for the fiscal year 1896" from \$13,514.45 to \$16,128.57.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 2, to increase the appropriation for fees of commissioners for the fiscal year 1896 from \$29,778.09 to \$32,228.69.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, line 5, to increase the appropriation for fees of commissioners for the fiscal year 1895 from \$1,486.07 to \$1,911.50.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 76, after line 8, to insert: For the fiscal year 1897, \$50,000.

So as to read:

For fees of witnesses for the fiscal years as follows: For the fiscal year 1897, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Post-Office Department," on page 78, after line 23, to strike out:

Congress of the Universal Postal Union: To provide for the accommodation and entertainment of the fifth meeting of the Congress of the Universal Postal Union, to assemble in the city of Washington on the first Wednesday in May, 1897, to be expended under the authority of the Postmaster-General, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 81, after line 11, to insert:

To pay amounts found due by the accounting officers of the Treasury on account of the following appropriations, as set forth in Senate Document No. 132, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, namely:

Miscellaneous items, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, fiscal year 1895, \$16.

Inland mail transportation, railroads, fiscal year 1896, \$955.88.  
Inland mail transportation, railroads, fiscal year 1895, \$20.61.

Compensation of postmasters, fiscal year 1896, \$704.61.

Compensation of postmasters, fiscal year 1895, \$15.16.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 82, after line 4, to insert:

To reimburse the postal revenues the amount of postal funds deposited by L. A. Skinner, late postmaster at Tackett Mills, Va., and erroneously covered into the General Treasury, \$14.88.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Legislative," on page 82, after line 10, to strike out:

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, including the cost of printing the debates and proceedings of Congress in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and for lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court of the United States, the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Library of Congress, the Executive Office, and the Departments, including salaries or compensation of all necessary clerks and employees, for labor (by the day, piece, or contract), and for rents and all the necessary materials which may be needed in the prosecution of the work, \$175,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 11, before the word "fiscal," to strike out "current;" and in the same line, after the word "year," to insert "1897;" so as to make the clause read:

To enable the Public Printer to comply with the provisions of the law granting thirty days' annual leave to the employees of the Government Printing Office for the fiscal year 1897, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 14, before the word "thousand," to strike out "ten" and insert "eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For printing and binding for the Navy Department, \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the clause read:

For printing and binding for the Interior Department, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, after line 16, to strike out: For the Department of Justice, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 83, line 18, after the word "State," to strike out "and to enable the Public Printer to print, bind, and deliver to the Department of State 1,500 copies of the Consular Regulations and 1,000 copies of the Diplomatic Instructions, and to print, bind, and deliver to the Superintendent of Documents, to be sold by him at cost price, 500 copies of the Consular Regulations and 500 copies of the Diplomatic Instructions, five;" and in line 26, before the word "thousand," to insert "fifteen;" so as to make the clause read:

For printing and binding for the Department of State, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, after line 5, to insert:

To enable the Public Printer to construct an engine house for the Government Printing Office, on land already owned by the United States adjacent to the boiler house recently erected for the use of said office, including the necessary foundations for the engines and all fittings necessary to connect the engines with the boilers, fiscal year 1898, \$35,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 84, after line 13, to insert:

For the further establishment and maintenance of a library in the Government Printing Office, the uses of which shall be exclusively confined to the employees of said office and its branches, designations for the same from public documents printed and bound in said office to be made by the Public Printer, all of which shall be under regulations issued by the Public Printer, and for payment to a person or persons who shall have charge of such library, to be selected and appointed by the Public Printer, under such per diem or per annum compensation as he shall fix, fiscal year 1898, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 85, to insert:

Library of Congress: The superintendent of the Library building and grounds is hereby authorized to use the sum of \$3,000 in addition to the sum of \$8,000 provided by the legislative appropriation act for 1898, approved February 19, 1897, out of the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for the completion of the building for the Library of Congress, for expenses of removal of the library and copyright collections to the Library building.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 10, to insert:

Botanic Garden: The superintendent of the Library building and grounds shall hereafter disburse all appropriations made for and on account of the Botanic Garden, and shall act as the financial agent of the Joint Committee on the Library.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 85, after line 15, to insert:

Statement of appropriations: For preparation of the statements showing appropriations made, new offices created, offices the salaries of which have been omitted, increased, or reduced, together with a chronological history of the regular appropriation bills passed during the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, as required by the act approved October 19, 1888, \$1,200, to be paid to the persons designated by the chairmen of the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives to do said work, for the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and said statements shall be consolidated with the statements prepared of the appropriation bills passed at the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress and included in the same volume. And said statements shall hereafter indicate the amount of contracts authorized by appropriation acts in addition to appropriations made therein, and shall also contain specific reference to all indefinite appropriations made each session.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Senate," on page 86, after line 9, to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Senate to pay to Anna W. Earle, widow of the Hon. Joseph H. Earle, deceased, late a Senator from the State of South Carolina, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 87, line 16, after the word "dollars," to insert:

And persons employed under the foregoing appropriations for the Senate shall be paid from the date of their actual employment, without regard to the date of their respective oaths of office, and at the rates per annum as herein provided.

So as to make the clause read:

For two laborers, at \$720 each per annum, from March 5, 1897, \$468; and persons employed under the foregoing appropriations, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, after line 11, to insert:

For stationery and newspapers for Senators and for the President of the Senate for the fiscal year 1898, \$11,375.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, after line 15, to insert:

For fuel, oil, and cotton waste, and advertising for the heating apparatus, exclusive of labor, \$6,200.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 88, after line 18, to insert: For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Senate," on page 88, line 21, to increase the appropriation for purchase of furniture from \$3,000 to \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, line 13, after the word "pay," to strike out the name "Leslie" and insert "Lester;" in line 16, before the word "eighteen," to strike out "March 4" and insert "June 16;" and in line 19, before the word "cents," to strike out "four hundred and seventy-two dollars and twenty-eight" and insert "five hundred and ninety-three dollars and forty-three;" so as to make the clause read:

To pay Lester C. Baker the difference between the salary he has been receiving and that of a messenger of the Senate from December 9, 1895, to June 16, 1897, \$598.43.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 90, after line 19, to insert:

To pay to Daisey Johnson, widow of the late Thomas R. Johnson, deceased, a laborer and acting watchman under the Architect of the Capitol, \$360, being an amount equal to six months' pay as such laborer and acting watchman, and including all funeral expenses.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "House of Representatives," on page 91, after line 4, to insert:

To pay the legal heirs of William S. Holman, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Indiana, \$4,434.93.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 8, to insert:

To pay to Mrs. Elizabeth Milliken, the widow of S. L. Milliken, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Maine, \$4,380.14.

Mr. HALE. In line 9 I move to strike out "Mrs.," so as to read: "To pay to Elizabeth Milliken." It is not a part of the name.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 12, to insert:

To pay to Emma E. Davidson, the widow of J. J. Davidson, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the State of Pennsylvania, who died before the time of its organization, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 91, after line 16, to insert:

To pay to the legal heirs of R. P. Giles, a Representative-elect to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the State of Missouri, who died before the time of its organization, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives," on page 92, after line 14, to insert:

For fuel and oil for the heating apparatus, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "House of Representatives," on page 92, after line 16, to strike out:

For miscellaneous items and expenses of special and select committees, \$20,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, after line 18, to strike out:

For stationery for members of the House of Representatives, \$250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 92, after line 20, to strike out:

For wrapping paper, pasteboard, paste, twine, newspaper wrappers, and other necessary materials for folding, for the use of members of the House, and for use in the Clerk's office and the House folding room (not including envelopes, writing paper, and other paper and materials to be printed and furnished by the Public Printer, upon requisitions from the Clerk of the House, under the provisions of the act approved January 12, 1895, for the public printing and binding), \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 93, after line 4, to strike out:

To pay Members and Delegates from March 4 to June 30, 1897, inclusive, the amount they certify they have paid or agreed to pay for clerk hire necessarily employed by them in the discharge of their official and representative duties, as provided in the joint resolution approved March 3, 1893, during the session of Congress, and when Congress is not in session as provided in House resolution passed May 8, 1896, \$140,518.80, or so much thereof as may be necessary; and Representatives and Delegates elect to Congress whose credentials in due form of law have been duly filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in accordance with the provisions of section 31 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, shall be entitled to payment under this appropriation.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 95, after line 21, to strike out:

To pay, under resolutions of the House, Isaac R. Hill, at the rate of \$1,500 per annum; Thomas A. Coakley, George L. Browning, and George Jenison, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum each; C. W. Coombs, at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, and James F. English, at the rate of \$900 per annum, from March 4 to December 1, 1897, inclusive, \$5,799.50: *Provided*, That the said named parties are severally selected by the Fifty-fifth Congress to fill the several positions now severally held by them in the House of Representatives: *And provided*

further. That if these said named parties are not so selected, then these several sums shall be paid to those who are selected to fill the several positions, respectively.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 96, after line 22, to insert: To pay W. S. Holman, jr., for services rendered as clerk to the late W. S. Holman from the 1st to the 22d day of April, 1897, \$72.53.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 97, after line 4, to insert:

#### EXECUTIVE.

For contingent expenses of the Executive Office, including stationery therefor, as well as record books, telegrams, books for library, miscellaneous items, and furniture and carpets for offices, care of office carriage, horses, and harness, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Judgments United States courts," on page 97, line 16, after the word "certified," to insert "to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 111, and;" and on page 98, line 5, before the word "cents," to strike out "thirty-four thousand one hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-one" and insert "forty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-seven dollars and twelve;" so as to make the clause read:

For payment of the final judgments and decrees, including costs of suit, which have been rendered under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," certified to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 111 and to the Fifty-fourth Congress at its second session by the Attorney-General in House Documents Nos. 257 and 277, and Senate Documents Nos. 156 and 160, and which have not been appealed, except the judgments in favor of Andrew H. Gay and the Realty Company, and including \$1,428.20, in full for principal of judgment in favor of Francis Bloodgood, \$41,977.12, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest on the respective judgments at the rate of 4 per cent per annum from the date thereof until the time this appropriation is made: *Provided*, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Judgments, Court of Claims," on page 100, line 16, after the word "sixty-seven," to strike out "\$834,155.83" and insert "and to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 122, \$994,057.18;" so as to make the clause read:

For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims reported to the Fifty-fourth Congress at its second session in House Document No. 217 and Senate Document No. 167, and to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 122, \$994,057.18: *Provided*, That none of the judgments herein provided for shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired.

Mr. HALE. After the word "twenty-two," to identify it, I move, in line 19, to insert the words "and one hundred and sixty-five."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I move, in line 19, to strike out "\$994,057.18" and insert "\$1,051,011.16."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Judgments in Indian depredation claims," page 101, line 4, after the word "session," to insert "and to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 110," and in line 8, before the word "cents," to strike out "four thousand and twenty-seven dollars and sixty-six" and insert "seventeen thousand seven hundred and forty-nine dollars and eighty-one;" so as to make the clause read:

For payment of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims in Indian depredation cases, certified to the Fifty-fourth Congress at its second session in Senate Documents Nos. 10 and 165, and in House Document No. 265 of the Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and to the Fifty-fifth Congress at its first session in Senate Document No. 110, \$217,749.81, after the deductions required to be made under the provisions of section 6 of the act approved March 3, 1891, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Navy Department," on page 106, line 20, after the words "Marine Corps," to insert "except claim No. 123," and in line 23, before the word "cents," to strike out "seven hundred and seventy-six dollars and six" and insert "four hundred and forty-eight dollars and ninety-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

For pay of Marine Corps, except claim No. 123, \$2,448.99.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Claims allowed by the Auditor for the Post-Office Department," on page 116, after line 23, to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. 4. That for the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the several accounting officers of the Treasury Department under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874, and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1894, and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884, as

fully set forth in Senate Document No. 121, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, there is appropriated as follows:

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For contingent expenses, Treasury Department: Freight, telegrams, etc., \$1.92.

For files cases, office of Sixth Auditor, \$115.94.  
For furniture and repairs of same for public buildings, \$23.  
For fuel, lights, and water for public buildings, \$22.15.  
For heating apparatus for public buildings, \$73.37.  
For collecting the revenue from customs, \$7.80.  
For repayment to importers excess of deposits, \$1,648.98.  
For Life-Saving Service, \$200.  
For enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act, \$2.70.  
For salaries and expenses of agents and subordinate officers of internal revenue, \$172.98.  
For refunding taxes illegally collected, \$37.71.  
For refunding taxes paid on spirits destroyed by casualty, \$2,529.90.  
For drawback on stills exported, act March 1, 1879, \$20.  
For general expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$30.22.  
For contingent expenses, mint at Carson, \$62.51.  
For contingent expenses, mint at Denver, \$19.14.  
For contingent expenses, mint at San Francisco, \$127.13.  
For wages and contingent expenses, assay office at Boise, \$20.77.  
For salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Alaska, \$41.21.  
For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$11.69.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

For expenses of recruiting, \$55.10.  
For pay, etc., of the Army, \$68.86.  
For pay of two and three year volunteers, \$40.49.  
For bounty to volunteers, their widows and legal heirs, \$15.  
For subsistence of the Army, \$39.55.  
For regular supplies, Quartermaster's Department, \$100.  
For incidental expenses, Quartermaster's Department, \$20.40.  
For transportation of the Army and its supplies, \$617.87.  
For artificial limbs, \$171.73.  
For improving Columbia River from Rock Island Rapids to Priest Rapids, Washington, \$1.28.  
For survey for canal from Lake Erie to Ohio River, \$199.47.  
For expenses California Débris Commission, \$71.29.  
For commutation of rations to prisoners of war in rebel States, and to soldiers on furlough, \$27.  
For traveling expenses of California and Nevada volunteers, \$126.67.  
For pay of volunteers, \$151.34.  
For bounty under act of July 4, 1864, \$33.33.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

For pay of the Navy, \$7,308.36.  
For pay, miscellaneous, \$133.82.  
For mileage, Navy, Graham decision, \$1,403.76.  
For pay of Marine Corps, \$2,302.82.  
For transportation, recruiting, and contingent, Bureau of Navigation, \$191.44.  
For contingent, Bureau of Ordnance, \$44.86.  
For contingent, Bureau of Equipment, \$165.84.  
For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, \$19.16.  
For provisions, Navy, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$1,984.28.  
For contingent, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$491.02.  
For construction and repair, Bureau of Construction and Repair, \$233.22.  
For steam machinery, Bureau of Steam Engineering, \$86.30.  
For enlistment bounties to seamen, \$429.28.  
For bounty for destruction of enemies' vessels, \$38.06.  
For destruction of clothing and bedding for sanitary reasons, \$38.50.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

For surveying the public lands, \$4,482.41.  
For Geological Survey, 45 cents.  
For pay of Indian agents, \$151.00.  
For transportation of Indian supplies, \$48.04.  
For telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies, \$1.25.  
For Indian schools: Support, \$187.66.  
For Indian school buildings, \$743.61.  
For incidentals in South Dakota, \$48.35.  
For incidentals in Washington, including employees and support and civilization, \$8.50.  
For surveying and allotting Indian reservations (reimbursable), \$578.14.  
For army pensions, \$18.  
For fees of examining surgeons, army pensions, \$116.75.  
For fees of examining surgeons, navy pensions, \$6.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE STATE AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of State:  
For salaries and expenses, Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, \$505.40.  
For pay of consular officers for services to American vessels and seamen, \$11.  
For allowance to widows or heirs of diplomatic officers who die abroad, \$138.89.  
For contingent expenses, United States consulates, \$1.10.  
Department of Agriculture:  
For general expenses, Weather Bureau, \$47.90.  
Department of Justice:  
For defending suits in claims against the United States, 37 cents.  
For salaries, retired judges, \$440.22.  
For fees of clerks, United States courts, \$675.25.  
For fees of commissioners, United States courts, \$171.20.  
For support of prisoners, United States courts, \$1,378.45.  
For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$9.20.  
For pay of special assistant attorneys, United States courts, \$4,000.

CLAIMS ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR FOR THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

For star transportation, \$116.39.  
For steamboat transportation, \$3.20.  
For railroad transportation, \$88.24.  
For clerk hire, \$474.28.  
For compensation of postmasters, \$13.80.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. HALE. I have a number of committee amendments to offer. On page 2, line 17, after the word "no," I move to strike

out "person" and insert "commissioner or other representative of the Government;" so as to make the clause read:

International Exposition at Brussels: To enable the Government to take official part in the International Exhibition to be held at Brussels, Belgium, during the year 1897, \$5,000: *Provided*, That no expenditure exceeding this appropriation shall be made or liability incurred, and no commissioner or other representative of the Government shall be paid salary or compensation therefrom.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 4, after line 9, I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, after line 9, it is proposed to insert:

Relief of subjects of Italy: To pay, out of humane consideration and without reference to the question of liability therefor, to the Italian Government, as full indemnity to the heirs of three of its subjects, Salvatore Arena, Giuseppe Venturella, and Lorenzo Salardino, who were taken from jail and lynched in Louisiana in 1896, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 10, after line 26, I move to insert what I send to the desk. I will state that these are deficiencies which have come in from the Departments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 10, after line 26, it is proposed to insert:

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay W. L. Hall for money expended by him in the discharge of his duty as deputy United States internal revenue collector during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, \$178.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 12, after line 25, I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 12, after line 25, it is proposed to insert:

Claims due the States: That the balances found due the several States under the act of July 27, 1861, and reported in Senate Document No. 75, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, be examined by the Secretary of the Treasury, and that he certify the results of his examination to Congress at its next session.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 20, after line 16, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 20, after line 16, it is proposed to insert:

Credits in accounts of Maj. Thomas W. Symons: Authority is hereby granted to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to allow and credit in the accounts of Maj. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, the sum of \$51.52, standing against him on the books of the Treasury for disbursements on account of mileage.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. I ask the Senate to disagree to the amendment on page 24, striking out the clause from line 16 to line 20.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. The committee reported to strike out the clause beginning in line 16, on page 24, as follows:

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of any portion of said building within the limit heretofore fixed, subject to appropriations made or to be made therefor by Congress.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In the absence of objection, the vote by which the amendment of the committee striking out the clause was agreed to will be regarded as reconsidered, and the clause restored to the bill as it came from the House of Representatives. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HALE. I now move, after the word "of," where it first appears, in line 18, to insert the words "the whole or."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 24, line 18, after the word "of," where it first appears, it is proposed to insert "the whole or;" so as to make the clause read:

United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.: The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to contract for the construction of the whole or any portion of said building within the limit heretofore fixed, subject to appropriations made or to be made therefor by Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 36, at the end of line 1, I move to insert the words "both inclusive."

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 1, on page 36, it is proposed to insert "both inclusive;" so as to make the clause read:

For the force necessary to operate two fire engines, one located at Anacostia, and one on Eighth street between D and E streets N.W., from January 1 to June 30, both inclusive, 1898, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 37, line 10, after the word "thirtieth," I move to insert the same words, "both inclusive."

The SECRETARY. On page 37, line 10, after the word "thirtieth," it is proposed to insert "both inclusive;" so as to read:

To pay janitor of Langdon School from March 1 to June 30, both inclusive, 1897, at the rate of \$160 per annum, \$55.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 37, line 19, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 37, after line 19, it is proposed to insert:

To pay J. C. Hurst for parts of lots 35 and 36, block 1, of Clark and Hurst's subdivision of part of "White Haven," \$1,702.83.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 40, after line 22, I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 40, after line 22, it is proposed to insert:

*Provided*, That in all proceedings under the act of Congress 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, where a new trial is ordered, the jury appointed for such new trial shall levy the tax provided for in section 15 of said act, or the court may, in its discretion, summon a separate jury, to be impaneled in accordance with the provisions of section 10 of said act, to levy such tax or any assessment that may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of any portion of the aforesaid act.

Mr. CHILTON. I ask the Senator from Maine if that changes that part of the committee amendment which says that the amount shall be "paid wholly out of the revenues of the District of Columbia?"

Mr. HALE. No; the amendment is proper.

Mr. CHILTON. I want to know whether or not the language now proposed would affect that?

Mr. HALE. No.

Mr. COCKRELL. It does not make any change at all.

Mr. ALLEN. Let the amendment be again stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Maine will be again stated.

The Secretary again read Mr. HALE's amendment.

Mr. ALLEN. It strikes me that that needs some explanation from the Senator from Maine as to what this tax is, how it is levied, and what restraint there is upon this levy. There are many things about it which require explanation.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] has had charge of that subject.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is a very simple proposition. We will take, for example, Sixteenth street, which has been extended. There are probably 100 owners of lots. Under this law the proceeding is in rem, against the lots and not against the owner of the lots. There has been an adjudication; the jury has been impaneled; they have made their return; they have assessed the benefits, and they have assessed damages. In some cases one-half of a lot was taken, and in some cases one-fourth. The benefits of the remainder are assessed, and all that.

Now this case comes up. We have an appropriation here to pay certain judgments which have been rendered against certain lots, declaring their condemnation final and permanent. A question has arisen in the other cases in the same number of suits, because they are all included in one suit, covering a large area there. New trials have been granted, some at the instance of the parties and some at the instance of the Government, the Government joining and agreeing to it.

Now, the question is, What will be the effect of this new trial upon the cases already tried? What will be the effect where one jury has been impaneled? This is simply to give the court authority to impanel a new jury, if necessary, and to complete its proceedings wherever they have been only partly completed. It will leave judgments just as they now are, finally adjudicated, and enable the court to dispose of the cases where new trials have been granted in accordance with the spirit and letter of the act, and remove any doubt as to the effect of the proceedings.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Missouri whether this is a marshal's jury, or a jury impaneled in a court of justice where issues are framed and questions tried?

Mr. COCKRELL. In the courts of the District the right of condemnation is tried in the regular way by regular proceedings.

Mr. ALLEN. And not an ordinary *ad quod damnum* proceeding.

Mr. COCKRELL. No; it is a regular suit of all the parties. The court impanels the jury, and it is a regular proceeding of condemnation under a law which was passed for that specific purpose granting the court that authority.

Mr. ALLEN. This proposed amendment uses the word "tax." What does that have reference to?

Mr. COCKRELL. For example: A man has a lot, and no part of it is taken, but it is greatly benefited by these public improvements. The law specifies that the benefits to that lot shall be assessed to him. It will be assessed in the form of a tax, and it is to be paid annually. Therefore it is called a tax. This amendment is to enable that to be assessed in the cases where new trials have been granted.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me ask the Senator from Missouri another question. Is there no regular system of taxation in this District by an assessor or in any other form?

Mr. COCKRELL. As a matter of course, there is a regular sys-

tem of taxation in this District, as there is in every other part of the United States; but that system of taxation does not include the benefit which a particular lot may derive from a public highway being opened through it. That public highway being made upon the condemnation of other people's property, they have to be paid for it, and the man who is benefited ought to be taxed to the amount of the benefit. It is assessing a benefit, and instead of making him pay it all at once, he is allowed to pay an annual tax. It is not the ordinary assessed tax. The assessors have nothing whatever to do with it. It is entirely with the local government after the court has determined what the tax shall be.

Mr. ALLEN. Is there any appellate proceeding?

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly. The very case here has been appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States and decided, and in the lower court they are simply carrying out the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. ALLEN. That makes it entirely plain, Mr. President, and I am satisfied with the explanation.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 41, after line 15, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 41, after line 15, it is proposed to insert:

Northern Liberty Market claims: That all acts and proceedings under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the payment of a certain claim against the District of Columbia by drawback certificates," approved January 26, 1897, be, and the same are hereby, suspended until further action of Congress.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 46, after line 13, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 46, after line 13, it is proposed to insert.

Road to national cemetery, Illinois: For repair of damages caused by the recent floods to the roadway leading from the Mound City National Cemetery to Mound City and Mounds, Ill., and to widen the road and elevate the grade, \$3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 47, after line 3, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 3, on page 47, it is proposed to insert:

That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize condemnation of land for sites of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved August 1, 1888, shall be construed to apply to the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 49, after line 7, I move to insert the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 7, on page 49, it is proposed to insert:

That the Secretary of War is authorized to pay, out of any unexpended balance of funds heretofore appropriated for improving St. Marys River, at the falls, Michigan, the cost chargeable to the defendant under the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Gilmour v. Scranton* vs. Eben C. Wheeler, the said case being a suit of ejectment brought against the said Wheeler in his official capacity as the general superintendent of the St. Marys Falls Canal, to settle the ownership of the land on which one of the Government piers is built: *Provided*, That the sum hereby authorized to be paid shall not exceed \$437.60.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 52 I move to disagree to the amendment proposed by the committee in lines 2, 3, and 4, as the item therein referred to has been provided for by a special joint resolution.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to which the Senator from Maine refers will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

For repairing Dry Dock No. 3, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, fiscal year 1898, to be immediately available, \$100,000.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That amendment having been agreed to, it is necessary for the Senate to reconsider the vote by which that action was taken. In the absence of objection, the vote whereby the Senate agreed to the amendment will be reconsidered. The Chair hears none, and it is reconsidered. The question recurs on the adoption of the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALE. After line 1, on page 52, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 1, page 52, it is proposed to insert:

Repairs to building, Brooklyn Navy-Yard: For repairs to building 13, navy-yard, Brooklyn, N. Y., partially destroyed by fire June 21, 1897, \$30,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 62, after line 24, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 62, after line 24, it is proposed to insert:

To pay Max J. Meyer and Edward F. Stahle the amount found due after examination on their public land survey contract, No. 257, not exceeding \$8,895.71.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 71, after line 4, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 71, after line 4, it is proposed to insert:

To pay Frank R. Ogg, of Olathe, Kans., for services rendered in disbursing money due members of the Black Bob band of Shawnee Indians, and expenses in connection with the same, as allowed by the United States circuit court for the district of Kansas, \$228.22.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 74, after line 20, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 74, after line 20, it is proposed to insert:

To pay the account of Causten Browne for services rendered the Department of Justice as special assistant attorney, fiscal year 1898, \$1,215.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 75, after line 13, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 75, after line 13, it is proposed to insert:

*Provided*, That hereafter the clerks of the several United States circuit and district courts in South Dakota, Montana, and Washington shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees and compensation allowed by law to similar officers performing similar services in the States of North Dakota, Oregon, and Idaho.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 76, after line 14, I move to insert:

For the fiscal year, 1898, \$22.

It was left out by mistake.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. At the top of page 77 I move to strike out "\$50,000" and insert "\$52,624.85."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 78, after line 22, I move to insert the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

To pay William M. Lindsay for stenographic services during the months of September and October, 1894, and March, 1895, in the district court of the United States at Birmingham, Ala., balance, \$82.95.

Mr. HALE. On page 78, after the amendment just adopted, I move to insert the amendment which I send to the desk.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

For protecting property in the hands of receivers of United States courts, fiscal year 1894, \$500.20.

Mr. HALE. On page 80, after line 14, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The amendment was read, and agreed to, as follows:

To enable the Postmaster-General to pay the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway Company for services performed by said company in the transportation of the mails over a part of the system between May 12 and October 19, 1895, and between October 20, 1895, and June 30, 1896, and also over another portion of the system between October, 1895, and June 30, 1895, \$43,446.78.

Mr. HALE. On page 83, after line 26, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 83, after line 26, it is proposed to insert:

The Public Printer is hereby authorized and directed to reprint for distribution by the Department of State 500 copies each of the monthly Consular Reports Nos. 169 to 173, both inclusive, Nos. 181 to 184, both inclusive, and Nos. 189 to 193, both inclusive; 500 copies of Special Consular Reports "Fruit Culture in Foreign Countries;" 3,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Streets and Highways in Foreign Countries;" 5,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Port Regulations in Foreign Countries;" 3,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Canals and Irrigation in Foreign Countries;" 5,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Gas in Foreign Countries;" 2,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Fire and Building Regulations in Foreign Countries;" 5,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Australasian Sheep and Wool" (omitting the word Australasian); 2,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "American Flour in Foreign Countries;" 2,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "American Lumber in Foreign Countries;" and 10,000 copies of Special Consular Reports "Tariffs of Foreign Countries," together with such emendations and additions as may be directed by the Department of State; and to print for distribution by the Department of State editions not exceeding 10,000 copies each of Special Consular Reports in course of preparation, to be entitled "Patent, Copyright, and Trade-Mark Law of Foreign Countries" and "Docks and Harbor Facilities of Foreign Ports;" and the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction and at the discretion of the Secretary of State in the collection, compiling, and editing of information to be included in the above, and of data for the annual reports entitled "Commercial Relations of the United States," and to be available until expended.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the first part of the amendment be read again.

The Secretary again read the first part of the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Why should not some of those documents be given to Senators and Representatives? This is a publication especially for the State Department, and not to be distributed by Senators and Representatives. We frequently have application for such documents, and the reason why I wanted to have the amendment read again was because I did not understand in the first place how they were to be distributed. There is no objection to the State Department having copies of the documents, but why should not some of them be given to Senators and Representatives?

Mr. HALE. I do not know but that the edition ought to be larger. This is a small edition. I looked over the matter carefully. They are documents of very great interest, and I do not know but that the edition should be larger, and the feature which the Senator from Missouri suggests be put in. If the amendment is adopted, it can be fixed in conference so as to divide them, but they are all important documents. I selected them.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know they are.

Mr. HALE. We will try to arrange it in conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 87, after line 20, I move to insert what I send to the desk. It comes from the Secretary.

The amendment was read, and agreed to, as follows:

For 16 pages for the Senate Chamber, at the rate of \$2.50 per day each during the session, fiscal year 1898, \$1,240.

Mr. HALE. On page 91, after line 20, the House have sent over the amendment which I send to the desk, and I move to insert it.

The amendment was read, and agreed to, as follows:

To pay to Cynthia D. Cooke, the mother of Edward D. Cooke, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Illinois, \$5,000.

Mr. HALE. On page 88, line 19, I move to strike out "seven" and insert "nine," so as to read:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. There is only one other amendment. On page 23, after line 24, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

Immigrant Station, Ellis Island, New York: That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to cause to be erected buildings suitable for an immigrant station on Ellis Island, New York Harbor, New York, to consist of not exceeding three principal structures, all to be so built of stone, brick, and iron or such fireproof materials as the Secretary may select, as to be completely fireproof, and the large pavilion building for the reception and examination of immigrants and the building used as a dormitory to have opening from the main floor so many doors swinging outward and to be so surrounded by spacious outside balconies made of iron, with iron staircases leading therefrom, as to afford speedy exit for immigrants in case of fire; and the Secretary is hereby authorized to enlarge the said Ellis Island, not exceeding 3 acres, by placing bulkheads and filling in behind the same; the whole cost of the buildings and improvements hereby authorized not to exceed the sum of \$600,000, of which sum there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose of procuring plans, drawings, and specifications and beginning the work hereby authorized, the sum of \$150,000; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to contract for the erection of all the buildings or of any one thereof or of any portion of either subject to appropriations to be made within the limit of cost above provided.

Mr. HALE. Now, I should like to go back to the amendment on page 52 which was passed over. An amendment to the amendment has been proposed by the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BUTLER], and we passed the whole matter over for the time being, and we have reached it now in the regular order.

Mr. CHANDLER. I will say to the Senator from Maine that the Senator from North Carolina was called out of the Chamber and will be back shortly. He told me he would be back in season to attend to the amendment.

I wish the Senator would allow me to offer some amendments from the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. HALE. That is right.

Mr. CHANDLER. There are two amendments reported favorably from the Committee on Privileges and Elections which I ask the Senate to consider at this time.

The SECRETARY. On page 83 it is proposed to insert:

To pay Andrew T. Wood his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Kentucky, under the appointment of the governor of that State, the sum of \$500; and to pay John A. Henderson his expenses in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the United States Senate from the State of Florida, under the appointment of the governor of that State, the sum of \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CHANDLER. Now let the next amendment from the Committee on Privileges and Elections be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 86, after the amendment just adopted, it is proposed to insert the following:

To pay Warren S. Reese, of Alabama, for expenses incurred by him in preparing for an investigation into the elections which took place in that State in the years 1892 and 1894, petitions for which investigation, signed by numerous citizens, were presented to the Senate and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the sum of \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE. On page 10, after line 14, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

Payment to Ella M. Hendricks: To pay Ella M. Hendricks the sum of \$87.50, erroneously collected by the Government and deposited in the Treasury as rent received from E. S. Cummings, under lease of the United States, of lot 23 in Wager Six Acre Reservation, Harpers Ferry, W. Va., it since appearing that the title to said lot was not vested in the United States, but was and is the property of the aforesaid Ella M. Hendricks.

Mr. SPOONER. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in at the end of line 6, page 23.

The amendment was read and agreed to, as follows:

Authority is hereby given the Secretary of the Treasury, if he shall deem it expedient and in the interest of the public service, to expend the balance of the original sum of \$100,000 appropriated for the public building now in process of construction at Racine, Wis., in the betterment and finishing of said building and of the approaches thereto: said balance and apparent surplus being about \$5,000 according to the estimates made in the office of the Supervising Architect: *Provided*, That in no event shall the original appropriation and limit of cost of said building be exceeded.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to inquire whether it is in order to offer amendments at this time?

Mr. HALE. The committee is through with its amendments.

Mr. WHITE. I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 71, after line 4, it is proposed to insert the following:

To pay C. J. Baronett, of Gardiner, Mont., for the bridge known as "Baronets Bridge," over the Yellowstone River, and the approaches thereto, \$5,000.

To pay James C. McCartney, of Gardiner, Mont., for certain buildings at or near Mammoth Hot Springs taken and used by the United States, \$3,000.

To pay Matthew McGuirk, of Los Angeles, Cal., for certain buildings at or near Mammoth Hot Springs taken and used by the United States, \$1,000.

Mr. WHITE. These items are referred to in the report accompanying the bill 1040, and they have gone through the Senate before and have been approved by the Department. The property was taken by the United States, and one of the three parties, with whom I am personally acquainted, has not only been deprived of his property, but the Government does not pay him for it, through our absolute negligence in this Chamber. The same remark is true with respect to the other two parties, whose cases are more thoroughly understood by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER].

There is no dispute in any of the Departments of the Government as to the justice of the claims, and these parties are getting rather old, and do not feel justified in turning over property to those who come after them. They prefer to spend it themselves.

Mr. HALE. I may as well here state what is the attitude of the committee with respect to this matter. Every Senator should fairly consider the position which the committee have taken upon these claims, which are good, like the ones presented by the Senator from California. They are good claims. Many of them have passed the Senate more than once or twice. Some of them have been put upon appropriation bills more than once, and have always failed because the House of Representatives will not agree to consider and adopt them upon the annual appropriation bill. The point is undoubtedly good as a matter of law. They are equally subject to a point of order in the Senate under the last clause of Rule XVI, which declares that no private claim shall be incorporated on an appropriation bill except under certain conditions which do not apply in this case.

Now, the Committee on Appropriations has labored and has suffered in the years past on account of these claims. Besides the Bowman claims, the French spoliation claims, there is a batch of them which I hold in my hand here [exhibiting], and I think every one of these claims is a good claim against the Government, but it is a claim which under the last clause of Rule XVI should not go upon an appropriation bill. We have tried sometimes, waiving the point of order, to admit them and put them on appropriation bills, and have been defeated.

Now, the Committee on Appropriations, perhaps, is more interested in getting them out of the way than anybody else, because, like the poor, they are always with us. They are at our door early and late. They beset us every session. They make our lives uncomfortable. They make Senator's lives uncomfortable. There are claims in this batch from my own State which are just as good as notes of hand given by any responsible Senator here, and they ought to be paid. There are claims where the parties have waited and waited long, until death has almost relieved them, and who have been ruined by the delay, or almost ruined. Yet the committee realizes that it can not force the House upon an appropriation bill; and at the last session of the committee, when all these claims were taken up and it was decided not to put them on, we thought perhaps this plan would do. I look upon it as a feasible plan. It is too late to be done now, at this session, and I may say by the way that this is not an original deficiency bill. It is a bill which was here in the last session, when all these matters were struck off. It is a cleaning-up bill. This method was suggested, and I have no doubt it is a wise method for every person interested or in favor of passing one of these claims, and that is, that early in the next session the Committee on Claims shall do what

used to be done in former Congresses—report a general bill containing all these meritorious claims.

When I was in the House that used to be done. It is not subject to the point that it is a regular annual appropriation bill. We can pass it through the Senate in one hour. The Committee on Claims, by their chairman, the veteran and distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], have had these claims under consideration; they have passed upon them, and other members have, and they know how good they are. They have reported them here as amendments. Let them be embodied in one bill and sent to the House of Representatives, and that body can not stop them, and will not stop them. The measure will not be subject to the objection that it is an annual appropriation bill. It will be a good bill, representing many claims from every part of the Union. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER] says aside it will pass as a river and harbor bill. Of course, the bill is entitled to the credit of that. The more there is upon it that is just and right, and the more who are interested in it in a proper way, the more likely it will be to pass, and there can not be invoked against it the rule which is invoked against such amendments on an appropriation bill.

On this basis the committee determined not to put any of these claims on. We do not make fish of one and flesh of another. We rejected the amendment which the Senator from California has offered. It is here in this pile with all the others, those from my State, as to which my colleague and I have faithfully been before the Committee on Claims and got them to report the bills and put through the Senate, some of them two or three times. We concluded not to try it here at this session. It will only prolong matters. It will end in nothing.

We can not and will not in the end give up the bill, because it has some other things upon it which ought to become a law; but we can pass it in a proper way at the next session. I would appeal to Senators, looking at things broad and large, anxious as they may be for these claims, not to offer them. If they do, I shall be constrained by the action of the committee to invoke the rule, under which undoubtedly they can not be considered.

Mr. WHITE. Before the Senator from Maine makes the point of order, I wish to say a word.

Mr. HALE. I will withhold the point of order, for I shall be glad to have other Senators discuss this matter, and let us see if we can not get at what is the fair thing.

Mr. WHITE. I know the embarrassment of the committee, but I really do not think that any remedy has yet been suggested. I have no doubt that the committee has been entirely impartial, and the Senator from Maine states, no doubt truly, that he has excluded claims affecting citizens of his own State. But that is very little consolation to the parties in whom I am personally interested. It is very much like the lady who was late at church, and thanked God some one else was late, too. There is very little consolation in that.

But I do not think the Senator from Maine has suggested any relief. It is stated that we may procure the passage of a bill in the early part of the next session. There is a great deal of work before us at that session, we are told. We may possibly get such a bill up, but its passage is at least doubtful. Here we know that a beet-sugar-bounty enactment has been promised. That comes up first. Then there are currency problems.

Mr. HALE. It is going to be a comparatively lazy session. We have relieved that session of an immense body of work in what we have done here on the tariff bill. There will be plenty of time at the next session.

Mr. WHITE. The difficulty is that some of the people who have claims here are still alive. As far as those who have departed are concerned, we are sorry for them, but really their departure must have been somewhat of a relief.

Mr. STEWART. There are heirs.

Mr. WHITE. There are heirs, and some of the heirs are young; they can stand it. But take one of these cases, the case of McGuirk. He had some property which he supposed he owned in the Yellowstone Park. It was taken from him. The Government took his buildings and put its employees in them, and they lived there for several years, until 1888 or 1889, when the river cut in the ground, and then they moved. The Government took his property and occupied it, and he is pursuing the tenor of his way, getting old, as the claim is getting old. I am anxious to have some plan devised, as I said, by which these people may get their money at some time when it will be of use to them.

I can not understand why it is that the Government will not pass a bill making appropriations to pay the just claims that we owe. It is a standing and a burning shame and a just ground of criticism. We are constantly criticising the Government for its conduct. We constitute a part of that Government, and we are ourselves amenable to criticism when we stand here and vote down legislation to pay absolutely honest debts.

It seems to me we ought to do our duty as we see it, and if there are people elsewhere who pay no attention to just claims and to whom the tears of the widow and the cries of the orphan appeal

in vain, it is not our fault, we can not help it. We should certainly do our duty in this matter. I think it would be better to defeat the deficiency bill absolutely, and thus compel action, than to permit claims so numerous and so well grounded to pass daily by with the assurance that at some time in the future our successors will attend to the cases of the heirs and assignees and devisees of the poor claimants who come before Congress until they are placed in a worse condition than if they had never appeared here at all.

Mr. FORAKER. I offer an amendment, and ask to have it read.

Mr. HALE. There is an amendment pending.

Mr. FORAKER. Oh, I beg pardon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from California withdraw his amendment?

Mr. FORAKER. I will withhold mine.

Mr. WHITE. I was about to say that if the Senator from Ohio desires to proffer an amendment connected with the same matter, perhaps the general subject might be discussed.

Mr. FORAKER. It is not the same matter, but it is of the same general class.

Mr. WHITE. I will temporarily withdraw my amendment, and allow the Senator from Ohio to make whatever remarks he desires concerning his amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Ohio will be read.

The SECRETARY. On page 113, at the end of line 16, insert:

To pay the claims (Treasury settlements) certified in Senate Document No. 60, second session Fifty-fourth Congress, \$23,000.33.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President, I suppose the amendment which I have offered will be liable to the objection the Senator from Maine has already made to the amendment proposed by the Senator from California. Nevertheless I offer the amendment in order that I may have in the RECORD evidence of an attempt at least being made to secure its payment.

Mr. STEWART. What is the character of the claim? Is it a judgment, or is it a claim certified by the Department?

Mr. FORAKER. It is a Treasury settlement, and I will state the character of the claim.

There were certain steamboats destroyed on the Western rivers during the war under such circumstances as to make the Government liable to pay the owners for the loss thus incurred. When the Government came to settle with those owners it found that they carried certain insurance. The Government withheld the amount of the insurance policies when it settled with the owners, and the insurance companies were subrogated to the rights of the owners of the vessels with respect to the amount so withheld. An adjustment has been made in the Treasury Department, and the amendment which I have offered is to appropriate twenty-three thousand dollars and some cents to pay certain insurance companies who paid to the owners of the vessels destroyed the amounts which are embodied in the amendment, which amounts the Government has withheld.

These claims are more than thirty years old. They are in favor of corporations; but two or three of them have passed into the hands of receivers, and it is very important that if they ever get this money, which is justly due them from the Government, they shall get it soon, in order that there may be a final adjustment of the corporations which have been dissolved and which are in the hands of receivers for the purpose of winding up their affairs.

I join in all the Senator from California has said as to the propriety of Congress taking action with respect to claims of this character, for it does seem absolutely incredible that claims with respect to which there is no controversy, claims as valid as though they had been adjudicated by the Supreme Court of the United States, are to go year after year without the Government taking any action to discharge the liability. It is not creditable to the Government. I do not find fault with the committee; they are proceeding, no doubt, in accordance with the rules; but if any claims are to stand, I want these claims to stand with the others.

Mr. HALE. I think we ought not to make fish of one and flesh of another. I may as well make the point of order upon the amendment of the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. CHANDLER. What becomes of the amendment of the Senator from California?

Mr. HALE. He withdrew it.

Mr. President, this is an old claim. I do not dispute but that it is technically a good claim against the Government. It is thirty years old. It ought to be paid if it is a good claim, but it ought not to be paid on an appropriation bill any more than the others. An annual appropriation bill is not, in the contemplation of the rules, a vehicle for passing private claims, however good, and I must, under the last clause of Rule XVI, which I ask the Chair to have read, make the point of order that the amendment is not in order upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. GEAR. Before the rule is read, I should like to ask the

Senator from Maine a question. I have here an amendment which I propose to offer to the bill. It was referred to a committee of the House and passed as an original bill, and then was introduced as an amendment to this bill and passed upon by the Committee on Claims and—

Mr. TELLER. Was it passed by the Senate?

Mr. GEAR. It was not passed by the Senate, but the bill was introduced and referred to the Committee on Claims and reported favorably. It was again introduced as an amendment to this bill and reported favorably to the Committee on Appropriations. I think the point of order does not lie against it.

Mr. HALE. The Senator mistakes my point of order. I do not invoke the first clause of Rule XVI, which declares that no amendment the effect of which will be to increase an appropriation shall be in order unless reported from a standing or select committee, or is proposed in pursuance of an estimate of the head of some one of the Departments. I do not invoke that part of the rule. Clause 4 is separate and distinct from that and says in terms that private claims shall not go upon an appropriation bill. So, no matter if twenty committees have reported them—

Mr. STEWART. Does that include judgments and recommendations of the Department?

Mr. HALE. If they are private claims, undoubtedly it does.

Mr. STEWART. All judgments are private claims.

Mr. GEAR. Would that point lie against a private claim where the claim has been affirmed by the Court of Claims and the Supreme Court?

Mr. HALE. I do not think it would. I think it would cease to be a private claim then.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I will say that this bill is loaded with private claims. There are more than fifty private claims on the bill at this moment.

Mr. HALE. Oh, no.

Mr. FAULKNER. I do not think there is any private claim in the bill that does not come within the rule of the Senate.

Mr. ALLEN. There have been a dozen private claims put on in the last two hours.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state that those are to carry out existing law.

Mr. HALE. There are certain items here that are judgments, for instance; and there are certain items certified from the Department.

Mr. ALLEN. What is a judgment but a private claim?

Mr. HALE. I can not discuss that, if the Senator takes that ground.

Mr. ALLEN. It is a contract.

Mr. HALE. It may be a private claim originally, but when it is merged as a judgment, it stands differently from an ordinary claim.

Mr. FORAKER. But I say to the Senator from Maine it has been held by the Supreme Court that a settlement by the Treasury Department showing a claim due is final and has all the force and effect of a judgment.

Mr. HALE. Yes; but under our rules it is not a proper matter for consideration upon an appropriation bill.

Mr. FORAKER. That may admit of argument.

Mr. HALE. That is a question Senators can argue. I have no doubt of it myself. That point can be submitted to the Chair.

Mr. FORAKER. Anybody can make a claim.

Mr. HALE. But let me say to the Senator from Nebraska that the committee has been very careful about putting on private claims. For instance, as I said, there are upon the bill judgments which we do not admit are claims; they are judgments. It has page after page of the regular running expenses of the Departments in business in lands, in internal revenue, in the Navy, in pensions, and all certified from the Departments, not as claims.

Mr. FAULKNER. But to carry out existing law.

Mr. HALE. But to carry out existing law and to carry on the running expenses of the Government from time to time.

Mr. ALLEN. I am not talking about that at all.

Mr. HALE. Those are not claims.

Mr. ALLEN. There was a claim put on thirty minutes ago to pay three Italians for injuries received at New Orleans.

Mr. HALE. That is not put on as a claim, at least; it is put on the ground of humanity. There is no ground for it whatever as a claim.

Mr. ALLEN. There is as much humanity in these claims as there is in that.

Mr. HALE. It is anything but a claim. As I explained, it would not be proper in that way, as a claim, but it is put entirely outside of that, owing to the delicate relation—

Mr. ALLEN. But it is a claim; and the Senator can not say it is not a claim. The parties make a claim against the Government for so much money.

Mr. HALE. But it is not a private claim.

Mr. ALLEN. That money is already allowed to them.

Mr. HALE. It is a governmental claim presented by another and a friendly government, and is not a private claim.

Mr. ALLEN. It is money allowed directly to the injured persons. It is allowed in consequence of injury sustained. You may say that it is not a claim, but as a matter of fact it is a claim, because of its allowance in consideration of injuries sustained.

But I was going to say, if the Senator from Maine will permit me, that I have been persuaded, so far as the amendments are concerned, to take the view of this matter which the Senator from Maine entertains, provided we can have some assurance that a bill can be framed that can pass the other branch of Congress as well as this. Now, suppose the Committee on Claims next winter brings in an omnibus bill embracing all these good claims and we pass it here, what assurance have we that it will pass the other branch of Congress?

Mr. SPOONER. The Committee on Claims for a number of years reported at each session an omnibus bill. A Fourth of July claims bill, it will be remembered by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL], was always passed without any trouble.

Mr. ALLEN. I have been a member of the Committee on Claims ever since I have been here, and a good portion of my time has been taken up in passing upon claims. I have reported dozens, and other members of the committee have done more than I, probably, in that respect, and I venture to remark that not half a dozen of the claims we have reported to the Senate have ever passed the House of Representatives.

Mr. BERRY. If the Senator from Nebraska will permit me, I think I can answer the question. If I misstate the fact, some other member of the Committee on Appropriations will correct me. I understand that the Committee on Appropriations considered a vast number of claims, a great many of the Bowman Act claims, which are not exactly judgments, but findings of the Court of Claims, which ought to be paid. Parties were sent to the Court of Claims and they made out their cases, and the court found them entitled to payment, and they ought to have been paid long ago. My understanding in the Committee on Appropriations was that we could not do it at this session, but that if the Committee on Claims, early in the next session, would bring in all those claims and pass them through the Senate and send them to the House, and then if the House failed to pass them, then, on some appropriation bill in the next Congress, we would put them on when we would be in a position to insist that they stay there.

Mr. ALLEN. Now, that is exactly what I was coming to. What I should like to know from the Committee on Appropriations here is whether, if the omnibus bill fails to pass the other branch of Congress at the coming session, we may be permitted to put these just claims on the sundry civil appropriation bill or some other bill that the other branch of Congress can not ignore, and they will be compelled to pass it?

Mr. HALE. I agree with the Senator. I think the Senator is entitled to that assurance.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to ask—

Mr. HALE. I wish the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who is chairman of the Committee on Claims—

Mr. GRAY. I should like to ask what right we have here to demand that we shall put a coercion of that kind on the other branch of Congress. Why have they not the same right to consider it as an independent bill that we have, and what right have we to find fault with them or criticise them?

Mr. ALLEN. The other branch of Congress is in a state of revolution.

Mr. GRAY. What right have we to criticise them for an independent investigation and consideration of an omnibus bill or any other sort of a bill? Why should we seek to put those claims on a bill, so that, as the Senator from Nebraska says, they will be compelled to pass it, without exercising that discretion which the people of the United States have a right to demand that they should exercise?

Mr. ALLEN. This Government owes hundreds of thousands of dollars of private claims which it dishonestly refuses to pay.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will ask the Senator from Nebraska further, in answer to the Senator from Delaware, whether we have not the same right to insist upon our view of the matter that the House has to insist upon its view?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. FAULKNER. Therefore, if, when we present a bill to them containing these claims, they refuse to consider it, there is reserved to this body the right to put them on an appropriation bill and stand on that.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado.

Mr. GRAY. I have the floor, but not in my own right.

Mr. ALLEN. I thought I had the floor. I have been occupying it for some time, and I have not yet surrendered it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has recognized the Senator from Colorado.

Mr. ALLEN. Then I desire to enter my protest against the Chair recognizing any other Senator while I have the floor.

Mr. TELLER. I will yield to the Senator from Nebraska. I thought he was through.

Mr. ALLEN. I had not yielded the floor, but I yield the floor under this ruling, which is in violation of the rules of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it is pretty difficult to explain the situation with reference to these claims without a violation of the rules with respect to the criticisms of the other House. The difficulty has been just as stated by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN]. We have passed a great many bills that we believe to be honest and just, and we have repassed them, and they have failed to become laws. It is not for me to criticise the other branch of Congress to state a fact. We were in the habit for years of taking claims that grew out of the war and putting them, as stated by the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. SPOONER], in one bill, and they passed, as a rule, after having passed the Senate. They frequently came to us from the other House, though, in that shape, and then we perhaps added to them, and there seemed to be no difficulty in enacting them into law and paying the claims.

Now, take the claims that are known as the Bowman Act claims. Those are cases that go to the Court of Claims and the Court of Claims settles the facts. They are not judgments in the strict sense of the term. They do not fall within the rule of a judgment nor of an audited account at the Treasury Department to carry out existing law, and they are amenable undoubtedly to the question of order raised by the Senator who has the pending bill in charge.

Failing to have these bills become a law after we had passed them, there was a disposition to put them on the deficiency or some other appropriation bill. At the last session of Congress it was tried very thoroughly, and without any criticism on the House, at least they did not agree to it, and it did not become a law, as we all understand that the deficiency bill failed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. COCKRELL. The claims had been put on the deficiency bill by the Senate once or twice before.

Mr. TELLER. Yes, that is true; and they were put on because there was a feeling in the Senate that they would not be paid unless they were put on. There are some of those claims undoubtedly where there might be questions raised. The Committee on Claims have been in the habit of giving a good deal of faith and credit to the Court of Claims as to questions of fact, but not receiving them as absolutely established, and perhaps the committee have not given them as much examination as they would have given if they had not been before the courts.

It is asserted in other places that some of these claims have not been carefully examined. I have been having for some little time since I returned three weeks ago an examination and a comparison made of the papers with the findings of the Court of Claims. I am having it done by the clerk, who is competent to do that work. I propose, if the committee sustain me when I get it in shape, to refer the claims to a subcommittee who will have all the data and the figures which the clerk will prepare; and I think we will be able then to take the claims and in a short time determine those that are absolutely incontestable. Those that are incontestable I shall suggest be put in one bill and sent to the other House, and let us see if it can not be enacted into law.

Those that are contested or liable to be contested will have to take their chances as separate bills. I think that course is fair, and from some indications I have had from members, not of this body, but of another, I believe in that case we may perhaps pass the bill. If we can not, I do not know that we ought to make any pledges as to what we are going to do, but there will then be time enough for us to see whether we can take some other steps. It is certainly unwise for us to put them on now and antagonise these claims in another place. We will not attain the object we all have in view, to have the recognized and just claims paid.

It seems to me the best thing for us to do is to adhere to the rule and not put the claims on this bill, but make an effort early in the next session for their presentation in such a way that they can not be rejected if they are fair.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President, I do not believe any government in this world treats its ordinary creditors as shamefully as the Government of the United States. No Government is more punctilious in the payment of its written bond, but unless you have a written obligation you have to expend, as a rule, one-half if not the whole of the claim before you can get it paid. There are hundreds and thousands of claims here pending. They are just claims. They ought to be paid. But under the rules of proceeding they are not proper amendments to go on an appropriation bill, because they are private claims, and the point of order taken by the Senator from Maine is well taken.

Now, the question is, What shall we do with them? Under the law of July 4, 1864, some 60,000 claims were filed before the Quartermaster-General of the Army and some twenty-odd

thousand before the Commissary-General of Subsistence. They were required to be passed upon by those officers and reported to the Secretary of the Treasury, who reported them to Congress. Year after year Congress passed general bills, including all the claims, specifying the name of the claimant, the amount that should be paid, and that it should be in full satisfaction of all his claims. All those have been adjusted. Probably there were a half dozen, or something of that kind; that may not have been reported. Those reports are no longer coming to us.

Under the law of March 3, 1883—the Bowman law—the claims are referred to the Court of Claims by the committees of Congress or by either House of Congress or by the heads of Departments, and the Court of Claims investigates and makes a finding of fact. The first question determined is loyalty. Then, when that is determined affirmatively, the court find the facts and they make a report of the findings of fact. They render no judgment. They may find, and in some cases do find, that a certain amount of property and of a certain value was taken and used by officers and soldiers and not for the benefit of the Government. In other cases, and in the large and overwhelming majority of cases, they have found that a claimant was the owner of a certain character of property of a certain value, and that a certain portion of it was taken and used by the Government, or by the military authorities for Government purposes. That, we say, fixes the liability of the Government.

These cases have to be examined, and it is not a very tedious work to do, because every report made by the Court of Claims is sent to the Senate or the House of Representatives and is printed. As a rule, the findings of fact are short. Now and then there is a controverted case, where the evidence is set out; but as a rule it is all contained in a page and a half or two or three pages. There will be four or five cases reported.

We have passed one general law making provision for the payment of Bowman claims, where it has been certified that the property had been taken by the Army for army purposes, covering all the claims that were reported up to that time.

There is the precedent; there is the example. That was the course that was pursued with the claims under the law of July 4, 1864; and that is the legitimate and proper method to be pursued now. The Senate has just as much right to pass that kind of a bill as it has to pass any one of these private bills. It is not an appropriation bill in the strict sense of the word, and the House of Representatives has no right to claim that such a bill must originate in that House.

I think all these claims should be put in one general bill—not only all where the Government is liable, but where the facts show the Government is liable. I believe that such a bill ought to be passed through the Senate. I believe, too, that another bill ought to be prepared by the Committee on Claims, and can be, which should embrace a certain other class of claims which are of a similar character, and where the Committee on Claims have reported time and again in favor of the individual claims, putting them in one bill, and pass that bill, and let us see what will be done elsewhere.

It is not worth while to make any threats; it is not worth while to make any boasts, or anything of the kind; but my judgment is that a method will be found for the payment of these claims in that way quicker and better than in any other. I believe that is the best policy.

My colleague and I probably have as many claims of this character as any other two Senators in this body. Some of them are very pressing and important, and a great many of the claimants I know personally. I think the way I have suggested is the best and quickest way to get the bills passed.

Mr. VEST. I wish to ask my colleague a question, with his permission.

Mr. COCKRELL. Certainly.

Mr. VEST. Ought there not to be some action as to these judgments—if they are judgments—these findings of the Court of Claims, by the Committee on Claims? In other words, is there a distinction amongst these cases?

Mr. COCKRELL. I say the Committee on Claims ought to report and embrace in one bill all the cases where the Court of Claims has found the Government is liable; that is, where the Government has received the benefit of the property.

Mr. TELLER. And where all the facts have been furnished.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes. I know that I have examined the facts in connection with the bills for the relief of citizens of Missouri, and in every one of the cases the property was taken for the use of the Army and for army purposes, and we have always heretofore paid that class of claims.

Mr. CAFFERY. Mr. President, I intended to offer an amendment covering some 340 claims of a private character.

Mr. HALE. How many?

Mr. CAFFERY. I believe about 300 Bowman claims.

Mr. BATE. I had submitted a similar amendment, intended to be offered to the bill, not knowing that the Senator from Missouri

had previously offered one, and that it had been referred to the Committee on Claims and reported favorably by that committee.

These claims stand almost in the light of judgments. Every one of them comes from the Court of Claims, and they amount to a large sum of money—five or six hundred thousand dollars. These claims ought certainly to be taken care of.

As the Senator from Missouri has said, every one of these cases has gone before the Court of Claims, having been referred there either by the action of committees of Congress or by the heads of Departments, all having gone through Congress in some shape. They have been returned here by the Court of Claims with the amounts not adjudicated, but stated, with the question of loyalty settled, and all objections swept out of the way. It is established that there is a clear indebtedness on the part of the United States to these various parties, and why the Government should not pay the amount I do not know. I do not see why they should not be paid under this bill. This is a deficiency bill, and those claims, it seems to me, come very properly under the head of deficiencies.

We passed these claims here, as Senators will remember, on the sundry civil bill; but when it went to the President, the President vetoed the bill. The very bill of which I have spoken came back here, and it has gone through both Houses of Congress with those claims eliminated.

I do not see why this is not the very bill to which these claims should be attached. These claims are properly deficiencies. They are just claims; and it has been so stated by the Court of Claims. They are here now in proper form, and it seems to me they ought to be passed.

Mr. CAFFERY. Will the Senator permit me to go on?

Mr. BATE. I beg the Senator's pardon. I did not know that he had the floor.

Mr. CAFFERY. The Senator has made the speech that I wanted to make so much better than I could have done that I was glad to yield to him.

Mr. BATE. Not at all.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator from Louisiana allow me to say a word?

Mr. CAFFERY. I merely want to make a statement of this case. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the cases that I intend—

Mr. CHANDLER. Who has the floor, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. CAFFERY] has the floor.

Mr. CAFFERY. I want to call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the character of the cases embraced in the amendment which I intended to offer. The claims were sent to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act of March 3, 1883, to be investigated and examined as to what demands the claimants had upon the Government. The Court of Claims passed upon the loyalty and the facts involved in each case. The Committee on Claims then took up the matter and authorized the Senator from Michigan [Mr. BURROWS] to make a favorable report to the Senate on the claims, and asked the Committee on Appropriations to embody them in their bill. That comes very near being a judgment.

I can not see, Mr. President, why, when a claim has all the requisites of a judgment, as these claims have, it is not essentially a judgment. These claims appear to have gone first to the Court of Claims, and afterwards to have been again examined by the Committee on Claims, and a favorable report made to incorporate them in one of the appropriation bills.

Mr. HALE. Let me say a word to the Senator right there. I agree with him that these claims are almost judgments; but that they are not actually judgments is proved by the fact that, instead of being certified as judgments, they are returned back to Congress for its action. It has never been claimed that they were judgments.

We are not very far apart practically; and I think the suggestion of the eminent Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER]—than whom no man has the confidence of this body more—about the way to get at these Bowman claims is eminently wise.

Earnestly as these claims are pushed, I hope Senators will look at the subject in a broad way, as the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. ALLEN] is inclined to look at it. He wants to get his claims through finally; and we never shall get them through by putting them on an appropriation bill. I shall be obliged to make the point of order, when I suppose they will be ruled out; but I do not want to have to make the point of order on every one of these claims as we proceed.

I should like to have the common consent on the part of the Senate without, as the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] said, a threat against the other branch, but the tremendous moral force of this body upon these just claims against the Government, so that when it sends this bill to the House of Representatives it will not be subject to the point which the House has made heretofore, and after that, if that body should refuse to do what is just and legal, then we have a remedy in our hands. I do not state what the remedy is; I do not mean to; but if we can come to that

conclusion—and the Senator can see, as others of us who have charge of these claims see, that the wisest thing for the claimants is to take the course suggested by the Senator from Colorado—then we shall have a united Senate behind us in this proposition, and I shall not be obliged to make the point of order on every amendment that is presented.

Mr. CAFFERY. I agree with the Senator that perhaps this moral force he speaks of has not yet gathered in full strength, although it has been exercised for a long time; but whether an additional force may gather, so as to bring a kind of moral coercion or suasion upon the House of Representatives, I do not know; but I want to draw the attention of the Senator from Maine to the fact that nearly all these original claimants are dead, as appears from the bills themselves.

Mr. HALE. I am afraid that is so.

Mr. CAFFERY. They are represented by executors and by legal representatives. Another fact which I desire to call to his attention, so that he can put in force this moral power that he speaks of, is that nearly a third of these claimants, or their heirs or assignees, have recently suffered almost irretrievable loss in the overflow of the Mississippi Valley, where a great many of them reside.

Mr. HALE. I appreciate all of that, and I want to help them to adopt the wisest way to do so.

Mr. CAFFERY. If this discussion does not accomplish any other purpose than to draw the attention of the Senate acutely to the fact of the necessity and humanity of passing these claims, it will have accomplished a good purpose.

Mr. HALE. I have such great faith in the sober second thought of the Senate that I shall not ask any ruling to-night, but will let the whole matter go over until to-morrow morning; and I will move now that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. PASCO. I ask the Senator from Maine to yield to me for one moment to present an amendment which I intend to propose to the pending bill. I ask that it may be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. MORGAN. I offer an amendment to the pending bill which I ask to have printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. HALE. I renew my motion 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 5 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, July 9, 1897, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate July 8, 1897.*

##### ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William Woodville Rockhill, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary and consul-general of the United States to Greece, Roumania, and Servia.

Francis B. Loomis, of Ohio, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Venezuela.

##### SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Charles V. Herdlika, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Vienna, Austria, vice Lawrence Townsend, appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Portugal.

##### CHIEF JUSTICE OF ARIZONA.

Hiram C. Truesdale, of Arizona, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

##### DISTRICT JUDGE.

Asa W. Tenney, of New York, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of New York.

##### ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF ARIZONA.

Richard E. Sloan, of Arizona, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

Fletcher M. Doan, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

George R. Davis, of Arizona Territory, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona.

##### POSTMASTERS.

Henry M. Webber, to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

W. N. Stewart, to be postmaster at Gloversville, in the county of Fulton and State of New York.

Isaac P. Garrett, to be postmaster at Lansdowne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

Barnard Salisbury, to be postmaster at Ellicottville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York.

Eugene N. Hayes, to be postmaster at Boonville, in the county of Oneida and State of New York.

Fred. Read, to be postmaster at Newport News, in the county of Warwick and State of Virginia.

Victor N. Wilson, to be postmaster at Britton, in the county of Marshall and State of South Dakota.

Joseph W. Dale, to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Lawrence and State of Indiana.

Delazon P. Higgins, to be postmaster at Lewisburg, in the county of Union and State of Pennsylvania.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, July 8, 1897.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday last was read and approved.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. A message from the Senate.

##### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. COX, its Secretary, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 379) to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States, had requested a conference with the House of Representatives on the said bill and amendments, and had ordered that Mr. ALLISON, Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, Mr. BURROWS, Mr. JONES of Nevada, Mr. VEST, Mr. JONES of Arkansas, and Mr. WHITE be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

##### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. A question of the highest privilege, Mr. Speaker. I rise to a question of the highest privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I rise to a question of privilege of the highest character.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit a privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Upon that I make the point of order that a question of the privilege of the House takes precedence, and is entitled to consideration.

Mr. DALZELL. Under the rules, a report from the Committee on Rules takes precedence.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I call the attention of the Chair to a decision made by the honorable Chair whilst Speaker; and I trust I will be permitted time to do so. It was a decision made in September, 1890.

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE. Regular order.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I have the right to make my point of order, which is a matter of privilege of the House. I rise to a question of the highest privilege of the House. I contend that this House is unconstitutional, that it is disorganized and has no legality—has been adjourned out of existence. [Derisive laughter on the Republican side.] I regret that there are some gentlemen disinclined to coincide with me. If they would withhold such unseemly manifestations, the country would have a greater regard for their ability and for them. [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

I desire to suggest, with great deference, that a question of the privilege of the House, involving the rights of the House, its constitutionality, and its legality, take precedence of any other question. First, under Rule IX, which reads as follows:

Questions of privilege shall be, first, those affecting the rights of the House collectively, its safety, dignity, and the integrity of its proceedings; second, the rights, reputation, and conduct of members individually in their representative capacity only.

I now invite your respectful attention to a decision made by the honorable Speaker in September, 1890, in the Fifty-first Congress.

Mr. DALZELL. I submit that a report from the Committee on Rules takes precedence of the point made by the gentleman.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The honorable Speaker now in the chair then held that a question affecting the rights of the House took precedence of any other question. That point was made by the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Enloe, and it was decided by the Chair that it took precedence of a special order or other business. That being the decision, I respectfully invite attention particularly to it; and ask at this time that the Chair give me the benefit of the ruling made at that time.

I invite the attention of my honorable compeers on my left—and on my right. [Laughter on the Republican side.] I do not

flatter you beyond your deserts intentionally, gentlemen. [Laughter.] I refer to volume 3 of the RECORD, first session of the Fifty-first Congress, page 8375, to a ruling made, the now distinguished occupant of the chair then being Speaker.

Mr. ENLOE, of Tennessee, it appears from the RECORD, stated the question of privilege of the House. The honorable gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] made the point that a special order was before the House, and therefore took precedence, as does the gentleman from Pennsylvania now. Mr. Enloe then contended for his point under parliamentary rulings, and asked for a hearing. He proceeded with his argument that a question of privilege took precedence of any order or rule and all other business, and the following transpired, as I read from the RECORD:

Mr. CANNON. I rise to debate the proposition.

Mr. ENLOE. I rise to a question of personal privilege.

Mr. CANNON and Mr. Enloe then proceeded to debate the question, one with the other. Mr. CANNON contended that his question took precedence, and he offered a resolution; and the honorable Speaker is reported as having said what follows. It appears at that time—I will not take the trouble to read all the proceedings—that the honorable gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Enloe, insisted that his rights and the rights of the Representatives of the people had been invaded and the House deprived of its proper position, and that such course had the acquiescence of the Speaker.

Mr. Enloe offered his resolution as a question of the highest privilege. He then proceeded with his argument; and the Speaker held the resolution in order as privileged. The present Speaker there held that the resolution was a privileged matter and took precedence of a special order or any other business. I further find that the ruling seems subsequently to have been affirmed, because, on page 485 of the Manual, referring to privileged questions, I find—

A question of privilege is in order and has precedence though presented on a day previously set apart by special order for the consideration of other business.

That seems to me, Mr. Speaker, to dispose of the point made by the esteemed gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], and I now insist that my question of privilege, going to the rights and privileges of this House, is in order, wherein I contend that this House now is in the state of being unconstitutionally disorganized; and as I gave notice on the 31st day of May last that I would, at a subsequent time, call the point to the attention of the House, I now insist that this House can not consider the tariff bill, can not consider the message from the honorable Senate, or take up any other business, because it has no legal existence as a House of Representatives, having merged itself out of existence by an adjournment sine die.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is very far from ruling that there may not be a question of privilege which may interfere with the right of the Committee on Rules to report, although subsequent to the Fifty-first Congress, and consequently subject to any decision which was made at that time, a rule was adopted providing that it shall always be in order to call up for consideration a report from the Committee on Rules. Although the Speaker occupying the chair at the time when this rule was adopted, and who made the first rulings under it, decided that no question of privilege could interfere with the operation of the rule, the present occupant of the chair was never entirely satisfied that that was so; but the gentleman from Washington [Mr. LEWIS] having now stated his proposition, namely, that we are not a House, the Chair overrules the point as dilatory, and the Clerk will read the pending report from the Committee on Rules.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not entertain the appeal.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move that the motion or report of the gentleman from Pennsylvania be postponed for ten minutes, and, as a motion for postponement takes precedence under the rule—

The SPEAKER (interposing). The Chair regrets that the gentleman from Washington should not have taken the trouble to read the rule under which this report is presented, and which does not permit such a motion to be made.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. The "gentleman from Washington" regrets that the honorable Speaker should make such an allusion to him. The "gentleman from Washington" has read the rule, but differs from the honorable Speaker in his interpretation of it. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. In that case the Chair will be obliged to give the preference to his own interpretation. [Laughter.] The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House resolution No. 61, have had the same under consideration and ask leave to report the following substitute therefor:

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to nonconcur in gross in the Senate amendments to House bill No. 379, and agree to a committee of conference, asked for by the Senate, on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses; and the House shall, without further delay, proceed to vote upon said motion; and if the said motion prevail, a committee

of conference shall be appointed, without instructions; and said committee shall have authority to join with the Senate committee in renumbering the paragraphs and sections of said bill when finally agreed upon.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, as is well known—

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I hope the gentleman is not going to discuss the matter so as to cut off the twenty minutes' debate after the previous question is ordered.

Mr. DALZELL. Does the gentleman from Texas wish to have the twenty minutes' debate?

Mr. BAILEY. It is quite probable that we may. I hope that at least the previous question will be ordered, so as to save us that right.

Mr. DALZELL. I should think that the gentleman from Texas and I could in all probability agree upon anything that might be desired by that side of the House.

Mr. BAILEY. That may be true; but by ordering the previous question at once and saving the twenty minutes' debate we shall be in a position where, if we do not agree, we can have an opportunity to state the grounds of our disagreement.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I really can see no good reason for consuming forty minutes on this report, which I believe will receive the assent of almost every member of this House.

Mr. GAINES. Give us a chance to be heard on that.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this rule is to hasten the disposition of the tariff bill. I think I voice the sentiment of all parties, both in the House and outside of it, when I say that it is the general desire to have this measure passed upon as speedily as possible. The purpose of this rule is to avoid sending the tariff bill to the Ways and Means Committee, to send it immediately to conference, and that without any instructions to the committee of conference, so that they may be unfettered in their examination of the Senate amendments, which number, I understand, some 800.

It is further provided in the rule that the conferees, when appointed, shall have authority to join with the Senate conferees in renumbering the paragraphs and sections of the bill, a provision rendered necessary by the fact that the House alone can delegate such authority, there being no amendments in relation to the numbering of paragraphs or sections in disagreement between the two Houses.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Would it not be desirable, as a matter of convenience, to retain the old numbers also? There is likely to be great confusion in referring to the paragraphs unless the old numbers are retained.

Mr. DALZELL. That would be a matter for the discretion of the committee, and the committee would have to be guided by circumstances. I suggest to the gentleman that it is very undesirable to have half numbers in a tariff bill or in any measure of legislation.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. But it would do no harm to retain the old numbers in addition to the new ones, and it would facilitate reference to the paragraphs and sections. The comparative tables refer to the old numbers.

Mr. DALZELL. I think it would be very confusing to have two paragraphs in the same bill bearing the same number.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. The table of comparison which was prepared for the use of the House refers to paragraphs as they appeared in the first prints of the bill. The old numbers could be put in small type and a note at the beginning of the bill could indicate that the figures in small type referred to the paragraphs as they were numbered when the bill was being discussed in the House.

Of course I do not mean that the old numbers of paragraphs are to be carried into the bill upon its final passage. I only mean that enough copies be immediately printed to give each Senator and Member one copy with the old and new numbers printed as I have indicated. This will enable the members to understand the comparative tables when the bill is discussed upon its final passage; without such a copy of the bill, the comparative tables would be very confusing.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, that is a matter that can be disposed of when the conferees make their report.

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question for information in reference to this rule. As I understand it, the rule as reported would prevent separate votes being taken to concur in any of the Senate amendments.

Mr. DALZELL. At the present time.

Mr. SWANSON. I understand also that the report of the committee of conference, when made, must be adopted or rejected as a whole. The House can not adopt a part of the report of a committee of conference and reject a part of it, so that consequently, as I understand the rule, it would prohibit the members of this House from having an opportunity to vote upon any of the Senate amendments separately unless the conference committee made a separate report upon those amendments.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Virginia that there is nothing at all in this rule that will deprive the House of any right it now possesses to be exercised in

the future. The House can disagree to any report which may be made. The House can instruct its conferees. The question which the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] has in his mind can be raised in various ways. So far as this rule is concerned, it will not cripple the House at all in its future action. It is not intended that it should do so.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, this proposed rule prohibits instructions being given to the conference committee at this time only.

Mr. DALZELL. Only at this time.

Mr. SWANSON. And it prohibits a motion at this time to concur in any amendment.

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. SWANSON. Now, when the matter comes back upon a report of the conference committee, we must adopt or reject that report as a whole. So I understand the parliamentary condition. Is not that true?

Mr. DALZELL. That is true of all conference reports.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, if the motion to nonconcur were made separately on each amendment, it would be in order to move to concur in any of the amendments, and in that way the House would be given an opportunity to vote on these different amendments. That is true, is it not?

Mr. DALZELL. We could spend a great deal of time in that sort of proceeding.

Mr. SWANSON. If this rule be adopted, will the opportunity be given in the future to vote upon some of these amendments separately?

Mr. DALZELL. That will depend entirely upon the action of the House. This rule does not affect the future at all. It merely opens the way for a motion now to nonconcur in the Senate amendments in gross and send them to a conference committee without instruction.

Mr. SWANSON. As I understand, this does not interfere with the condition of things after the amendments have gone into conference; but the position I insist upon is that by thus sending the amendments in gross into conference we shall be deprived of the opportunity of making motions which otherwise we could make at this time.

Mr. DALZELL. Not by reason of this rule.

Mr. DINGLEY. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will allow me, I wish to call attention to the fact that this proposed rule is almost identically the same as the rule under which the tariff bill of 1894 was sent into conference and almost identically the same as the rule by which the tariff bill of 1890, as well as the tariff bill of 1883, was sent into conference.

Mr. SWANSON. It is well established that throwing mud upon other people will never cleanse ourselves. Such a rule is wrong at this time, and it was wrong then. We can not justify a rule of this kind now because the Democrats did the same thing in 1894. The position I take is that the House by the adoption of this rule will deprive itself of the opportunity of voting to concur in some of these Senate amendments. The opportunity in that respect is greater at this time than it will be after the bill has gone into conference.

Mr. DINGLEY. This rule proposes precisely the same thing which was done in 1894, with the concurrence of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON].

Mr. SWANSON. I think it was wrong at that time, and I think it wrong now.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. The rule referred to by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] was adopted after there had been opportunity for discussion for four weeks upon the amendments.

Mr. DINGLEY. No; there had been no discussion upon them at that time.

Mr. DALZELL. There was no discussion in this House of the 600 amendments of the Senate to the Wilson bill.

Mr. SWANSON. There are 25 per cent more amendments to this bill than there were to the Wilson bill. I remember that at that time gentlemen on the other side criticised us severely for the course which was then adopted. If the course adopted at that time was wrong, as the gentlemen contended, why is it right now?

Mr. DALZELL. If the gentleman from Virginia has obtained the information he wanted, I shall be glad to yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. BAILEY. How much time does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to me?

Mr. DALZELL. How much does the gentleman want?

Mr. BAILEY. As I would have been entitled to twenty minutes if the previous question had been ordered, I should like now to have twenty minutes, to be apportioned as I may see fit.

Mr. DALZELL. I yield the gentleman ten minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. There are gentlemen on this side of the House who, anticipating that there would be twenty minutes' debate, have requested me to yield them a part of my time, and I have agreed to do so. I should be glad to control twenty minutes. My

colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMILLIN], desires a part of my time.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, I yield the gentleman twenty minutes.

Mr. BAILEY. With the understanding that I may yield it as I choose?

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, certainly; let the time be disposed of as the gentleman pleases.

Mr. BAILEY. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee as much of my time as he may desire.

Mr. McMILLIN. About three minutes is all that I shall want.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee will proceed.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I think there is a general disposition on this side of the House, so far as I have heard any expression, to acquiesce in putting this bill into conference at once instead of having discussion upon it now, provided we can have ample opportunity for its discussion when the conference report is made. But up to this time we have not been able to agree upon the time which will then be allowed. Therefore I am not prepared to say that I concur in this method of disposing of the bill now. Of course, if there could be an agreement for such discussion as I have indicated, in consideration of our waiving the opportunity to vote separately now upon concurring or nonconcurring in these different amendments now, we might get the bill into conference without difficulty.

Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment to this resolution in the following language:

Amend by adding after the resolution—

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I can not yield for an amendment.

The SPEAKER. That is understood.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman has not called the previous question. I believe he declined to do so. And I wish—

The SPEAKER. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Pennsylvania yielded simply for debate.

Mr. McMILLIN. But can the gentleman deny the opportunity to amend when I have the floor?

Mr. DALZELL. The motion for the previous question was withheld as a matter of courtesy to the other side; but I did not yield the floor for the purpose of allowing any amendment to be offered.

Mr. McMILLIN. As the gentleman did not avail himself of the opportunity to prevent amendment by moving the previous question, but allowed the debate to take the ordinary course, when, by insisting upon the previous question, he might have cut off amendment and limited debate, it might reasonably be supposed that the right to amend still inhered.

Mr. DALZELL. I have no idea that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] will contend for a moment that he had the right to offer an amendment.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will, in my own time, read as a part of the debate, so that it may go into the RECORD, the amendment which I want to offer, and which I think this side of the House will unanimously agree to adopt.

Amend by adding:

And that Friday, July 9, 1897, shall be set apart, immediately after the approval of the Journal, for the consideration of Senate resolution 26, declaring that "a condition of public war exists in Cuba, and that strict neutrality shall be maintained;" and that Saturday, July 10, immediately after the approval of the Journal, be set apart for the consideration of the bankruptcy bill.

Now, as we seem to be at last going on to do business, let us do it on lines upon which the country demands legislation. Here we are proposing to put additional taxes upon the people when there are \$332,000,000 surplus in the Treasury. We are proposing to do this in hot haste; we are proposing to do it without pursuing the ordinary methods and following the ordinary channels of legislation.

Having awakened, just as the "dog days" approach, to the importance of legislation, I say let us take up these two measures—first the one providing for the relief of the people from the bankruptcy which the policy of the other side has thrust upon them; the other, a measure looking to the relief of people in a foreign country who are struggling for freedom, or providing, at any rate, that we shall stand neutral and give them a fair chance to achieve their independence. [Applause.]

Does the Speaker hold that I have not the right to offer this amendment now?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Tennessee think that he has?

Mr. McMILLIN. I think I have, unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania offers some interposition by demanding the previous question, which he has not done. I know that I have.

Mr. DALZELL. Well, I do not believe the gentleman from Tennessee believes he could offer such an amendment as this, even if the right to offer an amendment existed, for it is not germane to the resolution.

Mr. McMILLIN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows as well as I do that since he and I have been upon the Committee

on Rules it has been customary to incorporate in a single rule two, three, or four, or half a dozen propositions for consideration, different in their nature, not germane to each other, and in this way to provide for a long line of special orders running through a number of days.

Mr. DALZELL. I can not recall a single instance of that kind—not one.

Mr. McMILLIN. That has certainly occurred. The gentleman is not as bright on this point as he is on things generally, if he does not recall the fact.

Mr. DALZELL. Will the gentleman name one of them?

Mr. McMILLIN. I will incorporate in my remarks a statement of such instances. They exist. I can give them. The records are full of them. But whether that is so or not, the gentleman, I insist, ought not to interpose any objection to a resolution concerning human freedom, a resolution on which his party went to the country last fall, pretending that they were in favor of Cuban independence. Their platform proclaimed for it.

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I think, Mr. Speaker, that the gentleman is effecting his purpose without the amendment.

Mr. McMILLIN. I will not effect it perfectly without the amendment, and I will ask the gentleman to permit me to offer it, the Chair having decided that I have not the right under the rule.

Sir, here are some of the many instances where the Committee on Rules have reported in one rule for adoption provisions for the consideration of diverse subjects—matters not germane to other matters included. The first is a rule to consider four separate appropriation bills, not germane the one to the other, and wholly separate. They would not even all come from the same committee.

#### CONSIDERATION OF APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, I am directed by the Committee on Rules to offer the privileged report which I send to the Clerk's desk, and to ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

"The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House resolution No. 6, have had the same under consideration, and ask leave to report the following as a substitute, with the recommendation that it do pass:

"Resolved, That on Friday, March 19, 1897, immediately after the adoption of this rule, the House shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 16) making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes; that said bill shall be considered under the rules governing general debate during the said day for not exceeding forty minutes; that at the conclusion of such general debate the bill shall be read in extenso; that the previous question shall then be considered as ordered on the bill to its final passage; that after the final vote thereon the House shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for prior years, and for other purposes; that said bill shall be considered under the rules governing general debate during the said day for not exceeding forty minutes; that at the conclusion of such general debate the bill shall be read in extenso; that the previous question shall then be considered as ordered on the bill to its final passage; that after the final vote thereon the House shall proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 15) making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes; that said bill shall be considered under the rules governing general debate during the said day for not exceeding forty minutes; that at the conclusion of such general debate the bill shall be read in extenso; that the previous question shall then be considered as ordered on the bill to its final passage; and that this order shall continue from day to day until all of the bills herein mentioned are disposed of."

Adopted.

The following was reported and adopted in the Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 3398:

Resolved, That Tuesday and Wednesday be fixed for bills reported from Committee on Judiciary, not to interfere with revenue or appropriation.

Also that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from the consideration of House bill 9014, to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States.

The following, also in the Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 7422:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution, the House shall proceed to consider Senate bill 398 (original-package bill), and shall consider same until disposed of.

And after the vote on Senate bill 398, the House proceed to consider House bill 3316 (the bankruptcy bill) until disposed of.

Again, Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 7044:

Resolved, That after the adoption of this resolution, it shall be the order of the Committee on Judiciary to call up for consideration the bill S. 398, with amendments.

And afterwards the bankruptcy bill, House bill 3316.

Again I call the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Fifty-first Congress, first session, page 8820):

Resolved, That August 19 be fixed for the consideration of this order (Senate bill 3714, the agricultural college aid bill), and after disposition of said bill the House shall consider Senate bill 2394, inspection of meats, and after disposition consider House bill 11568, defining lard, etc. On August 23 the House shall proceed to consider House bill 5353, defining options, and the House shall meet at 11 a. m.

Adopted.

But, sir, another example I give (Fifty-first Congress, second session, page 2993):

Resolved, That after the morning hour the House consider Senate bill 174, relating to salaries of United States district judges; and that on Friday consider House bill 9014, to define and regulate the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States.

But, sir, here is another (Fifty-third Congress, second session, page 4445):

Resolved, That this day be assigned to the consideration of H. R. 5483, entitled "A bill for the erection of a Government printing office;" and S. 22, entitled "A bill for the erection of a house of records in the city of Washington."

And yet another (Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, page 5466):

The House shall resolve itself in the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill 6119, "A bill authorizing the appointment of a non-partisan commission."

And, further, the House shall consider the bill (H. R. 268) entitled "A bill concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees."

Sir, these were reported from the Committee on Rules, and adopted. Some of them were reported by the present President, then a member of the Committee on Rules. Many others might be adduced, but these are sufficient to prove my contention.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON].

Mr. SWANSON. Mr. Speaker, my objection to this rule is that it deprives the House of an opportunity at this time of taking a distinct and separate vote upon separate Senate amendments.

I think the rules of the House, when they were adopted, which compelled the House to come to a vote and not waste all of its time in useless talk were good, but we are carrying this idea too far. When this bill was first introduced in this House we did not read 50 pages of it, and no amendment could be offered to the sections of the bill which followed.

Now, this House is practically deprived of an opportunity to perfect legislation according to its notion and desire. By the process of procedure in this House we are compelled to reject legislation as a whole or adopt it as a whole. The power of amendment has been greatly curtailed in this House. In the last Democratic House the practice grew to some extent. In the Republican House, during the last two sessions, it has grown to a fearful extent, and thereby the House is deprived of that right of amendment which it should have. We are told that Napoleon Bonaparte organized a legislative body, but that legislative body only had power to reject or adopt such legislation as was presented to it. It could not amend. This House has degenerated into the same condition.

Now, what is the position in which the House finds itself as the result of the adoption of the various rules that are brought here from the Committee on Rules? When this bill was here we were not permitted to perfect it. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] stated that he voted for the bill simply because he believed that when it went to the Senate it would be improved and amended, and that he would not vote for it otherwise, on account of not having opportunity to offer amendments which he desired. This rule will again deprive him of that right.

Now, let us go further. What does this rule do? This rule prevents you gentlemen from voting on these 872 separate amendments. It prevents you from giving instructions to the conferees at this time.

I am not here for any delay. I think there are provisions in this bill upon which the sentiment and desires of this House should have expression. When you gentlemen vote for this rule, you do not vote to tie the hands of those on this side of the House, for we have no power to adopt any of these amendments. It is only the majority of this House that has the power to enact legislation. So, when this rule is adopted, it tends to tie the power of the members on that side of the House more than of those on this side of the House, because you alone have the power by votes upon provisions of this bill to make them law. If there are provisions in this bill that any gentleman on the other side of this House does not like, and if you expect to go home and defend yourselves against these special provisions by saying that there is more good than evil in the bill, I want to serve notice on you now that you can not do it, because if you vote down this rule you will have an opportunity to get the expression of the House and to eliminate these provisions in the bill that are objectionable to you.

Now, what provisions? Why, there is the sugar trust. Under the provisions of the Senate bill and the House bill the sugar trust gets protection. Some say it gets more and some say it gets less than under the Wilson bill; but anyway it gets protection enough to have complete control of the entire consumption of sugar in the United States. If you vote down this rule, what can you do? You can get a separate vote, and you can instruct your conference committee to leave out the differential that is given to the sugar trust in the bill. Now, we should have an opportunity to vote on that, and upon various other features of this bill. We had no opportunity when the bill was in the House before, and I say the rule should not be adopted which prohibits us from exercising that right.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, if we could have arrived at an agreement that when the conference committee reports we should have reasonable time for debate upon the final passage of the bill, then for one I should not have antagonized the adoption of this resolution, because I am very free to say that whatever debate occurs from this to the end of these proceedings would come most properly upon the final passage of the bill, as we would then have before us the distinct proposition of the Republican party.

But as the gentleman from Pennsylvania and his colleagues on the committee did not feel at liberty to say this far in advance that we should have what we deem a reasonable time for debate, we have felt that it is just to ourselves that we resist this unusual method of procedure. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] is mistaken when he says this resolution is identical with that adopted in 1894. I believe he used the words "almost identical;" but even with that amendment his statement is not accurate. This contains a qualification that the rule did not then contain; and, moreover, the bill in 1894 came from the Senate, and in the usual course of business it was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and reported back; and upon that report—

Mr. DALZELL. How soon?

Mr. BAILEY. Almost immediately, I grant you. And upon that report a vote of this House was taken.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SWANSON] has suggested a weak point, which it was the purpose of the committee to guard. They do not desire to be embarrassed with a proposition to eliminate the gratuity to the sugar trust. If they are willing to take that responsibility, certainly we on this side will not complain. If they are willing to go to the country, having given the sugar trust all that it asked for and more than it expected, and having denied the House an opportunity for a separate vote upon that question, we are content to have the record made up in that manner.

Before resuming my seat, Mr. Speaker, I desire for a moment to contrast to-day the attitude of the Senate toward the business sent to it by the House with the attitude of the House toward the business which has been sent to it by the Senate. Within five days after this Congress assembled four months ago the Ways and Means Committee reported to this House a tariff bill which its Republican members had spent three months in preparing. At once you adopted a special order allowing but nine days for debate and amendment of that bill. Yet, before that brief time had elapsed, and before the bill had ever reached the Senate, Republican orators and editors were exclaiming against Democratic Senators for what was supposed to be an intention to delay its passage.

But, sir, when that bill reached the Senate it was referred to the Finance Committee of that body, whose Republican members took it to their rooms in the Arlington Hotel, where they spent thirty days in revising it. When they had completed their work, they brought it back to the full committee of the Senate, and, notwithstanding the fact that no Democratic member of the committee had ever been given an opportunity to examine a single schedule of it, it was ordered by that very meeting to be reported to the Senate. As soon as the Republicans could prepare and submit their comparative statement, they entered upon the debate, and from that day until yesterday afternoon the Democrats of that body did not waste a single hour in fruitless discussion or in unnecessary delay.

Now, contrast that conduct of the Senate with the conduct of the House. You sent to the Senate a distinctly partisan measure. They took it, and with all proper dispatch they considered and passed it; and yet, sir, though the Senate in the meantime had sent you two important nonpartisan measures, you utterly refused to consider them. While the Senate was considering your partisan tariff bill, you persistently refused to consider the Senate nonpartisan bankruptcy bill and its nonpartisan Cuban resolution. You treated the Senate with deliberate and studied disrespect, and you defied the will of an overwhelming majority of the American people. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A Republican President found time to send a special ambassador 3,000 miles across the sea to bear his official greeting to a monarch; but neither the Republican President nor Republican Congress would find time to send any message to the brave and patriotic people who are struggling at your very doors to establish a free republic. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, after the adoption by the Committee on Rules of the resolution which is now before the House, I understood there was no objection upon the part of the minority members of the Committee on Rules to the procedure therein embodied and proposed.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman will do me the justice to say—

Mr. DALZELL. I will do you no injustice, if you will bear with me a moment.

Mr. BAILEY. I am satisfied of that. I said with that assurance I was perfectly willing to see it adopted, and without that assurance I could not agree.

Mr. DALZELL. Both the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMILLIN] said in terms that they had no objection to the procedure proposed in this rule; that all that they wanted was that there should be a condition made as to the time for debate when the conference committee should make its report.

Mr. McMILLIN. So long as my name has been mentioned, I will ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether I did not state definitely and positively, as I stated on the floor, that we thought our people would acquiesce in referring this bill to a conference at once, instead of taking the debate now, provided we could have an assurance of ample debate, and if I did not stand firm for that to the end?

Mr. DALZELL. Undoubtedly; and the gentleman misunderstood me if he understood me as saying anything to the contrary. What I did say was that to the procedure proposed by this rule express assent was given by all the members of the Committee on Rules. The only proposition that was made that looked toward any resistance upon the part of the minority was the proposition that we on this side of the House should agree that upon the conference report coming in there should be time given for debate. So far as I am concerned, I know of no intention on the part of this side of the House to prevent proper debate, but I can not see how it will be possible at this stage of the proceedings to foresee what will be a reasonable time for debate, and therefore we were unwilling, in private consultation, and I am unwilling now, so far as I represent this side of the House, to make any agreement in advance.

I am sorry, Mr. Speaker, that the time yielded to gentlemen on the other side for debate upon this rule has been occupied not in debating the rule, but in the same sort of performance that we have had here at almost every session of the House since we adopted the rule of adjourning from Monday to Thursday—a repetition of the same old assertion that the House has not been doing business and a repetition of buncombe speeches upon the Cuban resolution. And now, Mr. Speaker, having had all the light that we could possibly obtain on this rule from the reference to Napoleon Bonaparte's legislative assembly, from my friend from Tennessee's buncombe amendment, and from the lurid rhetoric of my friend from Texas, who is also the friend of Cuba, I ask for the previous question.

The question being taken on ordering the previous question, the Speaker declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 142, noes 107.

So the previous question was ordered.

The question being taken on agreeing to the report of the Committee on Rules, the Speaker declared that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BAILEY. I ask for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 143, noes 104.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, before the vote is announced, I desire to make a parliamentary inquiry. Is there not a special order for to-day—eulogies upon the late Judge Holman?

The SPEAKER. There is, after this matter is disposed of.

Mr. BAILEY. In view of that fact, I refrain from any demand for a further division upon the pending question.

The result of the vote was then announced; and the report of the Committee on Rules was adopted.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, before that is done, if I may be indulged for a moment, I stated a while ago that I would incorporate in my remarks some references to instances where independent bills had been incorporated in the same report from the Committee on Rules. I find one on page 179, where the report was made by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON], and the separate measure was incorporated on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL].

The SPEAKER. But that would not be a precedent for doing it, an amendment in the House.

Mr. HENDERSON. That was not done by an amendment in the House.

Mr. McMILLIN. My statement was that independent measures had been embraced in the same rule. The gentleman challenged the accuracy of that statement, and I said that it had been done in several instances, as I was prepared to show. In the meantime I call attention to the case I have mentioned.

Mr. DALZELL. But in no case has it been done by an amendment in the House.

Mr. McMILLIN. If it is in order to bring in separate measures jointly in a report, it is in order to conjoin them in the House. That is a proposition that nobody will deny.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the pending bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States; with the following Senate amendments.

The Clerk began to read the amendments.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Senate amendments be dispensed with.

Mr. MCRAE. Under the rule we have adopted, it would be impossible for the House to change the amendments even if they were read.

Mr. DALZELL. They are not being read under the order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, that the reading of the Senate amendments be dispensed with?

There was no objection.

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be printed in the RECORD in lieu of reading them. I do not make objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but I think the amendments ought to be printed in the RECORD also.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the amendments will be printed in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, I want to make an inquiry as to this proposed printing. Will the printing in the RECORD leave us dependent entirely upon that, or will there also be a print in bill form?

Mr. DINGLEY. As to that, Mr. Speaker, I suggest that instead of printing the amendments in the RECORD, the House bill as amended by the Senate, with the various amendments numbered, be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. MCRAE. That is my idea. That would be of some service to us. The other would not.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House nonconcur in gross in the amendments of the Senate to House bill No. 379, and agree to the conference which the Senate has requested.

Mr. MCRAE. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that instead of the order for printing which has been made, there be an order that the bill and amendments shall be printed in pamphlet form.

Mr. McMILLIN. In addition to the print in the RECORD?

Mr. MCRAE. No. Instead of the printing in the RECORD.

Mr. McMILLIN. The order has been already made for printing them in the RECORD, and I think it ought to stand.

The SPEAKER. The House has already ordered that the amendments be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. McMILLIN. I have no objection to the proposition that the bill and amendments be printed in pamphlet form also.

Mr. DINGLEY. Then the understanding is that the bill as amended, with the paragraphs numbered, will be printed in the RECORD and also in pamphlet or document form.

The SPEAKER. How many copies?

Mr. DINGLEY. I suggest that as many copies be printed as may be done within the legal limit of expenditure—\$500.

The SPEAKER. The House has already ordered that the bill as amended by the Senate be printed in the RECORD. The gentleman from Maine now asks that as many copies be printed in pamphlet form as the House has the right to expend money for. Is there objection?

Mr. DINGLEY. And that the copies be placed in the document room to be distributed to members in the usual manner.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the proposition as now stated? The Chair hears none; and it is so ordered.

The bill and amendments are as follows:

[Omit the part in brackets and insert the part printed in italics.]

AN ACT (H. R. 379) to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That on and after the (1) [first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven] passage of this Act, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected, and paid upon all articles imported from foreign countries (2) [or withdrawn for consumption], and mentioned in the schedules herein contained, the rates of duty which are, by the schedules and paragraphs, respectively prescribed, namely:*

#### SCHEDULE A.—CHEMICALS, OILS, AND PAINTS.

1. ACIDS: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, (3) [and boracic acid, three cents per pound;] not exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, three-fourths of one cent per pound; exceeding the specific gravity of one and forty-seven one-thousandths, two cents per pound; boracic acid, (4) [wholly or partly dehydrated, four] five cents per pound; chromic acid (5) [and lactic acid], four cents per pound; citric acid, (6) [eight] seven cents per pound; salicylic acid, ten cents per pound; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of one cent per pound; tannic acid or tannin, fifty cents per pound; (7) [gallic acid, ten cents per pound;] tartaric acid, (8) [seven] six cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

2. All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic

compounds not specially provided for in this Act, sixty cents per pound and forty-five per centum ad valorem.

3. Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils, and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

4. Alumina, (9) *hydrate of, or refined bauxite, six-tenths of one cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, one-half of one cent per pound.*

5. Ammonia, carbonate of, one and one-half cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of one cent per pound; sulphate of, (10) [one-half] three-tenths of one cent per pound.

(11) [6. Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, containing not more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one cent per pound; containing more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one and one-half cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than ninety per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa or Rochelle salts, four cents per pound; containing more than ninety per centum of bitartrate of potash, five cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, six cents per pound.]

6. *Tartrate of soda and potash, or Rochelle salts, and partly refined argols, tartars, and lees crystals, three cents per pound; cream of tartar, five cents per pound.*

7. Blacking of all kinds, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(12) 7. Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime, one-fifth of one cent per pound.

8. Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, (13) one-half of one cent per pound.

9. Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

(14) [10. Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime, two cents per pound; refined borax, three cents per pound.]

10. *Borax, five cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing more than thirty-six per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, four cents per pound; borates of lime or soda, or other borate material not otherwise provided for, containing not more than thirty-six per centum of anhydrous boracic acid, three cents per pound.*

11. Camphor, refined, (15) [four] six cents per pound.

(16) [12. Chalk, ground, precipitated or prepared only, in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks as tailors', billiard, red or French chalk, one cent per pound; all other chalk preparations, except medicinal or toilet preparations, and manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

12. *Chalk (not medicinal nor prepared for toilet purposes) when ground, precipitated naturally or artificially, or otherwise prepared, whether in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks or disks, or otherwise, including tailors', billiard, red, or French chalk, one cent per pound. Manufactures of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

13. Chloroform, (17) [twenty] fifteen cents per pound.

14. Coal-tar dyes or colors, (18) [thirty-five] not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem; all other products or preparations of coal tar, (19) not colors or dyes and not medicinal, (20) [by whatever name known,] not specially provided for in this Act, (21) [twenty-five] twenty per centum ad valorem.

15. Cobalt, oxide of, twenty-five cents per pound.

(22) [16. Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxyline, by whatever name known, and whether rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, fifty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, including such as are commonly called celluloid articles, seventy-five cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem.]

16. *Collodion and all compounds of pyroxylin, whether known as celluloid or by any other name, fifty cents per pound; rolled or in sheets, unpolished, and not made up into articles, sixty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, sixty-five cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

17. Coloring for brandy, wine, beer, or other liquors, fifty per centum ad valorem.

18. Copperas or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

19. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, (23) [nutgalls and other] excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibers, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, (24) nutgalls, roots (25), (26) [and] stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are (27) drugs and not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this Act, (28) one-fourth of one cent per pound and in addition thereto, ten per centum ad valorem.

20. Ethers: Sulphuric, forty cents per pound; spirits of nitrous

That any of the above articles, if filled and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, and the contents are subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value thereof, the value of such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall be added to the value of the contents for the ascertainment of the dutiable value of the latter, but if filled and not otherwise provided for in this Act, and the contents are not subject to an ad valorem rate of duty or to a rate of duty regulated in any manner by the value thereof, or if free of duty, such bottles, vials, or other vessels shall pay, in addition to the duty, if any, on their contents, the rates prescribed in this paragraph.]

94. Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint, lime, or lead glass bottles, vials, jars, and covered or uncovered demijohns and carboys, any of the foregoing, filled or unfilled, not otherwise specially provided for, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, except such as contain merchandise subject to an ad valorem rate of duty, or to a rate of duty based in whole or in part upon the value thereof, shall pay duty as follows: If holding more than one pint, seven-eighths of one cent per pound; if holding not more than one pint and not less than one-fourth of a pint, one and one-fourth cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, forty-five cents per gross: Provided, That none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than forty per centum ad valorem.

(147) [95. Articles of flint, lime, or other glass, molded, pressed, or blown, not specially provided for in this Act and not cut, engraved, painted, etched, printed, decorated, stained, silvered, gilded, or otherwise ornamented, sixty per centum ad valorem.]

(148) [96. Articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, decorated, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner, or otherwise ornamented, not specially provided for in this Act, and porcelain or opal glassware, sixty per centum ad valorem.]

96. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, cut, engraved, painted, colored, stained, silvered, gilded, etched, frosted, printed in any manner or otherwise ornamented, decorated, or ground (except such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers), and porcelain and opal glassware; all the foregoing, filled or unfilled, and whether their contents be dutiable or free, sixty per centum ad valorem.

(149) [97. Glass bottles, decanters, or other vessels or articles of glass, when engraved, painted, colored, printed, stained, etched, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, or when cut, frosted, or ground, except only such grinding as is necessary for fitting stoppers, shall, if filled, pay duty in addition to any duty on their contents as if not filled, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act.]

98. Unpolished, cylinder, crown, and common window glass, not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, one and (150) [three-eighths] one-fourth cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, one and (151) [seven-eighths] five-eighths cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, two (152) [and three-eighths] cents per pound; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty-six inches square, two and (153) [seven-eighths] three-eighths cents per pound; (154) all above that, (155) [and not exceeding thirty by forty inches square, three and three-eighths] two and three-fourths cents per pound (156) [; above that, and not exceeding forty by sixty inches square, three and seven-eighths cents per pound; above that, four and three-eighths cents per pound]: Provided, That (157) upon unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass, imported in boxes, (158) [shall contain] containing fifty square feet, (159) more or less, as nearly as sizes will permit, (160) [and] the duty shall be computed thereon according to the actual weight of glass.

99. Cylinder and crown glass, polished, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, four cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, six cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, (161) [twenty] fifteen cents per square foot; above that, (162) [forty] twenty cents per square foot.

100. Fluted, rolled, (163) ribbed, or rough plate glass, or the same containing a wire netting within itself, not including crown, cylinder, or common window glass, (164) [not exceeding ten by fifteen inches square, three-fourths of one cent per square foot; above that, and] not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, (165) three-fourths of one cent per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, one and (166) [one-half] one-fourth cents per square foot; all above that, (167) [two] one and three-fourths cents per square foot; and all fluted, rolled, (168) ribbed, or rough plate glass, weighing over one hundred pounds per one hundred square feet, shall pay an additional duty on the excess at the same rates herein imposed (169) [: Provided, That all of the above plate glass, when ground, smoothed, or otherwise obscured, shall be subject to the same rate of duty as cast polished plate unsilvered].

101. Cast polished plate glass, finished or unfinished and unsilvered, not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, eight cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, (170) [twelve] ten cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-two and one-half cents per square foot; all above that, thirty-five cents per square foot.

102. Cast polished plate glass, silvered, cylinder and crown glass, silvered, and looking-glass plates, (171) exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches and not exceeding sixteen by twenty-four inches square, (172) [nine] eleven cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by thirty inches square, thirteen cents per square foot; above that, and not exceeding twenty-four by sixty inches square, twenty-five cents per square foot; all above that, (173) [forty] thirty-eight cents per square foot.

103. But no looking-glass plates or plate glass, silvered, when framed, shall pay a less rate of duty than that imposed upon similar glass of like description not framed, but shall pay in addition thereto upon such frames the rate of duty applicable thereto when imported separate.

104. Cast polished plate glass, silvered or unsilvered, (174) [looking-glass plates,] and (175) polished cylinder, crown (176) glass silvered, or common window glass, silvered or unsilvered, when bent, ground, obscured, frosted, sanded, enameled, beveled, etched, embossed, engraved, flashed, stained, colored, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, shall be subject to a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the rates otherwise chargeable thereon.

105. Spectacles, eyeglasses, and goggles, and frames for the same, (177) or parts thereof, finished or unfinished, valued at not over (178) [seventy-five] forty cents per dozen, (179) [twenty-five] twenty cents per dozen and (180) [twenty] fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at over (181) [seventy-five] forty cents per dozen and not over one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, (182) [forty-five] forty cents per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at over one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, (183) [and on parts of spectacle, eyeglass, or goggle frames, and mountings or parts thereof for the same,] fifty per centum ad valorem.

106. Lenses of glass or pebble, ground and polished to a spherical cylindrical, or prismatic form, and ground and polished plano or coquill glasses, wholly or partly manufactured, with the edges unground, forty-five per centum ad valorem; if with their edges ground or beveled, ten cents per dozen pairs and forty-five per centum ad valorem.

107. Strips of glass, not more than three inches wide, ground or polished on one or both sides to a cylindrical or prismatic form, and glass slides for magic lanterns, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

108. Opera and field glasses, telescopes, microscopes, photographic and projecting lenses and (184) [other] optical instruments, and frames or mountings for the same (185) [; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

109. Stained or painted (186) [window glass and stained or painted] glass windows, (187) or parts thereof, and all mirrors, not exceeding in size one hundred and forty-four square inches, with or without frames or cases, and all glass (188) (except broken glass) or manufactures (189) of glass or paste, or of which glass or paste is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

110. Fusible enamel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

MARBLE AND STONE, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

(190) [111. Marble or onyx, in block, rough or squared only, and not dressed or made into articles, sixty-five cents per cubic foot; marble of all kinds and onyx, sawed or dressed, including marble or onyx slabs, paving tiles, or mosaic cubes, containing less than four cubic inches each, one dollar and ten cents per cubic foot; but in measurement no slab, tile, or cube shall be computed at less than one inch in thickness.]

111. Marble in block, rough or squared only, sixty-five cents per cubic foot; onyx in block, rough or squared, one dollar and fifty cents per cubic foot; marble or onyx, sawed or dressed, over two inches in thickness, one dollar and ten cents per cubic foot; slabs or paving tiles of marble or onyx, containing not less than four superficial inches, if not more than one inch in thickness, twelve cents per superficial foot; if more than one inch and not more than one and one-half inches in thickness, fifteen cents per superficial foot; if more than one and one-half inches and not more than two inches in thickness, eighteen cents per superficial foot; if rubbed in whole or in part, three cents per superficial foot in addition; mosaic cubes of marble, onyx, or stone, not exceeding

two cubic inches in size, if loose, one cent per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; if attached to paper or other material, twenty cents per superficial foot and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

112. Manufactures of agate, alabaster, chalcedony, chrysolite, (191) coral, cornelian, garnet, jasper, jet, malachite, marble, onyx, or rock crystal, (192) and spar (193) [including clock cases with or without movements], not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Stone—

113. Burr stones, manufactured or bound up into millstones, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

114. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for in this Act, (194) [ten] fourteen cents per cubic foot.

115. Freestone, granite, sandstone, limestone, and other building or monumental stone, except marble and onyx, not specially provided for in this Act, hewn, dressed, or polished, (195) [forty] fifty per centum ad valorem.

116. Grindstones, finished or unfinished, one dollar and seventy-five cents per ton.

Slate—

117. Slates, slate chimney-pieces, mantels, slabs for tables, roofing slates, and all other manufactures of slate, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

SCHEDULE C.—METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

118. Iron ore, including manganeseiferous iron ore, (196) [and] also the dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, forty cents per ton (197); manganese ore, containing less than forty metallic units in dry state, one dollar per ton: Provided, That in levying and collecting the duty on (198) [iron ore] such ores no deduction shall be made from the weight of the ore on account of moisture which may be chemically or physically combined therewith (199); basic slag, ground or unground, one dollar per ton.

119. Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, spiegeleisen, ferro-manganese, ferro-silicon, wrought and cast scrap iron, and scrap steel, four dollars per ton; but nothing shall be deemed scrap iron or scrap steel except waste or refuse iron or steel fit only to be remanufactured.

120. Bar iron, (200) square iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats (201) [.] not less than one inch wide nor less than three-eighths of one inch thick, round iron not less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, (202) [and square iron, not specially provided for in this Act,] six-tenths of one cent per pound.

121. Round iron, in coils or rods, less than seven-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled (203) or hammered iron, not specially provided for in this Act, (204) [eight-tenths] seven-tenths of one cent per pound: Provided, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms less finished than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be subject to a duty of (205) [five-tenths] four-tenths of one cent per pound: Provided further, That all iron bars, blooms, billets, or sizes or shapes of any kind, in the manufacture of which charcoal is used as fuel, shall be subject to a duty of (206) not less than twelve dollars per ton.

122. Beams, girders, joists, angles, channels, car-truck channels, T T, columns and posts or parts or sections of columns and posts, deck and bulb beams, and building forms, together with all other structural shapes of iron or steel, whether plain or punched, or fitted for use, (207) [six-tenths] five-tenths of one cent per pound.

123. Boiler or other plate iron or steel, (208) [for whatever purpose used,] except (209) crucible plate steel and saw plates hereinafter provided for, not thinner than number ten wire gauge, sheared or un-sheared, and skelp iron or steel sheared or rolled in grooves, valued at one cent per pound or less, five-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above two cents per pound, six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two cents and not above four cents per pound, one cent per pound; valued at over four cents per pound, (210) [thirty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That all (211) [plate] sheets or plates of iron or steel thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as iron or steel sheets.

124. Iron or steel anchors or parts thereof, (212) [mill] irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, wrought iron for ships, [.] one and two-tenths cents per pound; (213) [and] forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, (214) [for vessels, steam engines, and locomotives, or parts thereof, and other forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel,] of whatever shape or whatever degree or stage of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act, (215) [one and one-half cents per pound: Provided, That no forgings of iron or steel, or forgings of iron and steel combined, shall pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem] thirty-five per centum ad valorem; anti-friction (216) [.] ball forgings of iron or steel, or of combined iron and steel, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

125. Hoop, (217) [or] band, or scroll (218) [.] or other iron or steel, (219) not otherwise provided for in this Act valued at three cents per pound or less, eight inches or less in width, and less than three-eighths of one inch thick and not thinner than number ten wire gauge, (220) [six-tenths] five-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number ten wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, (221) [seven-tenths] six-tenths of one cent per pound;

thinner than number twenty wire gauge, (222) [nine-tenths] eight-tenths of one cent per pound: Provided, That (223) [hoop or band iron, or hoop or band steel, cut to length, or wholly or partly manufactured into hoops or ties, coated or not coated with paint or any other preparation, with or without buckles or fastenings, for baling cotton or any other commodity,] barrel hoops of iron or steel, and hoop or band iron or hoop or band steel flared, splayed or punched, with or without buckles or fastenings, shall pay one-tenth of one cent per pound more duty than that imposed on the hoop or band iron or steel from which they are made (224); steel bands or strips, untempered, suitable for making band saws, three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; if tempered, or tempered and polished, six cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem.

126. Railway bars, made of iron or steel, and railway bars made in part of steel, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, (225) [seven-twentieths] three-tenths of one cent per pound; railway fish-plates or splice-bars, made of iron or steel, (226) [one-half] four-tenths of one cent per pound.

127. Sheets of iron or steel, common or black, (227) [including all iron or steel commercially known as common or black taggers iron or steel,] of whatever dimensions, and skelp iron or steel, valued at three cents per pound or less, thinner than number ten and not thinner than number twenty wire gauge, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty wire gauge and not thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge, eight-tenths of one cent per pound; thinner than number twenty-five wire gauge and not thinner than number thirty-two wire gauge, one and one-tenth cents per pound; thinner than number thirty-two wire gauge, one and two-tenths cents per pound; corrugated or crimped, one and one-tenth cents per pound: Provided, That all (228) sheets of common or black (229) [sheet] iron or (230) [sheet] steel not thinner than number ten wire gauge shall pay duty as plate iron or plate steel.

128. All iron or steel sheets or plates, and all hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel, excepting what are known commercially as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, and hereinafter provided for, when galvanized or coated with zinc (231), [or] spelter, or (232) [other metals] lead, or any alloy of those metals, shall pay (233) [one-fourth] two-tenths of one cent per pound more duty than (234) [the rates imposed by the preceding paragraph upon the corresponding gauges or forms of common or black sheet or taggers iron or steel] if the same was not so galvanized or coated.

129. (235) [Sheet] Sheets of iron or (236) [sheet] steel, polished, planished, or glazed, by whatever name designated (237) [two] one and seven-eighths cents per pound: Provided, That (238) [plate or sheet or taggers] plates or sheets of iron or steel, by whatever name designated, other than the polished, planished, or glazed herein provided for, which (239) [has] have been pickled or cleaned by acid, or by any other material or process, or which (240) [is] are cold-rolled, smoothed only, not polished, shall pay (241) [one-fourth] two-tenths of one cent per pound more duty than the corresponding gauges of common or black sheet (242) [or taggers] iron or steel.

130. Sheets or plates of iron or steel, or taggers iron or steel, coated with tin or lead, or with a mixture of which these metals, or either of them, is a component part, by the dipping or any other process, and commercially known as tin plates, terne plates, and taggers tin, one and (243) [one-half] four-tenths cents per pound (244) [.: Provided, That the benefit of the drawback provision in section twenty-four of this Act shall not apply to articles manufactured in this country from imported tin plates, terne plates, or taggers tin, or to articles manufactured abroad from tin plates, terne plates, or taggers tin].

131. Steel ingots, caged ingots, blooms, and slabs, by whatever process made; die blocks or blanks; billets and bars and tapered or beveled bars; (245) mill shafting; pressed, sheared, or stamped shapes; saw plates, wholly or partially manufactured; hammer molds or swaged steel; gun-barrel molds not in bars; alloys used as substitutes for steel in the manufacture of tools; all descriptions and shapes of dry sand, loam, or iron-molded steel castings; sheets and plates and steel in all forms and shapes not specially provided for in this Act, all of the above valued at one cent per pound or less, (246) [seven-twentieths] three-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one cent and not above one and four-tenths cents per pound, (247) [five-tenths] four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and four-tenths cents and not above one and eight-tenths cents per pound, (248) [seven-tenths] six-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above one and eight-tenths cents and not above two and two-tenths cents per pound, (249) [eight-tenths] seven-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above two and two-tenths cents and not above three cents per pound, (250) [one and one-tenth cents] nine-tenths of one cent per pound; valued above three cents per pound and not above four cents per pound, one and (251) [four-tenths] two-tenths cents per pound; valued above four cents and not above seven cents per pound, one and (252) [six-tenths] three-tenths cents per pound; valued above seven cents and not above ten cents per pound, two (253) [and five-tenths] cents per pound; valued above ten cents and not above thirteen cents per pound, (254) [three and four-tenths] cents per pound; valued above thirteen cents and not above sixteen cents per pound, (255) [three and five-tenths] two and eight-tenths cents per pound; valued above sixteen cents per pound, (256) [six] four and seven-tenths cents per pound.

## WIRE:

132. Wire rods: Rivet, screw, fence, and other iron or steel wire rods, whether round, oval, flat, or square, or in any other shape, and nail rods, in coils or otherwise, valued at four cents or less per pound, four-tenths of one cent per pound; valued over four cents per pound, three-fourths of one cent per pound: *Provided*, That all round iron or steel rods smaller than number six wire gauge shall be classed and dutiable as wire (257) [; Provided further, That all iron or steel wire rods which have been tempered or treated in any manner or partly manufactured shall be classed and dutiable as wire.]

(258) [133. Round iron or steel wire, all sizes not smaller than number thirteen wire gauge, one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than number thirteen wire gauge and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; all other iron or steel wire, and wire or strip steel, including such as is commonly known as crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock and watch wires, and all steel wires, whether polished or unpolished, tempered or untempered, in coils or straight and cut to lengths, drawn cold through dies or rolls, and hat wire, flat steel wire or sheet steel in strips, uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, or other material, or metal, and all the foregoing manufactures, of whatever shape or form, valued above four cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron or steel wire shall pay the maximum rate of duty which would be imposed upon any wire used in the manufacture of such articles and in addition thereto one and one-half cents per pound; drill rods, including such as are called "Stubbs steel," and all cold drawn steel rods, of whatever size or shape, valued above four cents per pound, whether polished or unpolished, in coils or straight, forty-five per centum ad valorem: And provided further, That wire cloth and wire netting made in meshes of any form from iron, steel, brass, copper, or any other metal shall pay a duty equal in amount to that imposed on the wire used in the manufacture thereof and two cents per pound in addition thereto: And provided further, That there shall be paid on iron or steel wire coated with zinc or tin, or any other metal (except fence wire) one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire of which it is made.]

133. Round iron or steel wire, not smaller than number thirteen wire gauge, one and one-fourth cents per pound; smaller than number thirteen and not smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, one and one-half cents per pound; smaller than number sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound: *Provided*, That all the foregoing valued at more than five cents per pound shall pay forty per centum ad valorem.

(259) [133½. Iron or steel or other wire not specially provided for in this Act, including such as is commonly known as hat wire, or bonnet wire, crinoline wire, corset wire, needle wire, piano wire, clock wire, and watch wire, whether flat or otherwise, and corset clasps, corset steels and dress steels, and sheet steel in strips, twenty-five one-thousandths of an inch thick or thinner, any of the foregoing, whether uncovered or covered with cotton, silk, metal, or other material, valued at more than four cents per pound, forty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That articles manufactured from iron, steel, brass, or copper wire, shall pay the rate of duty which would be imposed upon the wire used in the manufacture of such articles, and in addition thereto one cent per pound; and on iron or steel wire coated with zinc, tin, or any other metal two-tenths of one cent per pound in addition to the rate imposed on the wire from which it is made.

## GENERAL PROVISIONS.

134. No allowance or reduction of duties for partial loss or damage in consequence of rust or of discoloration shall be made upon any description of iron or steel, or upon any article wholly or partly manufactured of iron or steel, or upon any manufacture of iron or steel.

135. All metal produced from iron or its ores, which is cast and malleable, of whatever description or form, without regard to the percentage of carbon contained therein, whether produced by cementation, or converted, cast, or made from iron or its ores, by the crucible, Bessemer, Clapp-Griffith, pneumatic, Thomas-Gilchrist, basic, Siemens-Martin, or open-hearth process, or by the equivalent of either, or by a combination of two or more of the processes, or their equivalents, or by any fusion or other process which produces from iron or its ores a metal either granular or fibrous in structure, which is cast and malleable, excepting what is known as malleable-iron castings, shall be classed and denominated as steel.

136. No article not specially provided for in this Act, which is wholly or partly manufactured from tin plate, terne plate, or the sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel herein provided for, or of which such tin plate, terne plate, sheet, plate, hoop, band, or

scroll iron or steel shall be the material of chief value, shall pay a lower rate of duty than that imposed on the tin plate, terne plate, or sheet, plate, hoop, band, or scroll iron or steel from which it is made, or of which it shall be the component thereof of chief value.

137. On all iron or steel bars or rods of whatever shape or section which are cold rolled, cold drawn, cold hammered, or polished in any way in addition to the ordinary process of hot rolling or hammering, there shall be paid one-fourth of one cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act on bars or rods of whatever section or shape which are hot rolled; and on all strips, plates, or sheets of iron or steel of whatever shape, other than the polished, planished, or glazed sheet iron or sheet steel hereinbefore provided for, which are cold rolled, cold hammered, blued, brightened, tempered, or polished by any process to such perfected surface finish or polish better than the grade of cold rolled, smoothed only, hereinbefore provided for, there shall be paid one cent per pound in addition to the rates provided in this Act upon plates, strips, or sheets of iron or steel of common or black finish; and on steel circular saw plates there shall be paid (260) [three-fourths] one-half of one cent per pound in addition to the rate provided in this Act for steel saw plates.

## MANUFACTURES OF IRON AND STEEL.

138. Anvils of iron or steel, or of iron and steel combined, by whatever process made, or in whatever stage of manufacture, (261) [two] one and three-fourths cents per pound.

139. Axles, or parts thereof, axle bars, axle blanks, or forgings for axles, whether of iron or steel, without reference to the stage or state of manufacture, (262) [one and one-half cents] valued at not more than six cents per pound, one cent per pound: *Provided*, That when iron or steel axles are imported fitted in wheels, or parts of wheels, of iron or steel, they shall be dutiable at the same rate as the wheels in which they are fitted.

140. Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, track tools, wedges, and crowbars, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

141. Bolts, with or without threads or nuts, or bolt-blanks, and finished hinges or hinge-blanks, whether of iron or steel, one and one-half cents per pound.

142. Card-clothing manufactured from tempered steel wire, forty-five cents per square foot; all other, twenty cents per square foot.

143. Cast-iron pipe of every description, four-tenths of one cent per pound.

144. Cast-iron vessels, plates, stove-plates, andirons, sad-irons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons, and castings of iron, not specially provided for in this Act, eight-tenths of one cent per pound.

145. Castings of malleable iron not specially provided for in this Act, (263) [one and one-fourth cents] nine-tenths of one cent per pound.

146. Cast hollow-ware, coated, glazed, or tinned, two cents per pound.

147. Chain or chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, not less than three-fourths of one inch in diameter, one (264) [and one-fourth cents] cent per pound; less than three-fourths of one inch and not less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter, one and (265) [one-half] one-fourth cents per pound; less than three-eighths of one inch in diameter (266) [and not less than five-sixteenths of one inch in diameter], two (267) and one-half cents per pound (268) [; and less than five-sixteenths of one inch in diameter, three and one-half cents per pound]; but no chain or chains of any description shall pay a lower rate of duty than forty-five per centum ad valorem.

148. Lap welded, butt welded, seamed, or jointed iron or steel boiler tubes, pipes, flues, or stays, not thinner than number sixteen wire gauge, two cents per pound; welded cylindrical furnaces, made from plate metal, two and one-half cents per pound (269); all other iron or steel tubes, finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

## CUTLERY:

(270) [149. Pen knives, pocket knives, or clasp knives, and erasers or manicure knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, wholly or partially manufactured, including such as have corkscrews, file blades or manicure blades, each of which shall be held to be a blade, if valued at not more than forty cents per dozen, ten cents per dozen and fifteen per centum ad valorem; all others, having but one blade, fifty cents per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem; if having but two blades, one dollar per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem; if having but three blades, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem; if having four blades or more, two dollars per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem; and on all the articles in this paragraph with handles or handle coverings of pearl or tortoise shell, having but two blades, fifty cents per dozen, and having three blades or more, seventy five cents per dozen, in addition to the foregoing rates. Razors or razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than three dollars per dozen, one dollar per dozen; valued at more than three dollars per dozen, one dollar and seventy-five

cents per dozen, and in addition thereto, on all razors and razor blades, fifteen per centum ad valorem. Scissors and shears, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen, fifty cents per dozen, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen, seventy-five cents per dozen, and twenty per centum ad valorem.]

149. *Penknives or pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, and budding knives of all kinds, or parts thereof, and erasers or manicure knives, or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured, valued at not more than forty cents per dozen, forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than forty cents per dozen and not exceeding fifty cents per dozen, one cent per piece and forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, five cents per piece and forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not exceeding three dollars per dozen, ten cents per piece and forty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than three dollars per dozen, twenty cents per piece and forty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That blades, handles, or other parts of either or any of the foregoing articles, imported in any other manner than assembled in finished knives or erasers, shall be subject to no less rate of duty than herein provided for penknives, pocketknives, clasp knives, pruning knives, manicure knives, and erasers valued at more than fifty and not more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen. Razors and razor blades, finished or unfinished, valued at less than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, fifty cents per dozen and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and less than three dollars per dozen, one dollar per dozen and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at three dollars per dozen or more, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem. Scissors and shears, and blades for the same, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than fifty cents per dozen, fifteen cents per dozen and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifty cents and not more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen, fifty cents per dozen and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen, seventy-five cents per dozen and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

150. Swords, sword-blades, and side-arms, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

151. Table, butchers', carving, cooks', hunting, kitchen, bread, butter, vegetable, fruit, cheese, plumbers', painters', palette, artists', and shoe knives, forks and steels, finished or unfinished, with handles of mother-of-pearl, shell or ivory, sixteen cents each; with handles of deer horn, twelve cents each; with handles of hard rubber, solid bone, celluloid or any pyroxyline material, five cents each; with handles of any other material than those above mentioned, one and one-half cents each, and in addition, on all the above articles, fifteen per centum ad valorem: *Provided, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than forty-five per centum ad valorem.*

152. Files, file-blanks, rasps, and floats, of all cuts and kinds, (271) [four] two and one-half inches in length and under, thirty cents per dozen; over (272) [four] two and one-half inches in length and under (273) [nine] four and one-half inches, (274) [sixty] fifty cents per dozen; (275) [nine] over four and one-half inches in length and under (276) [fourteen] seven inches, (277) [one dollar and fifteen] seventy-five cents per dozen; (278) [fourteen] seven inches in length and over, one dollar (279) [and sixty cents] per dozen.

#### FIREARMS:

153. Muskets, muzzle-loading shotguns, rifles, and parts thereof, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

154. Double-barreled, sporting, breech-loading shotguns, combination shotguns and rifles, valued at not more than (280) [six] ten dollars (281) [, one dollar each; valued at more than six dollars and not more than twelve dollars, four dollars] each (282), fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at more than (283) [twelve] ten dollars, six dollars each; double barrels for sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles further advanced in manufacture than rough bored only, three dollars each; stocks for double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles wholly or partially manufactured, three dollars each; and in addition thereto on all such guns (284) [,] and rifles, (285) valued at more than ten dollars each, and on such stocks and barrels, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; on all other parts of such guns or rifles, and fittings for such stocks or barrels, finished or unfinished, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided, That all double-barreled sporting breech-loading shotguns and rifles imported without a lock or locks or other fittings shall be subject to a duty of six dollars each and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; single-barreled breech-loading shotguns, or parts thereof, except as otherwise specially provided for in this Act, one dollar each and thirty-five per centum ad valorem. Revolving pistols or parts thereof, (286) [valued at not more than two dollars and fifty cents,*

sixty cents each and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than two dollars and fifty cents, one dollar and fifty cents each and twenty-five per centum ad valorem] seventy-five cents each and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

155. Sheets, plates, wares, or articles of iron, steel, or other metal, enameled or glazed with vitreous glasses, forty per centum ad valorem.

#### NAILS, SPIKES, TACKS, AND NEEDLES:

156. Cut nails and cut spikes of iron or steel, six-tenths of one cent per pound.

157. Horseshoe nails, hob nails, and all other wrought iron or steel nails not specially provided for in this Act, two and one-fourth cents per pound.

158. Wire nails made of wrought iron or steel, (287) [two inches long and longer,] not less than one inch in length and not lighter than number (288) [twelve] sixteen wire gauge, one-half of one cent per pound; (289) [from one inch to two inches in length, and lighter than number twelve and not lighter than number sixteen wire gauge, seven-tenths of one cent per pound; shorter] less than one inch (290) in length and lighter than number sixteen wire gauge, one cent per pound.

159. Spikes, nuts, and washers, and horse, mule, or ox shoes, of wrought iron or steel, one cent per pound.

160. Cut tacks, brads, or sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, one and one-fourth cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, one and one-half cents per pound.

161. Needles for knitting or sewing machines, including latch needles, one dollar per thousand and (291) [thirty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; crochet needles and tape needles, knitting and all other needles, not specially provided for in this Act, and bodkins of metal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### PLATES:

162. Steel plates engraved, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or lithographed, for printing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

163. Rivets of iron or steel, two cents per pound.

#### SAWS:

164. Crosscut saws, six cents per linear foot; mill saws, ten cents per linear foot; pit, and drag saws, eight cents per linear foot; circular saws, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; (292) steel band saws, finished or unfinished, ten cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; hand, back, and all other saws, not specially provided for in this Act, (293) [forty] thirty per centum ad valorem.

165. Screws, commonly called wood screws, made of iron or steel, more than two inches in length, (294) [three cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches in length, five cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, seven cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, ten cents per pound; screws, commonly called wood screws, made of brass, more than two inches in length, five] four cents per pound; over one inch and not more than two inches in length, (295) [seven] six cents per pound; over one-half inch and not more than one inch in length, (296) [ten] eight and one-half cents per pound; one-half inch and less in length, (297) [fourteen] twelve cents per pound.

166. Umbrella and parasol ribs and stretchers, composed in chief value of iron, steel, or other metal, (298) [forty-five cents per one hundred ribs and stretchers, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; umbrella or parasol frames, including skeleton frames, if with not more than eight ribs and stretchers in each frame, sixty-five cents per dozen frames and twenty per centum ad valorem; if with more than eight ribs and stretchers in each frame, one-half of one cent additional per frame for each rib and stretcher in excess of eight; if with handles or sticks, such handles or sticks shall be dutiable as if imported separately] fifty per centum ad valorem.

(299) [167. Vessels: Foreign-built yachts or other foreign-built vessels undocumented, brought to the United States after this Act shall take effect, for use or for sale as pleasure vessels; whether so brought as freight or on board another vessel or by sailing thereto, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided, That on a yacht or vessel so navigated, such duty shall be levied, collected and paid only upon the first arrival thereof: And provided further, That a like duty shall be levied, collected and paid upon the cost of all equipments purchased abroad for such vessels on all repairs and alterations to such yachts or vessels thereafter made in any foreign country, vessels wrecked in the waters of the United States and repaired, also vessels condemned as prize of war and those adjudged to be forfeited for a breach of the laws of the United States, hereafter admitted to the privileges of vessels of the United States under the conditions of the laws relating to the registering and enrollment of vessels, thirty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided, That such duty shall be estimated on the appraised value of the wrecked vessels as the same may be brought into a port of the United States and on the appraised value of said condemned and forfeited vessels at the time and place of their sale as forfeited.**

168. Wheels (300) for railway purposes, or parts thereof, made of iron or steel, and steel tired wheels for railway purposes, whether wholly or partly finished, and iron or steel locomotive, car, or other railway tires or parts thereof, wholly or partly manufactured (301) [, one and three-fourths cents per pound]; and ingots, cogged ingots, blooms, or blanks for the same, without regard to the degree of manufacture, one and (302) [one-fourth] one-half cents per pound: Provided, That when wheels (303) for railway purposes, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, are imported with iron or steel axles fitted in them, the wheels and axles together shall be dutiable at the same rate as is provided for the wheels when imported separately.

## MISCELLANEOUS METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF.

169. Aluminum (304) [, in crude form], and alloys of any kind in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, (305) in crude form, (306) [ten] seven cents per pound; (307) in plates, sheets, bars, and rods (308) [of aluminum, of any kind, in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, fifteen], twelve cents per pound.

(309) [170. Manufactured articles or wares of aluminum of any kind, in which aluminum is the component material of chief value, and whether partially or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem.]

171. Antimony, as regulus or metal, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

172. Argentine, albata, or German silver, unmanufactured, (310) [one cent per pound and fifteen] twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(311) [173. Brass, in bars or pigs, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, and old sheathing, or yellow metal, fit only for remanufacture, one and one-half cents per pound.]

174. Bronze powder, twelve cents per pound; bronze or Dutch-metal or aluminum, in leaf, (312) [four] eight cents per package of one hundred leaves.

175. Copper in rolled plates, called braziers' copper, sheets, rods, pipes, and copper bottoms, two and one-half cents per pound; sheathing or yellow metal of which copper is the component material of chief value, and not composed wholly or in part of iron un-gavanized, two cents per pound.

## GOLD AND SILVER:

176. Gold leaf, (313) [two dollars] one dollar and seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

177. Silver leaf, seventy-five cents per package of five hundred leaves.

(314) [178. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver or other metal, six cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; bullions and metal threads, trimmings or other articles, not specially provided for in this Act, made from tinsel wire, lame or lahn, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, six cents per pound and forty-five per centum ad valorem.]

178. Tinsel wire, lame or lahn, made wholly or in chief value of gold, silver, or other metal, five cents per pound; bullions and metal threads, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, five cents per pound and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; laces, embroideries, braids, galloons, trimmings, or other articles, made wholly or in chief value of tinsel wire, lame or lahn, bullions, or metal threads, sixty per centum ad valorem.

(315) 178½. Hooks and eyes, metallic, whether loose, carded or otherwise, including weight of cards, cartons, and immediate wrappings and labels, five and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.

## LEAD:

179. Lead-bearing ore of all kinds, one (316) [cent] and one-half cents per pound on the lead contained therein: Provided, That on all importations of lead-bearing ores the duties shall be estimated at the port of entry, and a bond given in double the amount of such estimated duties for the transportation of the ores by common carriers bonded for the transportation of appraised or unappraised merchandise to properly equipped sampling or smelting establishments (317), whether designated as bonded warehouses or otherwise. On the arrival of the ores at such establishments they shall be sampled according to commercial methods under the supervision of Government officers, who shall be stationed at such establishments, and who shall submit the samples thus obtained to a Government assayer, designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make a proper assay of the sample, and (318) [upon his report of the lead contents of the ore] report the result to the proper customs officers, and the import entries shall be liquidated thereon (319), except in case of ores that shall be removed to a bonded warehouse to be refined for exportation as provided by law. And the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to make all necessary regulations to enforce the provisions of this paragraph.

180. Lead dress, lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, (320) [and] lead in any form not specially provided for in this Act, old refuse lead run into blocks and bars, and old scrap lead fit only to be remanufactured (321) [,]; all the fore-

going, two (322) and one-fourth cents per pound; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glaziers' lead and lead wire, two and one-half cents per pound.

181. Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, (323) [including monazite sand,] and metals unwrought, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem (324); monazite sand and thorite, six cents per pound.

(325) [182. Mica, two cents per pound on dimensions of one square inch or less, and two cents per pound additional for each additional square inch: Provided, That the maximum rate of duty shall in no case exceed fifty cents per pound.]

182. Mica, unmanufactured, five cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; mica, cut or trimmed, ten cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem.

(326) [183. Nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is a component material, and nickel steel, six cents per pound.]

183. Nickel ore, three cents per pound on the nickel contained therein; nickel matte, four cents per pound for the nickel contained therein; nickel, nickel oxide, alloy of any kind in which nickel is the component material of chief value, eight cents per pound.

184. Pens, metallic, except gold pens, twelve cents per gross.

185. Penholder tips, penholders or parts thereof, and gold pens, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(327) [186. Plain pins, two and one-half inches or less in length, with solid heads, and hair, safety, hat, bonnet and shawl pins, any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel or other base metal, and not commonly known as jewelry, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

186. Pins with solid heads, without ornamentation, including hair, safety, hat, bonnet, and shawl pins; any of the foregoing composed wholly of brass, copper, iron, steel, or other base metal, not plated, and not commonly known as jewelry, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

187. Quicksilver, (328) [ten] seven cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rate of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty.

188. Type metal, one and one-half cents per pound for the lead contained therein; new type, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

189. Watch movements (329) whether imported in cases or not if having not more than seven jewels, thirty-five cents each; if having more than seven jewels and not more than eleven jewels, fifty cents each; if having more than eleven jewels and not more than fifteen jewels, seventy-five cents each; if having more than fifteen jewels and not more than seventeen jewels, one dollar and twenty-five cents each; if having more than seventeen jewels, three dollars each, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; (330) [watches,] watch cases and parts of watches, including watch dials, chronometers, box or ship, and parts thereof, clocks and parts thereof, not otherwise provided for in this Act, whether separately packed or otherwise, (331) not composed wholly or in chief value of china, porcelain, parian, bisque or earthenware, forty per centum ad valorem (332) [; all jewels for use in the manufacture of watches or clocks, fifteen per centum ad valorem].

190. Zinc in blocks or pigs, one and (333) [three-fourths] one-half cents per pound; in sheets, two (334) [and one-half] cents per pound; old and worn-out, fit only to be remanufactured, (335) [and zinc dust or ashes, one and one-fourth cents] one cent per pound.

191. Articles or wares not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of iron, steel, lead, copper, nickel, pewter, zinc, gold, silver, platinum, aluminum, or other metal, and whether partly or wholly manufactured, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

## SCHEDULE D.—WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF.

192. Timber (336) hewn, sanded, or squared, and round timber used for spars (337) [and] or in building wharves, (338) [one cent] one and one-half cents per cubic foot.

193. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and other lumber of whitewood, sycamore, and basswood, (339) and white pine, one dollar per thousand feet board measure; sawed lumber, not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per thousand feet board measure; but when lumber of any sort is planed or finished, in addition to the rates herein provided, there shall be levied and paid for each side so planed or finished (340) [fifty] thirty-five cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on one side and tongued and grooved, (341) [one dollar] seventy cents per thousand feet board measure; and if planed on two sides and tongued and grooved, one dollar and (342) [fifty] five cents per thousand feet board measure; and in estimating board measure under this schedule no deduction shall be made on board measure on account of planing, tonguing and grooving: (343) [Provided, That in case any foreign country or dependency shall, either directly or indirectly, impose upon pine, spruce, elm, or other saw logs, or round unmanufactured timber, pulp wood, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, an export duty, discriminating crown dues, ground rents, customs regulations, or other duty or tax, when such articles, or any of them are exported or intended for export to the United States from such country or dependency, then a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem upon the lumber mentioned in this paragraph shall be levied, collected

and paid in addition to the duty herein imposed when the same is imported from such country or dependency] *Provided, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty upon saw logs, boom sticks and chains, used in towing logs, round unmanufactured timber, stave bolts, shingle bolts, or heading bolts, the amount of such export duty shall be added, as an additional duty, to the duties imposed upon the articles mentioned in this paragraph when imported from such country or dependency.*

194. Paving posts, railroad ties, and telephone, trolley, electric light and telegraph poles of cedar or other woods, twenty per centum ad valorem.

195. Kindling wood in bundles not exceeding one-quarter of a cubic foot each, three-tenths of one cent per bundle; if in larger bundles, three-tenths of one cent for each additional quarter of a cubic foot or fractional part thereof.

196. Sawed boards, planks, deals, and all forms of sawed cedar, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all other cabinet woods not further manufactured than sawed, fifteen per centum ad valorem; veneers of wood, and wood, unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

197. Clapboards, one dollar and fifty cents per thousand.

198. Hubs for wheels, posts, (344) *except fence posts*, heading bolts, stave bolts, last-blocks, wagon-blocks, oar-blocks, heading-blocks, and all like blocks or sticks, rough-hewn (345), [or] sawed (346) [only], or bored, twenty per centum ad valorem.

199. Laths, (347) [fifteen] twenty-five cents per one thousand pieces.

200. Pickets, palings and staves of wood, of all kinds, ten per centum ad valorem.

201. Shingles, thirty cents per thousand.

202. Casks and barrels (empty), sugar-box shooks, and packing-boxes and packing-box shooks, of wood, not specially provided for in this Act, (348) [thirty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(349) 202½. *Boxes, barrels, or other articles containing oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture.*

203. Chair cane or reeds, wrought or manufactured from rattans or reeds, ten per centum ad valorem; osier or willow prepared for basket makers' use, twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of osier or willow, (350) [fifty] forty per centum ad valorem.

204. Toothpicks of wood or other vegetable substance, two cents per one thousand; (351) [and fifteen per centum ad valorem] butchers' and packers' skewers, (352) [forty cents per thousand] twenty per centum ad valorem.

205. House or cabinet furniture, of wood, wholly or partly finished, and manufactures of wood, or of which wood is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### SCHEDULE E.—SUGAR, MOLASSES, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

206. Sugars not above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees, one cent per pound, and for every additional degree shown by the polariscope test, three one-hundredths of one cent per pound additional, and fractions of a degree in proportion; and on sugar above number sixteen Dutch standard in color, and on all sugar which has gone through a process of refining, one cent and (353) [eight hundred and seventy-five one-thousandths] ninety-five one-hundredths of one cent per pound; molasses testing above forty degrees and not above fifty-six degrees, three cents per gallon; testing fifty-six degrees and above, six cents per gallon; sugar drainings and sugar sweepings shall be subject to duty as molasses or sugar, as the case may be, according to polariscope test (354) [; sugars, tank bottoms, sirups, cane juice or beet juice, melada, concentrated melada, and concrete and concentrated molasses, the product of any country which pays, directly or indirectly, a bounty on the export thereof, whether imported directly and in condition as exported therefrom, or otherwise, shall pay, in addition to the foregoing rates, a duty equal to such bounty, or so much thereof as may be in excess of any tax collected by such country upon such exported article, or upon the beet or cane from which it was produced]: *Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to abrogate or in any manner impair or affect the provisions of the treaty of commercial reciprocity concluded between the United States and the King of the Hawaiian Islands on the thirtieth day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, or the provisions of any Act of Congress heretofore passed for the execution of the same.*

(355) 206½. *That the duties on molasses, clayed, jaggery, and other sugars testing not above eighty-seven degrees by the polariscope shall be one-tenth of one cent per pound less than those imposed by the preceding paragraph on corresponding tests of sugar.*

207. Maple sugar and maple sirup, four cents per pound; glucose or grape sugar, one and one-half cents per pound; sugar cane in its

natural state, or unmanufactured, (356) [twenty] ten per centum ad valorem.

208. Saccharine, (357) [two dollars] one dollar per pound and (358) [fifteen] ten per centum ad valorem.

209. Sugar candy and all confectionery (359) [, and all other articles made wholly or in part of sugar,] valued at fifteen cents per pound or less, (360) [and on sugars after being refined, when tinted, colored or in any way adulterated, eight] four cents per pound and (361) [twenty] fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than fifteen cents per pound, twelve cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; valued at above thirty-five cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem. The weight (363) [of paper or other] of the immediate (364) [wrappers, tickets, labels, cans, cartons, boxes or] coverings, other than the outer packing case or other covering, shall be included in the dutiable weight of the merchandise.

#### SCHEDULE F.—TOBACCO AND MANUFACTURES OF.

(365) [210. Leaf tobacco suitable for cigar wrappers, if not stemmed, two dollars per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound: Provided, That if any tobacco imported in any bale, box, or package, or in bulk, shall be the growth of different countries or shall contain exceeding fifteen per centum thereof of leaves suitable for cigar wrappers, the entire quantity of tobacco contained in such bale, box, or package, or in bulk, shall be dutiable, if not stemmed, at two dollars per pound; if stemmed, at two dollars and seventy-five cents per pound.]

210. *Wrapper tobacco, and filler tobacco when mixed or packed with more than fifteen per centum of wrapper tobacco, and all leaf tobacco the product of two or more countries or dependencies when mixed or packed together, if unstemmed, one dollar and seventy-five cents per pound; if stemmed, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; filler tobacco not specially provided for in this Act, if unstemmed, thirty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, fifty cents per pound.*

(366) [211. All other tobacco in leaf, unmanufactured and not stemmed, sixty-five cents per pound; if stemmed, eighty cents per pound.]

211. *The term wrapper tobacco as used in this Act means that quality of leaf tobacco which is suitable for cigar wrappers, and the term filler tobacco means all other leaf tobacco. Collectors of customs shall not permit entry to be made, except under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of any leaf tobacco, unless the invoices of the same shall specify in detail the character of such tobacco, whether wrapper or filler, its origin and quality. In the examination for classification of any imported leaf tobacco, at least one bale, box, or package in every ten, and at least one in every invoice, shall be examined by the appraiser or person authorized by law to make such examination, and at least ten hands shall be examined in each examined bale, box, or package.*

212. (367) [Tobacco, manufactured, of all descriptions] All other tobacco, manufactured or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, (368) [sixty-five] fifty-five cents per pound.

213. Snuff and snuff flour, manufactured of tobacco, ground dry, or damp, and packed, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, (369) [sixty-five] fifty-five cents per pound.

214. Cigars, cigarettes, cheroots of all kinds, four dollars (370) [and fifty cents] per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and paper cigars and cigarettes, including wrappers, shall be subject to the same duties as are herein imposed upon cigars.

#### SCHEDULE G.—AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS.

##### ANIMALS, LIVE:

(371) [215. Cattle valued at not more than twenty dollars per head, if one year old or over, six dollars per head; if less than one year old, two dollars per head; any cattle valued at more than twenty dollars per head, thirty per centum ad valorem.]

215. *Cattle, if less than one year old, two dollars per head; all other cattle if valued at not more than fourteen dollars per head, three dollars and fifty cents per head; if valued at more than fourteen dollars per head, and not more than twenty-five dollars per head, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if valued at more than twenty-five dollars per head, thirty per centum ad valorem.*

216. (372) [Hogs] Swine, one dollar and fifty cents per head.

217. Horses and mules, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars or less per head, thirty dollars per head; if valued at over one hundred and fifty dollars, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

218. Sheep, one year old or over, one dollar and fifty cents per head; less than one year old, seventy-five cents per head.

219. All other live animals, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

##### BREADSTUFFS AND FARINACEOUS SUBSTANCES:

220. Barley, thirty cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

221. Barley-malt, forty-five cents per bushel of thirty-four pounds.

222. Barley, pearled, patent, or hulled, two cents per pound.

223. Buckwheat, fifteen cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

224. Corn or maize, fifteen cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds.

225. Corn meal, twenty cents per bushel of forty-eight pounds.

(373) 225½. Raw cotton, twenty per centum ad valorem.

226. Macaroni, vermicelli, and all similar preparations, (374) [two] *one and one-half cents per pound.*

227. Oats, fifteen cents per bushel.

228. Oatmeal and rolled oats, one cent per pound; oat hulls, ten cents per hundred pounds.

229. Rice, cleaned, two cents per pound; uncleansed rice, or rice free of the outer hull and still having the inner cuticle on, one and one-fourth cents per pound; rice flour, and rice meal, and rice broken which will pass through a sieve known commercially as number twelve wire sieve, (375) [*one-half*] *one-fourth* of one cent per pound; paddy, or rice having the outer hull on, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

230. Rye, ten cents per bushel; rye flour, one-half of one cent per pound.

(376) 231. [Tapioca, cassava or cassada, farina, and sago in flake, pearl or flour, one-half of one cent per pound; arrowroot flour, three cents per pound.]

232. Wheat, twenty-five cents per bushel.

233. Wheat flour, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## DAIRY PRODUCTS:

234. Butter, and substitutes therefor, six cents per pound.

235. Cheese, and substitutes therefor, six cents per pound.

236. Milk, fresh, two cents per gallon.

237. Milk, preserved or condensed, or sterilized by heating or other processes, including weight of (377) [all coverings and packing material] *immediate coverings*, two cents per pound; sugar of milk, five cents per pound.

## FARM AND FIELD PRODUCTS:

238. Beans, (378) [*fifty*] *forty cents per bushel of sixty pounds.*

239. Beans, pease, and mushrooms, prepared or preserved, in tins, jars, bottles, or similar packages, two and one-half cents per pound (379) [*and fifteen per centum ad valorem.*] including the weight of all (380) [coverings and packing material] *tins, jars, and other immediate coverings*; all vegetables, prepared or preserved, including pickles and sauces of all kinds, not specially provided for in this Act, and fish paste or sauce, forty per centum ad valorem.

240. Cabbages, three cents each.

241. Cider, five cents per gallon.

242. Eggs, (381) *not specially provided for in this Act*, five cents per dozen.

243. Eggs, yolk of, twenty-five per centum ad valorem (382); *albumen, egg, or dried blood, three cents per pound; dried blood, when soluble, one and one-half cents per pound* (383) [*; albumen, five cents per pound.*]

244. Hay, four dollars per ton.

245. Honey, twenty cents per gallon.

246. Hops, (384) [*fifteen*] *twelve cents per pound* (385); *hop extract and lupulin, fifty per centum ad valorem.*

247. Onions, forty cents per bushel; garlic, (386) *three-fourths of one cent per pound.*

248. Pease, green, in bulk or in barrels, sacks, or similar packages, (387) [*forty*] *thirty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease, dried, (388) thirty cents per bushel; split pease, (389) [fifty] forty cents per bushel of sixty pounds; pease in cartons, papers, or other small packages, one cent per pound.*

(390) 248½. *Orchids, palms, dracanas, crotos and azaleas, thirty per centum ad valorem; tulips, hyacinths, narcissi, jonquils, lilies, lilies of the valley, and all other bulbs, bulbous roots, or corms, which are cultivated for their flowers, thirty per centum ad valorem; natural flowers of all kinds, preserved or fresh, suitable for decorative purposes, thirty per centum ad valorem.*

249. Stocks, cuttings or seedlings of Myrobalan plum, Mahaleb or Mazzard cherry, three years old or less, (391) [*one dollar*] *fifty cents per thousand plants* (392) *and fifteen per centum ad valorem;* stocks, cuttings or seedlings of pear, apple, quince and the Saint Julian plum, three years old or less, (393) *and evergreen seedlings, one dollar* (394) [*and seventy-five cents*] *per thousand plants* (395) *and fifteen per centum ad valorem;* rose plants, budded, grafted, or grown on their own roots, (396) [*three*] *two and one half cents each;* stocks, cuttings and seedlings of all fruit and ornamental trees, deciduous and evergreen, shrubs and vines, manetti, multi-flora, and brier rose, and all trees, shrubs, plants and vines, commonly known as nursery stock, (397) [*unless otherwise specified, thirty*] *not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

250. Potatoes, twenty-five cents per bushel of sixty pounds.

251. Seeds: Castor beans or seeds, twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty pounds; flaxseed or linseed and other oil seeds not specially provided for in this Act, (398) [*thirty*] *twenty-five cents per bushel of fifty-six pounds; poppy seed, fifteen cents per bushel;* but no drawback shall be allowed upon oil cake made from imported seed, nor shall any allowance be made for dirt or other impurities in any seed; seeds of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, (399) [*forty*] *twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

252. Straw, one dollar and fifty cents per ton (400), *gross weight.*

253. Teazles, thirty per centum ad valorem.

254. Vegetables in their natural state, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## FISH:

(401) [255. Anchovies and sardines packed in oil or otherwise, and other fish packed in oil, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and three and one-half inches deep, ten cents per box; in boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide and one and five-eighths inches deep, five cents per box; in boxes measuring not more than four and three-fourths inches long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and one-fourth inches deep, two and one-half cents per box; when imported in any other form, forty per centum ad valorem; fish in cans or packages made of tin or other material, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.]

255. Fish known or labeled as anchovies, sardines, sprats, brislings, sardels, or sardellen, packed in oil or otherwise, in bottles, jars, tin boxes or cans, shall be dutiable as follows: *Containing seven and one-half cubic inches or less, one and one-half cents per bottle, jar, box or can; containing more than seven and one-half and not more than twenty-one cubic inches, two and one-half cents per bottle, jar, box or can; containing more than twenty-one and not more than thirty-three cubic inches, five cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; containing more than thirty-three and not more than seventy cubic inches, ten cents per bottle, jar, box, or can; if in other packages, forty per centum ad valorem.* *All other fish in tin packages, except shellfish, thirty per centum ad valorem; fish in packages containing less than one-half barrel, and not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.*

256. Fresh-water fish not specially provided for in this Act, (402) [*and herring, fresh, one-half of one cent per pound.*] *one-fourth of one cent per pound.*

(403) [257. Herring, pickled, salted, smoked, or dried, and all fish not specially provided for in this Act, one cent per pound.]

257. Herrings, pickled or salted, *one-half of one cent per pound;* *herrings, fresh, one-fourth of one cent per pound.*

(404) [258. Mackerel, salmon, and halibut, fresh, pickled, salted, smoked, dried, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, and fish skinned or boned, one and one-half cents per pound.]

258. *Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, salted, pickled, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of one cent per pound; fish, skinned or boned, one and one-fourth cents per pound; mackerel, halibut or salmon, pickled or salted, one cent per pound.*

(405) [259. In addition to the duties otherwise provided for in this Act, there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all fish imported from any country or dependency which pays an export bounty on fish, a duty equal to the amount of such bounty.]

(406) [260. Cans and packages, made of tin or other metal, containing shellfish admitted free of duty, not exceeding one quart in contents, shall be subject to a duty of six cents per dozen cans or packages; and when exceeding one quart, shall be subject to an additional duty of three cents per dozen for each additional half quart or fractional part thereof.]

## FRUITS AND NUTS:

261. Apples, (407) *peaches, currants, quinces, cherries, plums, and pears, green or ripe, twenty-five cents per bushel;* apples, peaches (408), pears, and other edible fruits, including berries, when dried, desiccated, evaporated or prepared in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, (409) [*two cents*] *one cent per pound;* berries, edible, in their natural condition, one cent per quart (410); *cranberries, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(411) [262. Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar or molasses, or in their own juices, or in spirits, when not containing over five per centum of alcohol, and not specially provided for in this Act, and jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

262. *Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits preserved in sugar, molasses, spirits, or in their own juices, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if containing over eighteen per centum of alcohol and not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem and in addition two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein in excess of eighteen per centum; jellies of all kinds, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; pineapples preserved in their own juice, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

263. Figs, plums, prunes, (412) *and prunelles, two cents per pound;* raisins and other dried grapes, two and one-half cents per pound; dates, one-half of one cent per pound; currants, Zante or other, two cents per pound; olives, green or prepared, in bottles, jars, or similar packages, twenty-five cents per gallon; in casks or otherwise than in bottles, jars, or similar packages, fifteen cents per gallon.

264. Grapes (413) [and peaches, one cent per pound] in barrels or other packages, twenty cents per cubic foot.

265. Oranges, lemons, limes, grape fruit, shaddocks or pomelos, (414) [three-fourths of one cent] one cent per pound (415) [, and in addition thereto, thirty per centum ad valorem upon the boxes, barrels, or other articles containing any of the foregoing: Provided, That the thin wood, so called, comprising the sides, tops and bottoms of orange and lemon boxes of the growth and manufacture of the United States, exported as orange and lemon box shooks, may be reimported in completed form, filled with oranges and lemons, by the payment of duty at one-half the rate imposed on similar boxes of entirely foreign growth and manufacture].

(416) [266. Orange peel, lemon peel, preserved or candied, and desiccated cocoanut, two cents per pound; and citron or citron peel, preserved or candied, four cents per pound.]

266. Orange peel or lemon peel, preserved, candied, or dried, and cocoanut meat or copra desiccated, shredded, cut, or similarly prepared, two and one-half cents per pound; citron or citron peel, preserved, candied, or dried, four cents per pound.

267. Pineapples, in barrels and other packages, (417) [six] seven cents per cubic foot; in bulk, (418) [six] seven dollars per thousand.

Nuts—

268. Almonds, not shelled, (419) [five] four cents per pound; clear almonds, shelled, (420) [seven] six cents per pound.

269. Filberts and walnuts of all kinds, not shelled, (421) [three] two and one-half cents per pound; shelled, (422) [six] five cents per pound.

270. Peanuts or ground beans, unshelled, (423) one-half of one cent per pound; shelled, one (424) [and one-half cents] cent per pound.

271. Nuts of all kinds, shelled or unshelled, not specially provided for in this Act, one (425) [and one-half cents] cent per pound.

MEAT PRODUCTS:

272. Bacon and hams, five cents per pound.

273. (426) [Beef] Fresh beef, veal, mutton, and pork, two cents per pound.

274. Meats of all kinds, prepared and preserved, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(427) 274½. Dead game, and game meats, two cents per pound.

275. Extract of meat, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five cents per pound; fluid extract of meat, fifteen cents per pound (428), but the dutiable weight of the extract of meat and of the fluid extract of meat shall not include the weight of the package in which the same is imported.

276. Lard, two cents per pound.

277. Poultry, live, three cents per pound; dressed, five cents per pound.

278. Tallow, (429) three-fourths of one cent per pound; wool grease, including that known commercially as degras or brown wool grease, one-half of one cent per pound.

MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS:

279. Chicory-root, raw, dried, or undried, but unground, one cent per pound; chicory root, burnt or roasted, ground or granulated, or in rolls, or otherwise prepared, and not specially provided for in this Act, (430) [three] two and one-half cents per pound.

(431) (280). Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for, valued at not above twelve cents per pound, one and one-half cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; valued above twelve cents per pound and not above twenty-four cents per pound, two and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-four cents per pound and not above thirty-five cents per pound, three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty-five cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, five cents per pound; and when packed in cans or packages made of tin or other metal, not exceeding one pound each in contents, an additional duty of six cents per dozen cans or packages; and when exceeding one pound, an additional duty of three cents per dozen for additional half pound or fraction thereof.]

280. Chocolate and cocoa, prepared or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not over fifteen cents per pound, two and one-half cents per pound; valued above fifteen and not above twenty-four cents per pound, two and one-half cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; valued above twenty-four and not above thirty-five cents per pound, five cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; valued above thirty-five cents per pound, fifty per centum ad valorem. The weight and value of all coverings, other than plain wooden, shall be included in the dutiable weight and value of the foregoing merchandise; powdered cocoa, unsweetened, five cents per pound.

281. Cocoa-butter or cocoa-butterine, (432) [six] and cocoanut oil, three and one-half cents per pound.

282. Dandelion-root and acorns prepared, and (433) [other] articles used as coffee, or as substitutes for coffee not specially provided for in this Act, (434) [one and one-half] two and one-half cents per pound.

283. Salt in bags, sacks, barrels, or other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds; in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds: *Provided*, That imported salt in bond may be used in curing fish taken by vessels licensed to engage in the fisheries, and in curing fish on the shores of the navigable waters of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; and upon proof that the salt has been used for either of the purposes stated in this proviso, the duties on the same shall be remitted: *Provided further*, That exporters of meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured in the United States with imported salt, shall, upon satisfactory proof, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, that such meats have been cured with imported salt, have refunded to them from the Treasury the duties paid on the salt so used in curing such exported meats, in amounts not less than one hundred dollars.

284. Starch, including all preparations, from whatever substance produced, fit for use as starch, (435) [two] one and one-half cents per pound.

285. Dextrine, burnt starch, gum substitute, or British gum, (436) [two] one and one-half cents per pound.

286. Spices: Mustard, ground or prepared, in bottles or otherwise, ten cents per pound; capsicum or red pepper, or cayenne pepper, two and one-half cents per pound; sage, one cent per pound; (437) [sweet marjoram, three cents per pound; summer savory, coriander seed and thyme, one-half of one cent per pound;] spices not specially provided for in this Act, three cents per pound.

287. Vinegar, seven and one-half cents per (438) *proof* gallon. The standard (439) *proof* for vinegar shall be taken to be that strength which requires thirty-five grains of bicarbonate of potash to neutralize one ounce troy of vinegar.

## SCHEDULE H.—SPIRITS, WINES, AND OTHER BEVERAGES.

## SPIRITS.

288. Brandy and other spirits manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and (440) [fifty] twenty-five cents per proof gallon.

289. Each and every gauge or wine gallon of measurement shall be counted as at least one proof gallon; and the standard for determining the proof of brandy and other spirits or liquors of any kind imported shall be the same as that which is defined in the laws relating to internal revenue: *Provided*, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, to authorize the ascertainment of the proof of wines, cordials, or other liquors, by distillation or otherwise, in cases where it is impracticable to ascertain such proof by the means prescribed by existing law or regulations: *And provided further*, That any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquors imported in any sized cask, bottle, jug, or other package, of or from any country, dependency, or province under whose laws similar sized casks, bottles, jugs, or other packages of distilled spirits, wine, or other beverage put up or filled in the United States are denied entrance into such country, dependency, or province, shall be forfeited to the United States; and any brandy or other spirituous or distilled liquor imported in a cask of less capacity than ten gallons from any country shall be forfeited to the United States.

290. On all compounds or preparations of which distilled spirits are a component part of chief value, there shall be levied a duty not less than that imposed upon distilled spirits.

291. Cordials, (441) [liquors] liqueurs, arrack, absinthe, kirsch-wasser, ratafia, and other spirituous beverages or bitters of all kinds, containing spirits, and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars and (442) [fifty] twenty-five cents per proof gallon.

292. No lower rate or amount of duty shall be levied, collected, and paid on brandy, spirits, and other spirituous beverages than that fixed by law for the description of first proof; but it shall be increased in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of first proof, and all imitations of brandy or spirits or wines imported by any names whatever shall be subject to the highest rate of duty provided for the genuine articles respectfully intended to be represented, and in no case less than one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

293. Bay rum or bay water, whether distilled or compounded, of first proof and in proportion for any greater strength than first proof, one dollar and fifty cents per gallon.

## WINES.

294. Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, eight dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-half pint, four dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, two dollars per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to eight dollars per

ether, twenty-five cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars per pound; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar per pound: *Provided*, That no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

21. Extracts and decoctions of logwood and other dyewoods, (29) [extract of sumac,] and extracts of barks (30) [or woods], such as are commonly used for dyeing or tanning, not specially provided for in this Act, seven-eighths of one cent per pound; (31) [all the above in a solid or dry form, one and one-half cents per pound;] extracts of (32) quebracho and of hemlock bark, one-half of one cent per pound (33); extracts of sumac, and of woods other than dyewoods, not specially provided for in this Act, five-eighths of one cent per pound.

22. Gelatin, glue, isinglass or fish glue, and prepared fish bladders or fish sounds, valued at not above ten cents per pound, two and one-half cents per pound; valued at above ten cents per pound and not above (34) [twenty-five] thirty-five cents per pound, (35) [three cents per pound and fifteen] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; (36) [valued above twenty-five cents and not above forty cents per pound, five cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued above (37) [forty] thirty-five cents per pound, (38) [twenty] fifteen cents per pound and (39) [fifteen] twenty per centum ad valorem.

23. Glycerin, crude, not purified, one cent per pound; refined, three cents per pound.

24. Indigo, extracts, or pastes of, three-fourths of one cent per pound; carmined (40) [or indigotine], ten cents per pound.

25. Ink and ink powders, (41) [printers' ink, and all other ink not specially provided for in this Act,] twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

26. Iodine, resublimed, twenty cents per pound.

27. Iodoform, one dollar per pound.

28. Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls, or other forms, (42) [five] four and one-half cents per pound (43) [; chicle, ten cents per pound].

(44) 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Chicle, six cents per pound.

29. Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, three cents per pound; calcined, (45) medicinal, seven cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of one cent per pound.

#### OILS:

30. Alizarin assistant, sulpho-ricinoleic acid, and ricinoleic acid, by whatever name known, whether liquid, solid, or in paste, in the manufacture of which fifty per centum or more of castor oil is used, (46) [forty] thirty cents per gallon; in the manufacture of which less than fifty per centum of castor oil is used, (47) [twenty] fifteen cents per gallon; all other alizarin assistant, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

31. Castor oil, thirty-five cents per gallon.

32. Cod-liver oil, fifteen cents per gallon.

33. Cotton-seed oil, (48) [seven] four cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

34. Croton oil, twenty cents per pound.

35. Flaxseed (49), (50) [or] linseed (51), and poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, (52) [thirty-two] twenty cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight (53) [; poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, ten cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.]

36. Fusel oil, or amylic alcohol, (54) [one-half] one-fourth of one cent per pound.

37. Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.

38. Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, (55) [fifty] forty cents per gallon (56); if packed in bottles, jars, tins, or similar packages, fifty cents per gallon.

39. Peppermint oil, (57) [sixty-five] fifty cents per pound.

40. Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act, eight cents per gallon.

41. Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, one dollar per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, one dollar per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, six dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

#### PAINTS, COLORS, AND VARNISHES:

42. Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, seventy-five cents per ton; manufactured, five dollars and twenty-five cents per ton.

43. Blues, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, (58) in pulp, dry or ground

in or mixed with oil (59) or water, eight cents per pound (60) [; and in pulp or mixed with water, eight cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry].

44. Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, one-half of one cent per pound.

45. Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, (61) [under] by whatever name known, including bone black and lamp-black, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(62) [46. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil, four and one-half cents per pound; in pulp or mixed with water, four and one-half cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.]

46. Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, four and one-half cents per pound.

(63) [47. Ocher and ochre earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this Act, crude, one-fourth of one cent per pound; dried or powdered, one-half of one cent per pound; ground in oil or water, one and one-half cents per pound.]

47. Ocher and ochre earths, sienna and sienna earths, and umber and umber earths not specially provided for, when crude or not powdered, washed or pulverized, one-eighth of one cent per pound; if powdered, washed or pulverized, three-eighths of one cent per pound; if ground in oil or water, one and one-half cents per pound.

48. Orange mineral, three (64) [and one-half] cents per pound.

49. Red lead, (65) [three] two and three-fourths cents per pound.

50. Ultramarine blue, (66) [and other ultramarine colors,] whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, (67) [four] three and one-half cents per pound.

51. Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; (68) [and on] spirit varnishes (69) [for the alcohol contained therein], one dollar and (70) [thirty-two] fifty-two cents per gallon (71) [additional] and thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

52. Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, (72) [twelve] ten cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver but made of lead or containing lead, (73) [six] five cents per pound.

53. White lead, white paint, and (74) [white] pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, (75) [three] two and three-fourths cents per pound.

54. Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of one cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one cent per pound.

55. Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or (76) [white] pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, one cent per pound; ground in oil, one and three-fourth cents per pound; (77) [sulfid of zinc white, or] white sulphide of zinc, one and one-fourth cents per pound (78) [; chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, one cent per pound].

56. All paints, colors, (79) [and] pigments, (80) [whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or solutions other than oil, or] lakes, crayons, smalts, (81) [and] frostings (82) [; not specially provided for in this Act]; and (83) [all] paints, colors, and pigments (84) commonly known as artists' paints or colors; all the foregoing, not specially provided for in this Act, whether (85) crude or dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, or (86) with solutions other than oil, (87) and whether in bulk or in tubes, pans, cakes, or other (88) [forms, commonly known as artists' paints or colors] form, thirty per centum ad valorem (89); venetian red, fifteen per centum ad valorem.

57. Lead: Acetate of, white, (90) [four] two and three-fourths cents per pound; (91) [in colors, three] brown, gray, or yellow, one and three-fourths cents per pound; nitrate of, (92) [two] one and one-half cents per pound; litharge, two and (93) [three-fourths] one-half cents per pound.

58. Phosphorus, (94) [twenty] fifteen cents per pound.

#### POTASH:

59. Bichromate and chromate of, three cents per pound.

60. Caustic or hydrate of, (95) refined, in sticks or rolls, one cent per pound; chlorate of, (96) [three] two and one-half cents per pound.

61. Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, twenty-five cents per pound.

62. Nitrate of, or saltpeter, refined, one-half cent per pound.

63. Prussiate of, red, eight cents per pound; yellow, four cents per pound (97) [; cyanide of, six cents per pound]; cyanide of potassium, twelve and one-half per centum ad valorem.

## PREPARATIONS:

64. Medicinal preparations containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty-five cents per pound, but in no case shall the same pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

65. Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

66. Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court-plaster, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

67. Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

68. Santonin, and all salts thereof containing eighty per centum or over of santonin, one dollar per pound.

## SOAP:

69. Castile soap, one and one-fourth cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, fifteen cents per pound; all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

## SODA:

70. Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing fifty per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

71. Bichromate and chromate of soda, two cents per pound.

72. Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda, (98) [one-half] three-tenths of one cent per pound; chlorate of soda, (99) [three] two cents per pound.

73. Hydrate of, or caustic soda, (100) [one-half] three-fourths of one cent per pound; nitrite of soda, two and one-half cents per pound (101) [; hypo sulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of one cent per pound.]

74. Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, (102) two-tenths of one cent per pound. (103) [and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound.]

(104) 74. Soda ash, three-eighths of one cent per pound; arseniate of soda, one and one-fourth cents per pound.

75. Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, (105) [three-eighths of one cent] one-half of one cent per pound.

76. Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or niter cake, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

(106) 76. Sea moss, ten per centum ad valorem.

77. Sponges, (107) [crude or in their natural state,] twenty per centum ad valorem; manufactures of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.

78. Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, thirty cents per ounce.

79. Sulphur, (108) or brimstone, crude, fifty cents per ton; refined or sublimed, or flowers of, eight dollars per ton.

80. Sumac, ground, (109) [four-tenths] three-tenths of one cent per pound.

(110) 80. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans, fifty cents per pound; vanilla beans, two dollars per pound; vanilla beans, commercially known as cuts, one dollar per pound.

81. Vanillin, (111) [seventy] eighty cents per ounce.

## SCHEDULE B.—EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE.

## BRICK AND TILE:

82. Fire-brick, (112) weighing not more than ten pounds each, not glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton; glazed, enameled, ornamented, or decorated, (113) [thirty] forty-five per centum ad valorem; brick, other than fire-brick, not glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if glazed, enameled, painted, vitrified, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, (114) [thirty] forty-five per centum ad valorem.

(115) [83. Tiles, glazed or unglazed, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, vitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles for floors and walls, valued at not exceeding forty cents per square foot, eight cents per square foot; exceeding forty cents per square foot, ten cents per square foot and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

84. Tiles, plain unglazed floor, one color, exceeding two square inches in size, four cents per square foot; glazed, encaustic, ceramic mosaic, vitrified, semivitrified, flint, spar, embossed, enameled, ornamental, hand painted, gold decorated, and all other earthenware tiles for floors and walls,

valued at not exceeding forty cents per square foot, eight cents per square foot; exceeding forty cents per square foot, ten cents per square foot and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

## CEMENT, LIME, AND PLASTER:

84. Roman, Portland, and other hydraulic cement, in barrels, sacks, or other packages, (116) [eight] eleven cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package; in bulk, (117) [seven] ten cents per one hundred pounds; other cement, twenty per centum ad valorem.

85. Lime, five cents per one hundred pounds, including weight of barrel or package.

86. Plaster (118) [of paris] rock or gypsum, (119) crude, one dollar per ton; if ground or calcined, (120) one dollar and fifty cents per ton; (121) [and] pearl hardening (122) [or artificial sulphate of lime] for paper (123) [manufacturers'] makers' use, (124) [one dollar and fifty cents per ton] twenty per centum ad valorem.

87. Pumice stone, wholly or partially manufactured, (125) [one-half of one cent per pound] fifteen per centum ad valorem; unmanufactured, (126) [twenty] ten per centum ad valorem.

## CLAYS OR EARTHS:

88. Clays or earths, unwrought or unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar per ton; wrought or manufactured, not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per ton; china clay or kaolin, (127) [two] three dollars per ton (128); limestone rock asphalt containing not more than fifteen per centum of bitumen, fifty cents per ton; asphaltum and bitumen, (129) not specially provided for in this Act, crude, if not dried, or otherwise advanced in any manner, one dollar and (130) [fifty] twenty-five cents per ton; if dried or otherwise advanced in any manner, (131) [three dollars] two dollars and fifty cents per ton; bauxite, or beauxite, crude, not refined or otherwise advanced in condition from its natural state, one dollar per ton (132); fullers' earth, unwrought and unmanufactured, two dollars per ton; wrought or manufactured, four dollars per ton.

## EARTHENWARE AND CHINA:

89. Common yellow (133), [and] brown (134), and gray earthenware, plain (135), [or] embossed, (136) or salt-glazed common stoneware, and crucibles, (137) all the foregoing not decorated in any manner, twenty-five per centum ad valorem (138) [; Rockingham earthenware, forty per centum ad valorem].

90. China, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, (139) [including clock cases with or without movements,] plaques, ornaments, toys, toy tea sets, charms, vases and statuettes, painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem; if plain white and without superadded ornamentation of any kind, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

91. All other china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen, stone, and crockery ware, and manufactures thereof, or of which the same is the component material of chief value, by whatever name known, not specially provided for in this Act, if painted, tinted, stained, enameled, printed, gilded, or otherwise decorated or ornamented in any manner, sixty per centum ad valorem; if not ornamented or decorated, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

92. Articles (140) and wares composed (141) wholly or in chief value of (142) [earthen] earthy or mineral substances, (143) or carbon, not specially provided for in this Act, if not decorated in any manner, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if decorated, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

93. Gas retorts, three dollars each; lava tips for burners, (144) [ten] eight cents per gross and fifteen per centum ad valorem (145) [; carbons for electric lighting, and filter tubes, fifty per centum ad valorem; porous carbon pots for electric batteries, without metallic connections, twenty per centum ad valorem].

## GLASS AND GLASSWARE:

(146) [94. Plain green or colored, molded or pressed, and flint and lime glass bottles, holding more than one quart, and demijohns and carboys, covered or uncovered, and other plain green or colored, molded or pressed bottle glassware, not specially provided for in this Act, one cent per pound; plain green or colored, molded or pressed, flint or lime glass bottles and vials holding not more than one quart and not less than one and one-half pints, one and one-fourth cents per pound; holding not more than one and one-half pints and not less than one-fourth of one pint, one and one-half cents per pound; if holding less than one-fourth of a pint, fifty cents per gross: Provided, That none of the above articles shall pay a less rate of duty than forty per centum ad valorem: And provided further,

dozen bottles, on the quantity in excess of one quart, at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per gallon (443); *but no separate or additional duty shall be levied on the bottles.*

(444) [295. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, sixty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, two dollars per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of seven cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermouth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be forfeited to the United States: And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors imported in bottles or jugs shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package; and all such bottles or jugs shall pay an additional duty of three cents for each bottle or jug unless specially provided for in this Act.]

295. Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermuth, in casks or packages other than bottles or jugs, if containing fourteen per centum or less of absolute alcohol, thirty cents per gallon; if containing more than fourteen per centum of absolute alcohol, fifty cents per gallon. In bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs, containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case; and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs: Provided, That any wines, ginger cordial, or vermuth imported containing more than twenty-four per centum of alcohol shall be classed as spirits and pay duty accordingly: And provided further, That there shall be no constructive or other allowance for breakage, leakage, or damage on wines, liquors, cordials, or distilled spirits. Wines, cordials, brandy, and other spirituous liquors, including bitters of all kinds, and bay rum or bay water, imported in bottles or jugs, shall be packed in packages containing not less than one dozen bottles or jugs in each package, or duty shall be paid as if such package contained at least one dozen bottles or jugs, and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles or jugs at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty. The percentage of alcohol in wines and fruit juices shall be determined in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall by regulation prescribe.

296. Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles or jugs; otherwise than in bottles or jugs, twenty cents per gallon.

297. Malt extract, fluid, in casks, twenty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, forty cents per gallon; solid or condensed, forty per centum ad valorem.

298. Cherry juice and prune juice, or prune wine, and other fruit (445) [juice] juices not specially provided for in this Act, containing no alcohol or not more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, sixty cents per gallon; if containing more than eighteen per centum of alcohol, (446) [two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon; fruits preserved in spirits when containing over five per centum of alcohol, two dollars and fifty cents per proof gallon for the alcohol contained therein] sixty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto two dollars and seven cents per proof gallon on the alcohol contained therein.

29. Ginger ale, ginger beer, lemonade, soda water, and other similar (417) [waters] beverages containing no alcohol in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, containing each not more than three-fourths of a pint, eighteen cents per dozen; containing more than three-fourths of a pint each and not more than one and one-half pints, twenty-eight cents per dozen; but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed on the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored, molded or pressed, glass bottles, or in such bottles containing more than one and one-half pints each, fifty cents per gallon and in addition thereto, duty shall be collected on the bottles, or other coverings, at the rates which would be chargeable thereon if imported empty.

300. All mineral waters and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles, containing not more than one pint, (448) [thirty] fourteen cents per dozen bottles. If containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, (449) [forty] twenty-four cents per dozen bottles. But no separate duty shall be assessed upon the bottles. If imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, (450) [thirty] twenty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected upon the bottles or other covering at the same rates that would be charged (451) thereon if imported empty or separately (452): *Provided, That all filled bottles imported under this and the preceding paragraph after February first, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, shall have a designation of the contents thereof blown in said bottles.*

SCHEDULE I.—COTTON MANUFACTURES.

301. Cotton thread and carded yarn, warps or warp yarn, in singles, whether on beams or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, not colored, bleached, dyed, or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, three cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number fifteen, one-fifth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number fifteen and up to and including number thirty, and one-fourth of a cent per number per pound on all numbers exceeding number thirty; colored, bleached, dyed, combed or advanced beyond the condition of singles by grouping or twisting two or more single yarns together, whether on beams, or in bundles, skeins or cops, or in any other form, except spool thread of cotton hereinafter provided for, six cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number twenty, and on all numbers exceeding number twenty (453) *and up to number eighty, three-tenths of a cent per number per pound; (454) on number eighty and above, fifty per centum ad valorem; cotton card laps, roping, sliver or roving, forty-five per centum ad valorem.*

302. (455) [Cotton] Spool thread (456) of cotton, including crochet, darning, and embroidery cottons on spools or reels, containing on each spool or reel not exceeding one hundred yards of thread, six cents per dozen; exceeding one hundred yards on each spool or reel, for every additional hundred yards (457) [of thread] or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred (458) [yards], six cents per dozen spools or reels; if otherwise than (459) [wound] on spools or reels, one-half of (460) [a] one cent for each one hundred yards (461) [of thread] or fractional part thereof (462): Provided, That in no case shall the duty be assessed upon a less number of yards than is marked on the spools or reels.

303. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per square yard; if bleached, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, two cents per square yard.

304. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, two and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding nine square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth not exceeding one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over seven cents per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over nine cents per square yard, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty per centum ad valorem.

305. Cotton cloth, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, one and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, two and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six and not exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding eight square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and not exceeding one hundred and fifty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over nine cents per square yard, thirty per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over eleven cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half

cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

306. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, three cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half and not exceeding six square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding four and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, four and three-fourths cents per square yard; exceeding six square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all cotton cloth exceeding one hundred and fifty and not exceeding two hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over ten cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; bleached, valued at over twelve cents per square yard, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

307. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding two hundred and not exceeding three hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, three and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; if bleached, and not exceeding two and one-half square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding two and one-half and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half and not exceeding five square yards to the pound, five and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding five square yards to the pound, six cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, six and one-fourth cents per square yard; exceeding three and one-half square yards to the pound, seven cents per square yard: *Provided*, That on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twelve (463) and one-half cents per square yard (464) [,]; bleached, valued at over (465) [fourteen] fifteen cents per square yard (466) [,]; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over (467) [sixteen] seventeen and one-half cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem.

308. Cotton cloth not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, exceeding three hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and not exceeding two square yards to the pound, four cents per square yard; exceeding two and not exceeding three square yards to the pound, four and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; exceeding four square yards to the pound, five and one-half cents per square yard; if bleached and not exceeding two square yards to the pound, five cents per square yard; exceeding two and not exceeding three square yards to the pound, five and one-half cents per square yard; exceeding three and not exceeding four square yards to the pound, six cents per square yard; exceeding four square yards to the pound, six and one-half cents per square yard; if dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, and not exceeding three square yards to the pound, (468) [eight] six and one-half cents per square yard (469); exceeding three square yards to the pound, eight cents per square yard: *Provided*, That (470) on all such cotton cloths not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over fourteen cents per square yard (471) [,]; bleached, valued at over sixteen cents per square yard (472) [,]; and dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, valued at over twenty cents per square yard, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of forty per centum ad valorem (473) [: *Provided* further, That on cloth composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, containing an admixture of silk, and not otherwise provided for in this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of eight cents per square yard and thirty per centum ad valorem].

(474) 308a. The term *cotton cloth*, or *cloth*, wherever used in the para-

graphs of this schedule, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be held to include all woven fabrics of cotton in the piece or otherwise, whether figured, fancy, or plain, the warp and filling threads of which can be counted by unraveling or other practicable means.

(475) 308b. Cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber and silk, whether known as silk-striped sleeve linings, silk stripes, or otherwise, eight cents per square yard and thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That no such cloth shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem. Cotton cloth, filled or coated, three cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem.

309. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed of cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise and whether (476) [wholly or partly] finished (477) or *unfinished*, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty (478) on the cloth contained therein as is imposed on cotton cloth of the same description, weight, and count of threads to the square inch; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than forty-five per centum ad valorem. If such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or revered, or have drawn threads, they shall pay a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than fifty-five per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliqued, or trimmed wholly or in part with lace or with tucking or insertion, they shall not pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.

310. Cotton cloth in which other than the ordinary warp and filling threads have been introduced in the process of weaving to form a figure, whether known as lappets or otherwise, and whether unbleached, bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay, in addition to the duty herein provided for other cotton cloth of the same (479) [description] condition, weight, and count of threads to the square inch, one cent per square yard if valued at not more than seven cents per square yard, and two cents per square yard if valued at more than seven cents per square yard.

311. Clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including neck-ties or neckwear composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, made up or manufactured, wholly or in part, by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, and not otherwise provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That (480) [the articles] any outside garment provided for in this paragraph having india-rubber as a component material (481) [(not including gloves)] shall pay a duty of fifteen cents per pound and fifty per centum ad valorem.

312. Plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, and all pile fabrics (482), *cut or uncut*; any of the foregoing composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, (483) [ten] nine cents per square yard and (484) [twenty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; (485) [on all such goods if bleached, twelve cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem;] if (486) bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, (487) [fourteen] twelve cents per square yard and (488) [twenty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, (489) [That corduroys, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, weighing over six ounces per square yard, and valued at not more than forty cents per square yard, shall pay a duty of twenty cents per square yard and thirty per centum ad valorem, and if weighing over six ounces per square yard and valued at over forty cents per square yard, shall pay a duty of twenty-five cents per square yard and forty per centum ad valorem: Provided further,] That manufactures (490) or articles in any form including such as are commonly known as bias dress facings or skirt bindings, made (491) or *cut* from plushes, velvets, velveteens, corduroys, or other pile fabrics composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, shall be subject to the foregoing rates of duty and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem (492): *Provided further*, That none of the articles or fabrics provided for in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than forty-seven and one-half per centum ad valorem.

313. (493) [Chenille curtains] *Curtains*, table covers, and all (494) [goods] articles manufactured of cotton chenille or of which cotton chenille is the component material of chief value, (495) [fifty-five] fifty per centum ad valorem.

314. Stockings, hose and half-hose, made on knitting machines or frames, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, and not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

315. Stockings, hose and half-hose, selvedged, fashioned, narrowed, or shaped wholly or in part by knitting machines or frames, or knit by hand, including such as are commercially known as seamless stockings, hose and half-hose, and clocked stockings, hose or half-hose, all of the above composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, finished or unfinished, valued at not more than one dollar (496) [and fifty cents] per dozen pairs, fifty cents per dozen pairs (497) [, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem]; valued at more than one dollar (498) [and fifty cents] per dozen pairs, and not more than (499) [three dollars] one dollar and fifty cents per dozen pairs, (500) [seventy-five] sixty cents per dozen pairs (501) [, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem]; valued at more than (502) [three dollars] one dollar and fifty cents

per dozen pairs, and not more than (503) [five] two dollars per dozen pairs, (504) [one dollar] seventy cents per dozen pairs (505) [, and in addition thereto twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than five dollars per dozen pairs, one dollar per dozen pairs, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem]; valued at more than two dollars per dozen pairs, and not more than three dollars per dozen pairs, one dollar and twenty cents per dozen pairs; valued at more than three dollars per dozen pairs and not more than five dollars per dozen pairs, two dollars per dozen pairs; and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than five dollars per dozen pairs, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

316. Shirts and drawers, pants, vests, union suits, combination suits, tights, sweaters, corset covers and all underwear of every description made wholly or in part on knitting machines or frames, (506) or *knit by hand, finished or unfinished*, not including stockings, hose and half-hose, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, valued at not more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen, (507) [twenty-five] sixty cents per dozen and (508) [thirty-five] fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than one dollar and fifty cents per dozen and not more than three dollars per dozen, (509) [seventy-five] one dollar and ten cents per dozen, and in addition thereto (510) [thirty-five] fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at more than three dollars per dozen and not more than five dollars per dozen, one dollar (511) and fifty cents per dozen, and in addition thereto (512) [forty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than five dollars per dozen and not more than seven dollars per dozen, one dollar and (513) [twenty-five] seventy-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto (514) [forty] thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued at more than seven dollars per dozen (515) [, one dollar and seventy-five] and not more than fifteen dollars per dozen, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen, and in addition thereto (516) [forty] thirty-five per centum ad valorem (517); valued above fifteen dollars per dozen, fifty per centum ad valorem.

317. Bandings, beltings, bindings, bone casings, (518) [braids,] cords, garters, (519) [gorings,] lining for bicycle tires, ribbons, (520) [suspenders and braces,] tapes, tubing, and webs or webbing, any of the foregoing articles made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, and not embroidered by hand or machinery, forty-five per centum ad valorem; (521) *suspenders and braces made as aforesaid, forty per centum ad valorem*; spindle banding, woven, braided or twisted lamp, stove, or candle wicking made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, ten cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; loom harness or headbands made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; boot, shoe, and corset lacings made of cotton or other vegetable fiber, (522) [twenty] twenty-five cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; labels, for garments or other articles, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, (523) [seventy-five] fifty cents per pound and (524) [thirty-five] thirty per centum ad valorem.

318. Cotton (525) *table* damask, forty per centum ad valorem; cotton duck, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

319. All manufactures of cotton not specially provided for in this Act, (526) [forty] forty-five per centum ad valorem.

(527) 319½. *On all cotton yarns finer than number ten single, and on all manufactures of cotton made in whole or in part from yarns finer than number ten single, there shall be levied and collected ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the appropriate rates of duty provided therefor in paragraphs three hundred and one to three hundred and nineteen, inclusive, or any other paragraph of this Act providing for such manufactures.*

SCHEDULE J.—FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE, AND MANUFACTURES OF.

320. Flax straw, five dollars per ton.

321. Flax, not hackled or dressed, one cent per pound.

322. Flax, hackled, known as "dressed line," three cents per pound.

323. Tow of flax, (528) [not retted, one-half of one cent per pound; tow of flax, retted, one cent per pound] twenty dollars per ton.

324. Hemp, (529) *and tow of hemp*, (530) [twenty-five] twenty dollars per ton; (531) [tow of hemp, not carded, one cent per pound; tow of hemp, carded, one and one-half cents per pound,] hemp, hackled, known as "line of hemp," (532) [or "dressed line," fifty] forty dollars per ton.

325. (533) [Yarn, made of jute, one cent per pound and ten per centum ad valorem.] *Single yarns made of jute, not finer than five lea or number, one cent per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; if finer than five lea or number, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

326. Cables (534) [,] and cordage, (535) [and twine, not specially provided for in this Act,] composed of *istle, Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass or sunn, or a mixture of these or any of them*, one cent per pound; cables and cordage made of hemp, tarred or untarred, two cents per pound.

327. Threads, twines, or cords, made from yarn not finer than five lea or number, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief

value, (536) [twelve] fourteen cents per pound; if made from yarn finer than five lea or number, (537) [five-eighths] seven-eighths of one cent per pound additional for each lea or number, or part of a lea or number, in excess of five.

(538) [328. Single yarns made of flax tow, eight lea and finer, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; single yarns composed of flax line, hemp, or ramie, valued at thirteen cents or less per pound, six cents per pound; valued at more than thirteen cents per pound, forty-five per centum ad valorem.]

328. *Single yarns in the gray, made of flax, hemp, or ramie, not finer than eight lea or number, seven cents per pound; finer than eight lea or number and not finer than eighty lea or number, forty-five per centum ad valorem; finer than eighty lea or number, fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

(539) [329. Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines, when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn not finer than twelve lea or number, fifteen cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than twelve lea or number and not finer than twenty-five lea or number, twenty-four cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than twenty-five lea or number and not finer than forty lea or number, thirty-five cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than forty lea or number and not finer than fifty lea or number, forty cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than fifty lea or number and not finer than sixty lea or number, forty-eight cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; when the thread or twine of which they are composed is made of yarn finer than sixty lea or number, fifty per centum ad valorem.]

329. *Flax gill netting, nets, webs, and seines shall pay the same duty per pound as is imposed in this schedule upon the thread, twine, or cord of which they are made, and in addition thereto twenty per centum ad valorem.*

(540) [330. Floor mattings, plain, fancy or figured, manufactured from straw, round or split, or other vegetable substances not otherwise provided for, including what are commonly known as Chinese, Japanese, and India straw mattings, valued at not exceeding ten cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard; valued at exceeding ten cents per square yard, eight cents per square yard and twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

331. Carpets, carpeting, mats and rugs made of flax, hemp, jute, or other vegetable fiber (541) (except cotton), valued at not exceeding (542) [thirty] fifteen cents per square yard, (543) [six] five cents per square yard and thirty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above (544) [thirty] fifteen cents per square yard, (545) [twelve] ten cents per square yard and (546) [forty] thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

332. Hydraulic hose, made in whole or in part of flax, hemp, ramie, or jute, twenty cents per pound.

333. Tapes composed wholly or in part of flax, woven with or without metal threads, on reels, spools, or otherwise, and designed expressly for use in the manufacture of measuring-tapes, forty per centum ad valorem.

334. Oilcloth for floors, stamped, painted, or printed, including linoleum or corticene, figured or plain, and all other oilcloth (except silk oilcloth) (547) under twelve feet in width, not specially provided for herein, (548) [ten] eight cents per square yard and fifteen per centum ad valorem; (549) oil cloth for floors and linoleum or corticene, twelve feet and over in width, inlaid linoleum or corticene, and cork carpets, twenty cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem; waterproof cloth, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, ten cents per square yard and twenty per centum ad valorem.

335. Shirt collars and cuffs, composed entirely of cotton, forty-five cents per dozen pieces and fifteen per centum ad valorem; composed in whole or in part of linen, (550) [fifty] forty cents per dozen and twenty per centum ad valorem (551) [,] shirts and other articles of wearing apparel, other than knit, composed in whole or in part of linen, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem].

(552) [336. Laces, lace window curtains, tidies, pillow shams, napkins, bed sets, edgings, insertings, galloons, flounceings, or other lace articles, handkerchiefs, wearing apparel, and other articles made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace, by whatever name known; nets or nettings and veilings, etamines, vitrages, trimmings, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, quillings, handkerchiefs, and other articles embroidered in any manner, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery; tamboured or appliqued articles, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings or ruchings, hemstitched or tucked flounceings or skirtings; all the articles above named in this paragraph composed of flax, hemp, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, sixty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no wearing apparel or other article when embroidered by hand or machinery shall pay duty at a less rate than may

be elsewhere specially provided therefor in this Act, nor less than that fixed upon any embroideries of the materials of which such articles are composed.]

336. *Laces; lace window curtains, tides, pillow shams, bed sets, insertings, flouncings, and other lace articles; handkerchiefs, napkins, wearing apparel, and other articles made wholly or in part of lace, or in imitation of lace; nets or nettings, veils and ceilings, etamines, vitrages, neck rufflings, ruchings, tuckings, flutings, and quillings; embroideries and all trimmings, including braids, edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, gorings, and bands; wearing apparel, handkerchiefs, and other articles or fabrics embroidered in any manner by hand or machinery, whether with a letter, monogram, or otherwise; tamboured or appliqued articles, fabrics or wearing apparel; hemstitched or tucked flouncings or skirtings, and articles made wholly or in part of rufflings, tuckings, or ruchings; all of the foregoing, composed wholly or in chief value of flax, cotton, or other vegetable fiber, and not elsewhere specially provided for in this Act, whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, sixty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That no wearing apparel or other article or textile fabric, when embroidered by hand or machinery, shall pay duty at a less rate than that imposed in any schedule of this Act upon any embroideries of the materials of which such embroidery is composed.*

337. *Lace window curtains, pillow shams, (553) and bed sets (554) [and other articles,] finished or unfinished, made on the Nottingham lace-curtain machine or on the Nottingham warp machine, and composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, when counting five points or spaces between the warp threads to the inch, one cent per square yard; when counting more than five such points or spaces to the inch, one-half of one cent per square yard in addition for each such point or space to the inch in excess of five; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, (555) [fifteen] twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That none of the above-named articles shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.*

(556) [338. Embroideries, including embroidered edgings, insertings, flouncings, galloons, bands, and other trimmings, whether embroidered by hand or machinery, composed of cotton or other vegetable fiber, or of which cotton or other vegetable fiber is the component material of chief value, fifty cents per pound and twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That none of the articles named shall pay a less rate of duty than sixty per centum ad valorem.]

(557) [339. Plain woven fabrics of single jute yarns, by whatever name known, not exceeding sixty inches in width, weighing not less than six ounces per square yard and not exceeding thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, seven-eighths of one cent per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; if exceeding thirty and not exceeding fifty-five threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one cent per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem: Provided, That any of the above, having more than three per centum of the number of warp and weft threads bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, shall pay a duty of one cent per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem.]

(558) [340. All pile fabrics of which flax is the component material of chief value, sixty per centum ad valorem.]

(559) [341. Bags or sacks made from plain woven fabrics, of single jute yarns, not dyed, colored, stained, painted, printed, or bleached, and not exceeding thirty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one and one-eighth of one cent per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.]

(560) [342. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns made of jute, jute butts, or hemp, not bleached, dyed, colored, stained, painted, or printed, not exceeding sixteen threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, and weighing not less than fifteen ounces per square yard, one-half of one cent per square yard and fifteen per centum ad valorem.]

(561) [343. Handkerchiefs, composed of flax, hemp, ramie, or other vegetable fiber, except cotton, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether wholly or partly finished, if not hemmed, or hemmed only, fifty per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or reverred, or have drawn threads, but not embroidered, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.]

343. *Handkerchiefs composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, whether in the piece or otherwise, and whether finished or unfinished, not hemmed or hemmed only, fifty per centum ad valorem; if hemstitched, or imitation hemstitched, or reverred, or with drawn threads, but not embroidered or initialed, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(562) [344. Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, and containing more than fifty and not more than one hundred threads to the square inch (counting both warp and filling), nine cents per pound; containing not more than fifty threads to the square inch, eight cents per pound; bleached shirting cloth, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, measuring not less than thirty-five nor more than thirty-seven inches in width and containing more than one hundred threads to the square inch (counting both warp and filling), thirty-five per centum ad valorem.]

344. *Woven fabrics or articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, weighing four ounces or more per square yard, when containing not more than sixty threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, one and three-fourths cents per square yard; containing more than sixty and not more than one hundred and twenty threads to the square inch, two and three-fourths cents per square yard; containing more than one hundred and twenty and not more than one hundred and eighty threads to the square inch, six cents per square yard; containing more than one hundred and eighty threads to the square inch, nine cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing, thirty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That none of the foregoing articles in this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem. Woven fabrics of flax, hemp, or ramie, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, including such as is known as shirting cloth, weighing less than four ounces per square yard and containing more than one hundred threads to the square inch, counting the warp and filling, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

345. All manufactures of flax, hemp, (563) [or] ramie, or (564) other vegetable fiber, or of which these substances, or either of them, is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, (565) [fifty] forty-five per centum ad valorem.

(566) [346. All manufactures of jute or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp, ramie, or cotton, or of which jute or other vegetable fiber, except flax, hemp, ramie, or cotton is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.]

#### SCHEDULE K.—WOOL AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

347. All wools, hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, and other like animals shall be divided, for the purpose of fixing the duties to be charged thereon, into the three following classes:

348. Class one, that is to say, merino, mestiza, metz, or metis wools, or other wools of Merino blood, immediate or remote, Down clothing wools, and wools of like character with any of the preceding, including Bagdad wool, China lamb's wool, Castel Branco, Adrianople skin wool or butcher's wool, and such as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Buenos Ayres, New Zealand, Australia, Cape of Good Hope, Russia, Great Britain, Canada, Egypt, Morocco, and elsewhere, and all wools not hereinafter included in classes two and three.

349. Class two, that is to say, Leicester, Cotswold, Lincolnshire, Down combing wools, Canada long wools, or other like combing wools of English blood, and usually known by the terms herein used, and also hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals.

350. Class three, that is to say, Donskoi, native South American, Cordova, Valparaiso, native Smyrna, Russian camel's hair, and (567) [including] all such wools of like character (568) [such] as have been heretofore usually imported into the United States from Turkey, Greece, Syria, and elsewhere, excepting improved wools hereinafter provided for.

351. The standard samples of all wools which are now or may be hereafter deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be the standards for the classification of wools under this Act, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to renew these standards and to make such additions to them from time to time as may be required, and he shall cause to be deposited like standards in other custom-houses of the United States when they may be needed.

352. Whenever wools of class three shall have been improved by the admixture of Merino or English blood, from their present character as represented by the standard samples now or hereafter to be deposited in the principal custom-houses of the United States, such improved wools shall be classified for duty either as class one or as class two, as the case may be.

353. The duty on wools of the first (569) [class] and second classes which shall be imported washed shall be twice the amount of the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed; and the duty on wools of the first and second classes which shall be imported scoured shall be three times the duty to which they would be subjected if imported unwashed. (570) The duty on wools of the third class, if imported in condition for use in carding or spinning into yarns, or which shall not contain more than eight per cent of dirt or other foreign substance, shall be three times the duty to which they would otherwise be subjected.

354. Unwashed wools shall be considered such as shall have been shorn from the sheep without any cleansing; that is, in their natural condition. Washed wools shall be considered such as have been washed with water only on the sheep's back, or on the skin. (571) [Wool] Wools of the first and second classes washed in any other manner than on the sheep's back or on the skin shall be considered as scoured wool.

355. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals, of class one and class two, which shall be imported in any other than ordinary condition, or which has been sorted or increased in value by the rejection of any part of the original fleece, shall be twice the duty to which it would

be otherwise subject: *Provided*, That skirted wools as imported in eighteen hundred and ninety and prior thereto are hereby excepted. The duty upon wool of the sheep or hair of the camel, Angora goat, alpaca, and other like animals of any class which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any other foreign substance, shall be twice the duty to which it would be otherwise subject. When the duty assessed upon any wool equals three times or more than which would be assessed if said wool was imported unwashed, (572) [it] the duty shall not be doubled on account of (573) [its] the wool being sorted. If any bale or package of wool or hair specified in this Act invoiced or entered as of any specified class, or claimed by the importer to be dutiable as of any specified class, shall contain any wool or hair subject to a higher rate of duty than the class so specified, the whole bale or package shall be subject to the highest rate of duty chargeable on wool of the class subject to such higher rate of duty, and if any bale or package be claimed by the importer to be shoddy, mungo, flocks, wool, hair, or other material of any class specified in this Act, and such bale contain any admixture of any one or more of said materials, or of any other material, the whole bale or package shall be subject to duty at the highest rate imposed upon any article in said bale or package.

356. The duty upon all wools and hair of the first class shall be (574) [eleven] ten cents per pound, and upon all wools or hair of the second class (575) [twelve] eleven cents per pound.

357. On wools of the third class and on camel's hair of the third class the value whereof shall be (576) [thirteen] ten cents or less per pound, (577) [including charges, and on common goat hair,] the duty shall be (578) [thirty-two per centum ad valorem] four cents per pound.

358. On wools of the third class, and on camel's hair of the third class, the value whereof shall exceed (579) [thirteen] ten cents per pound, (580) [including charges,] the duty shall be (581) [fifty per centum ad valorem] seven cents per pound.

(582) [359]. Wools on the skin shall pay the same rate as other wools, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.]

359. *The duty on wools on the skin shall be one cent less per pound than is imposed in this schedule on other wools of the same class and condition, the quantity and value to be ascertained under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.*

(583) [360]. On noils, shoddy, top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, yarn waste, garnetted waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty shall be thirty cents per pound.]

360. *Top waste, slubbing waste, roving waste, ring waste, and garnetted waste, thirty cents per pound.*

(584) 360. *Shoddy, twenty-five cents per pound; noils, yarn waste, thread waste, and all other wastes composed wholly or in part of wool and not specially provided for in this Act, twenty cents per pound.*

361. (585) [On woolen] Woolen rags, mungo, and flocks, (586) [the duty shall be] ten cents per pound.

(587) [362]. On tops made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than twenty-four cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto six cents per pound; valued at more than twenty-four cents per pound the duty per pound shall be three and one-third times the duty on one pound of wool of the first class, and in addition thereto eight cents per pound; if dyed, on all the above, five cents per pound additional; wools and hair of the camel, goat, alpaca, or other like animals, which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.]

362. *Wool and hair which have been advanced in any manner or by any process of manufacture beyond the washed or scoured condition, not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subject to the same duties as are imposed upon manufactures of wool not specially provided for in this Act.*

(588) [363]. On rovings, ropings, and yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than thirty cents and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and upon all the above additional duties shall be imposed as follows: On rovings, ropings, and yarns, made wholly or in part of wool; and not advanced beyond the condition of single yarn by grouping or twisting two or more single rovings, ropings, strands, or yarns together, the duty shall be fifteen cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number thirty; on all numbers finer than number thirty, the duty shall be fifteen

cents per pound, and in addition thereto three-tenths of one cent for each number in excess of number thirty; if advanced beyond the condition of single yarn by grouping or twisting two or more single rovings, ropings, strands, or yarns together, the additional duty shall be eighteen cents per pound on all numbers up to and including number thirty; on all numbers finer than number thirty, the additional duty shall be eighteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto three-tenths of one cent per pound for each number in excess of number thirty; on all numbers finer than number fifty, the additional duty shall be eighteen cents per pound, and in addition thereto four-tenths of one cent per number for each number exceeding number thirty: *Provided*, That on all rovings, ropings, and yarns that may be genapped, bleached, colored, stained, or printed, in whole or in part, a duty of five cents per pound shall be imposed in addition to the foregoing duties: And provided further, That on all genapped yarns that may be bleached, colored, stained, or printed, in whole or in part, a duty of five cents per pound shall be imposed in addition to all the foregoing duties.

The numbers of rovings, ropings, and yarns shall be determined by the number of hanks of five hundred and sixty yards each of a single yarn or strand which are contained in one pound.]

363. *On yarns made wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than thirty-five cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than thirty-five cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, forty per centum ad valorem.*

(589) [364]. On cloths, knit fabrics not especially provided for in this Act, and on all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than thirty cents and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act upon one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act upon one pound of unwashed wool of the first class; and in addition on all the foregoing there shall be imposed the following duties: Valued at not more than thirty cents per pound, six cents per pound; valued at more than thirty cents and not more than forty cents per pound, eight cents per pound; valued at more than forty cents per pound and not more than fifty cents per pound, fifteen cents per pound; valued at more than fifty cents per pound and not more than seventy cents per pound, twenty-one cents per pound; valued at more than seventy cents per pound, twenty-one cents per pound, and in addition thereto eight cents per pound for each and every twenty cents per pound of value or fractional part thereof in excess of seventy cents per pound; and in addition to the foregoing duties there shall be imposed on all the articles mentioned in this paragraph a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.]

364. *On cloths, knit fabrics, and all manufactures of every description made wholly or in part of wool, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three times the duty imposed by this Act on a pound of unwashed wool of the first class; valued at above forty cents per pound and not above seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto, upon all the foregoing, fifty per centum ad valorem; valued at over seventy cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be four times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class and fifty-five per centum ad valorem.*

365. On blankets (590), and flannels for underwear composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not more than (591) [thirty] forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be the same as the duty imposed by this Act on (592) [one pound and one-half] two pounds of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto (593) [five cents per pound and fifteen] thirty per centum ad valorem; (594) [valued at more than thirty and not more than forty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be twice the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto eight cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem;] valued at more than forty cents and not more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be (595) [three] two and one-half times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto (596) [ten cents per pound and twenty] thirty-five per centum ad valorem. On blankets composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at more than fifty cents per pound, the duty per pound shall be three (597) [and one-half] times the duty imposed by this Act on one pound of unwashed wool of the first class, and in addition thereto (598) [fifteen cents per pound and twenty] forty per centum ad valorem. Flannels composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at above fifty cents per pound, shall be classified and pay the same duty as women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths,

and goods of similar character and description provided by this Act: *Provided*, That on blankets over three yards in length the same duties shall be paid as on cloths.

366. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, and goods of similar (599) *description and character* (600) [and description] of which the warp consists wholly of cotton or other vegetable material with the remainder of the fabric composed wholly or in part of wool, valued at not exceeding fifteen cents per square yard, (601) [the duty shall be seven] *six and one-half cents* per square yard; valued at more than fifteen cents per square yard, (602) [the duty shall be eight] *seven and one-fourth cents* per square yard; and in addition (603) [to the foregoing duties there shall be imposed on such goods valued at not exceeding ten cents per square yard two cents per square yard; valued at more than ten cents per square yard and not exceeding twelve and one-half cents per square yard, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at more than twelve and one-half cents per square yard and not exceeding seventeen and one-half cents per square yard, five and one-fourth cents per square yard; valued at more than seventeen and one-half cents per square yard, and not more than twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard; valued at more than twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard, seven and one-fourth cents per square yard, and in addition thereto two cents per square yard for each and every five cents per square yard of value or fractional part thereof in excess of twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard; and in addition to all the foregoing duties there shall be imposed on all the articles mentioned in this paragraph a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem] thereto on all the foregoing, *fifty per centum ad valorem*: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

367. On women's and children's dress goods, coat linings, Italian cloths, bunting, and goods of similar description or character composed wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, (604) [the duty shall be eleven] *ten and one-half cents* per square yard; and in addition (605) [to the foregoing duty on such goods valued at not exceeding twelve and one-half cents per square yard, three and three-fourths cents per square yard; valued at more than twelve and one-half cents per square yard and not exceeding seventeen and one-half cents per square yard, the duty shall be five and one-fourth cents per square yard; valued at more than seventeen and one-half cents per square yard and not more than twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard, seven and one-fourth cents per square yard; valued at more than twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard, seven and one-fourth cents per square yard, and in addition thereto two cents per square yard for each and every five cents per square yard of value or fractional part thereof in excess of twenty-two and one-half cents per square yard; and in addition to all the foregoing duties there shall be imposed on all the articles mentioned in this paragraph a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem] thereto on all the foregoing *fifty per centum ad valorem*: *Provided*, That on all the foregoing, weighing over four ounces per square yard, the duty shall be the same as imposed by this schedule on cloths.

368. On clothing, ready-made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including shawls (606) [...] whether knitted or woven, and knitted (607) [underwear] articles of every description, made up or manufactured wholly or in part, felts not woven and not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of wool, the duty per pound shall be four (608) [and one-half] times the duty imposed by this Act on (609) [a] *one pound of unwashed wool of the first class*, and in addition thereto (610) [sixty] *fifty-five per centum ad valorem*.

369. Webbings, gorings, suspenders, braces, bandings, beltings, bindings, braids, galloons, edgings, insertings, flounceings, fringes, gimps, cords, cords and tassels, laces and other trimmings and articles made wholly or in part of lace, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, head nets, netting, buttons or barrel buttons or buttons of other forms for tassels or ornaments, and manufactures of wool ornamented with beads or spangles of whatever material composed, any of the foregoing made of wool or of which wool is a component material, whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, (611) [sixty] *fifty cents per pound and (612) [sixty] fifty-five per centum ad valorem*.

370. Aubusson, Axminster, moquette, and chenille carpets, figured or plain, (613) [carpets woven whole for rooms,] and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, (614) [and oriental, Berlin, and other similar rugs, sixty] *sixty-two and one-half cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

371. Saxony, Wilton, and Tournay velvet carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, (615) [sixty] *sixty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

372. Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, (616) [forty-four] *forty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

373. Velvet and tapestry velvet carpets, figured or plain, printed on the warp or otherwise, and all carpets or carpeting of like char-

acter or description, (617) [forty] *forty-one cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

374. Tapestry Brussels carpets, figured or plain, and all carpets or carpeting of like character or description, printed on the warp or otherwise, (618) [twenty-eight] *twenty-nine cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

375. Treble ingrain, three-ply, and all chain Venetian carpets, (619) [nineteen] *twenty-five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

376. Wool Dutch and two-ply ingrain carpets, (620) [fourteen] *twenty cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem*.

(621) 376½. Carpets of every description woven whole for rooms, and Oriental, Berlin, Aubusson, Axminster, and similar rugs, *ten cents per square foot and in addition thereto, forty per centum ad valorem*.

377. Druggets and bockings, printed, colored, or otherwise, twenty-two cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem. (622) [Felt carpeting, figured or plain, eleven cents per square yard, and in addition thereto forty per centum ad valorem.]

378. Carpets and carpeting of wool, flax, or cotton, or composed in part of either, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

379. Mats, rugs (623) *for floors, screens, covers, hassocks, bed sides, art squares, and other portions of carpets or carpeting made wholly or in part of wool, and not specially provided for in this Act, shall be subjected to the rate of duty herein imposed on carpets or carpetings of like character or description*.

380. Whenever, in any schedule of this Act, the word "wool" is used in connection with a manufactured article of which it is a component material, it shall be held to include wool or hair of the sheep, camel, goat, alpaca or other animal, whether manufactured by the woolen, (624) [felt,] worsted, (625) *felt*, or any other process.

#### SCHEDULE L.—SILKS AND SILK GOODS.

381. Silk partially manufactured from cocoons or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk, *forty cents per pound*.

382. Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, organzine, sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk threads or yarns of every description, except spun silk, *thirty per centum ad valorem*; spun silk in skeins, cops, warps, or on beams, valued at not exceeding one dollar per pound, twenty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at over one dollar per pound and not exceeding one dollar and fifty cents per pound, thirty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at over one dollar and fifty cents per pound and not exceeding two dollars per pound, forty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at over two dollars per pound and not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per pound, fifty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; valued at over two dollars and fifty cents per pound, sixty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

383. Velvets, (626) *velvet ribbons, chenilles, or other pile fabrics, (627) cut or uncut, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, (628) not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar and fifty cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; pluses, composed of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, one dollar (629) [and twenty-five cents] per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; but in no case shall the foregoing articles pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.*

(630) [384. Goods in the piece, weighing not less than one and one-third ounces per square yard, and not more than eight ounces per square yard, if in the gum or dyed in the piece and containing not more than twenty per centum in weight of silk, fifty cents per pound; if containing more than twenty per centum and not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk, sixty-five cents per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and containing not more than twenty-five per centum in weight of silk, seventy-five cents per pound; if containing more than twenty-five and not more than forty per centum in weight of silk, one dollar and ten cents per pound; if containing more than forty per centum in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn, and weighted in the dyeing, so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvedges), one dollar and fifty cents per pound; if other than black, two dollars per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, three dollars per pound; if in the gum, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; if boiled off, dyed in the piece, or printed, three dollars and twenty-five cents per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces per square yard in the gum, three dollars per pound; if weighing less than one ounce per square yard boiled off, four dollars per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of one ounce per square yard, five dollars per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing articles in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.]

384. *Woven fabrics in the piece, not specially provided for in this Act, weighing not less than one and one-third ounces per square yard and not*

more than eight ounces per square yard, and containing not more than twenty per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, fifty cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, sixty cents per pound; if containing more than twenty per centum and not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, sixty-five cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, eighty cents per pound; if containing more than thirty per centum and not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk, if in the gum, ninety cents per pound, and if dyed in the piece, one dollar and ten cents per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn and containing not more than thirty per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), seventy-five cents per pound, and if other than black, ninety cents per pound; if containing more than thirty and not more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk, if black (except selvedges), one dollar and ten cents per pound, and if other than black, one dollar and thirty cents per pound; if containing more than forty-five per centum in weight of silk, or if composed wholly of silk, if dyed in the thread or yarn and weighted in the dyeing so as to exceed the original weight of the raw silk, if black (except selvedges), one dollar and fifty cents per pound, and if other than black, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; if dyed in the thread or yarn, and the weight is not increased by dyeing beyond the original weight of the raw silk, three dollars per pound; if in the gum, two dollars and fifty cents per pound; if boiled off, or dyed in the piece, or printed, three dollars per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if in the gum, or if dyed in the thread or yarn, two and one-half dollars per pound; if weighing less than one and one-third ounces and more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, if boiled off, three dollars per pound; if dyed or printed in the piece, three dollars and fifty cents per pound; if weighing not more than one-third of an ounce per square yard, four dollars and fifty cents per pound; but in no case shall any of the foregoing fabrics in this paragraph pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem.

385. Handkerchiefs or mufflers composed wholly or in part of silk, whether in the piece or otherwise, (631) [and whether wholly or partly] finished (632) or unfinished, if not hemmed or hemmed only, shall pay the same rate of duty as is imposed on goods in the piece of the same description, weight, and condition as provided for in this schedule; but such handkerchiefs or mufflers shall not pay a less rate of duty than fifty per centum ad valorem; if such handkerchiefs or mufflers are hemstitched or imitation hemstitched, or revered or have drawn threads, or are embroidered in any manner, whether with an initial letter, monogram, or otherwise, by hand or machinery, or are tamboured, appliqued, or are made or trimmed wholly or in part with lace, or with tucking or insertion, they shall pay a duty of ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty hereinbefore prescribed, and in no case less than sixty per centum ad valorem.

386. Bandings, (633) including hat bands, (634) [beltings] bindings, (635) beltings, bone casings, braces, (636) [braids,] cords, cords and tassels, (637) [fringes,] garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, (638) and whether composed in part of india-rubber or otherwise, if not embroidered (639) in any manner by hand or machinery, fifty per centum ad valorem.

387. Laces, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffon (640) [,] or other flouncings, nets or nettings and veilings, neck rufflings, ruchings, (641) braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, (642) or tamboured or appliqued (643) [articles], clothing ready made, and articles of wearing apparel of every description, including knit goods, made up or manufactured in whole or in part by the tailor, seamstress, or manufacturer; all of the above-named articles made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles, of whatever material composed, sixty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That any wearing apparel or other articles provided for in this paragraph (except gloves) when composed in part of india-rubber, shall be subject to a duty of (644) [three cents per ounce, and in addition thereto] sixty per centum ad valorem.

388. All manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, including such as have india-rubber as a component material, not specially provided for in this Act, (645) and all *Jacquard figured goods in the piece of which silk is the component material of chief value*, fifty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all (646) [such] manufactures of which wool is a component material, shall be classified and assessed for duty as manufactures of wool.

389. In ascertaining the weight of silk under the provisions of this schedule, the weight shall be taken in the condition in which found in the goods, without deduction therefrom for any dye, coloring matter, or other foreign substance or material.

#### SCHEDULE M.—PULP, PAPERS, AND BOOKS.

##### PULP AND PAPER:

390. Mechanically ground wood pulp, (647) [one-twelfth of one cent per pound] seven and one-half cents per one hundred pounds, dry weight; chemical wood pulp, unbleached, one-sixth of one cent per pound, dry weight; bleached, one-fourth of one cent per pound, dry weight (648): *Provided*, That if any country or dependency shall impose an export duty on pulp wood,

the amount of such export duty shall be added, as an additional duty, to the duties herein imposed upon wood pulp, when imported from such country or dependency.

391. Sheathing paper and roofing felt, ten per centum ad valorem.

(649) 391. *Filter masse or filter stock, composed wholly or in part of wood pulp, wood flour, cotton or other vegetable fiber, one and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

392. Printing paper, unsized, sized, or glued, suitable only for books and newspapers, fifteen per centum ad valorem (650): *Provided*, That no such paper shall pay a less rate of duty than three-tenths of one cent per pound.

(651) [393. Papers known commercially as copying paper, stereotype paper, Japanese tissue paper, pottery paper, and all other thin papers, white, printed, or colored, weighing not over six pounds to a standard ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, on a basis of twenty by thirty inches, made up in reams or any other form, eight cents per pound, and in addition thereto fifteen per centum ad valorem; and all papers in same form as above, weighing over six pounds, and not exceeding ten pounds to the standard ream of twenty by thirty, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partially manufactured, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto ten per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper, thirty per centum ad valorem; crepe paper weighing not less than six pounds and not exceeding ten pounds to the standard ream of four hundred and eighty sheets on a basis of fifteen by twenty inches, six cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem.]

393. *Papers commonly known as copying paper, stereotype paper, paper known as bibulous paper, tissue paper, pottery paper, and all similar papers, white, colored or printed, weighing not over six pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, on a basis of twenty by thirty inches, and whether in reams or any other form, six cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; if weighing over six pounds and not over ten pounds to the ream, and letter copying books, whether wholly or partly manufactured, five cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; crepe paper and filtering paper, five cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

(652) [394. Surface-coated papers, plain, embossed, or marbled, three cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; if printed, or covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, and plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing or barita coating, two cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; manufacturers of surface-coated or parchment papers, ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates on the same papers; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, music, and illustrations when forming a part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming part of printed books), on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty-five cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, twelve cents per pound; prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, ten cents per pound; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, nine cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels and bands, lettered or blank, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze or metal leaf, twenty cents per pound; if printed in ten or more colors, and including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, twenty-five cents per pound; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, forty cents per pound.]

394. *Surface-coated papers not specially provided for in this Act, two and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; if printed, or wholly or partly covered with metal or its solutions, or with gelatin or flock, three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; parchment papers, two cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; plain basic photographic papers for albumenizing, sensitizing, or barita coating, three cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; albumenized or sensitized paper or paper otherwise surface coated for photographic purposes, thirty per centum ad valorem.*

(653) [Manufactures of paper:]

[395. Paper envelopes, plain, twenty per centum ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated, thirty per centum ad valorem.]

(654) 395a. *Lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, bound or unbound (except cigar labels and bands, music, and illustrations when forming part of a periodical or newspaper and accompanying the same, or if bound in or forming part of printed books, not specially provided for in this Act), on paper or other material not exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, twenty-five cents per pound; on paper or other material exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, twelve cents per pound; prints exceeding eight one-thousandths of an inch and not exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, and not exceeding thirty-five square inches cutting size in dimensions, ten cents per pound; lithographic prints from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, on cardboard or other material, exceeding twenty one-thousandths of an inch in thickness, nine cents per pound; lithographic cigar labels, flaps, and bands, lettered or otherwise, printed from stone, zinc, aluminum, or other material, if printed in less than ten colors, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze or metal leaf, twenty cents per pound; if printed in ten or more colors, and including labels printed in whole or in part in bronze, but not including labels printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, twenty-five cents per pound; if printed in whole or in part in metal leaf, thirty-five cents per pound. Books, booklets, and periodicals of paper or other material, of which lithographic prints are the component part of chief value, eight cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

(655) 395b. *Writing, letter, note, hand-made, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet, and typewriter paper, weighing not less than ten pounds and not more than fifteen pounds to the ream, two cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; weighing more than fifteen pounds to the ream, three and one-half cents per pound and fifteen per centum ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed, or decorated in any manner, it shall pay ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: Provided, That in computing the duty on such paper every one hundred and eighty thousand square inches shall be taken to be a ream.*

(656) 395c. *Paper hangings and paper for screens or fireboards, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs of one-line paper, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; all Jacquard designs cut on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs, finished or unfinished, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(657) **MANUFACTURES OF PAPER:**

(658) 395d. *Books of all kinds, including blank books and pamphlets, and engravings bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, charts, music in books or sheets, and printed matter, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(659) 395e. *Paper envelopes, plain, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; if bordered, embossed, printed, tinted, or decorated, thirty per centum ad valorem; if made from tissue, parchment or imitation parchment paper, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; envelopes of parchment, or imitation parchment, or tissue paper, for inclosing photographs, forty cents per thousand and fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

(660) 395f. *Photograph, autograph, and scrap albums, wholly or partly manufactured, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(661) 395g. *All fancy boxes made of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, or if covered with surface-coated paper, forty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(662) [396. Paper hangings and paper for screens or fire boards, and all other paper not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; writing, note, letter, hand-made, drawing, ledger, bond, record, tablet and typewriter paper, weighing not less than ten pounds and not more than fifteen pounds to the ream, two and one-half cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; weighing more than fifteen pounds to the ream, six cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; but if any such paper is ruled, bordered, embossed, printed or decorated in any manner, it shall pay ten per centum ad valorem in addition to the foregoing rates: Provided, That in computing the duty on such paper, every one hundred and eighty thousand square inches shall be taken to be a ream, without regard to the number of sheets contained therein.]

(663) [397. Blank books of all kinds, books, including pamphlets and engravings, bound or unbound, photographs, etchings, maps, music, charts, and all printed matter not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

(664) [398. Playing cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, ten cents per pack and fifty per centum ad valorem.]

398. *Playing cards, in packs not exceeding fifty-four cards and at a like rate for any number in excess, twenty cents per pack and twenty per centum ad valorem.*

399. *Manufactures of paper, or of which paper is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

SCHEDULE N.—SUNDRIES.

(665) [400. *Beads of all kinds, not strung, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; trimmings and ornaments, including such as are known as bead, beaded or jet trimmings or ornaments, not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of glass or paste, gelatin or metal, fifty per centum ad valorem.*]

400. *Beads of all kinds, not threaded or strung, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; fabrics, nets or nettings, laces, embroideries, galloons, wearing apparel, ornaments, trimmings and other articles not specially provided for in this Act, composed wholly or in part of beads or spangles made of glass or paste, gelatin, metal, or other material, but not composed in part of wool, sixty per centum ad valorem.*

401. *Braids, plaits, laces, and willow sheets or squares, composed wholly of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, suitable for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets, or hoods, not bleached, dyed, colored or stained, fifteen per centum ad valorem; if bleached, dyed, colored or stained, (666) [twenty-five] twenty per centum ad valorem; hats, bonnets, and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier, or rattan, whether wholly or partly manufactured, but not trimmed, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; if trimmed, fifty per centum ad valorem. But the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.*

402. *Brushes (667), (668) [for the hair, nails, or teeth, and all other brushes, and] brooms and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils (669) [in quills or otherwise, forty per centum ad valorem (670) [, bristles, bunched or prepared, seven and one-half cents per pound].*

(671) 402½. *Bristles, sorted, bunched or prepared, seven and one-half cents per pound.*

(672) 402½. *Trousers buckles made wholly or partly of iron or steel, or parts thereof, valued at not more than fifteen cents per hundred, five cents per hundred; valued at more than fifteen cents per hundred and not more than fifty cents per hundred, ten cents per hundred; valued at more than fifty cents per hundred, fifteen cents per hundred; and in addition thereto on each and all of the above buckles or parts of buckles, fifteen per centum ad valorem.*

BUTTONS AND BUTTON FORMS:

403. *Button forms: Lastings, mohair, cloth, silk, or other manufactures of cloth, woven or made in patterns of such size, shape, or form, or cut in such manner as to be fit for buttons exclusively, ten per centum ad valorem.*

(673) [404. *Buttons, whether wholly or partly manufactured, parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being one-fortieth of one inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, one-half of one cent per line per great gross; buttons of bone, one-fourth of one cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, one and one-half cents per line per gross; buttons of ivory, vegetable ivory, horn, glass, or metal, three-fourths of one cent per line per gross; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, fifteen per centum ad valorem; shoe buttons, made of paper, board, papier mache, pulp, or other similar material not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not exceeding three cents per gross, one cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.]*

404. *Buttons or parts of buttons and button molds or blanks, finished or unfinished, shall pay duty at the following rates, the line button measure being one-fortieth of one inch, namely: Buttons known commercially as agate buttons, metal trousers buttons, except steel and nickel bar buttons, one-twelfth of one cent per line per gross; buttons of bone, and steel trousers buttons, one-fourth of one cent per line per gross; buttons of pearl or shell, one and one-half cents per line per gross; buttons of horn, vegetable ivory, glass, or metal, not specially provided for in this Act, three-fourths of one cent per line per gross, and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles in this paragraph, fifteen per centum ad valorem; shoe buttons made of paper, board, papier mache, pulp or other similar material, not specially provided for in this Act, valued at not exceeding three cents per gross, one cent per gross; buttons not specially provided for in this Act, and all collar or cuff buttons and studs, fifty per centum ad valorem.*

(674) [405. *Coal, bituminous, and shale, seventy-five cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, thirty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coke, twenty per centum ad valorem.]*

405. *Coal, bituminous, and all coals containing less than ninety-two per centum of fixed carbon, and shale, sixty-seven cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; coal slack or culm, such as will pass through a half-inch screen, fifteen cents per ton of*

twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel: Provided, That on all coal imported into the United States, which is afterwards used for fuel on board vessels propelled by steam and engaged in trade with foreign countries, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and which are registered under the laws of the United States, a drawback shall be allowed equal to the duty imposed by law upon such coal, and shall be paid under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; coke, twenty per centum ad valorem.

406. Cork bark, cut into squares or cubes, eight cents per pound; manufactured corks over (675) [one-half] three-fourths of an inch in diameter measured at larger end, fifteen cents per pound; (676) [one-half] three-fourths of an inch and less in diameter, measured at larger end, twenty-five cents per pound; cork, artificial, or cork substitutes, manufactured from cork waste and not otherwise provided for, eight cents per pound.

407. Dice, draughts, chessmen, chess balls, and billiard, pool, and bagatelle balls, of ivory, bone, or other materials, fifty per centum ad valorem.

408. Dolls, doll heads, toy marbles of whatever materials composed, and all other toys not composed of rubber, china, porcelain, parian, bisque, earthen or stone ware, and not specially provided for in this Act, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

409. Emery grains, and emery manufactured, ground, pulverized, or refined, one cent per pound; emery wheels (677), (678) [and] emery files, (679) and manufactures of which emery is the component material of chief value, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES:

410. Firecrackers of all kinds, (680) [eight] six cents per pound, the weight to include all coverings, wrappings, and packing material.

411. Fulminates, fulminating powders, and like articles, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem.

412. Gunpowder, and all explosive substances used for mining, blasting, artillery, or sporting purposes, when valued at twenty cents or less per pound, (681) [five] four cents per pound; valued above twenty cents per pound, (682) [eight] six cents per pound (683) [; smokeless powder, twelve cents per pound].

413. Matches, friction or lucifer, of all descriptions, per gross of one hundred and forty-four boxes, containing not more than one hundred matches per box, (684) [ten] eight cents per gross; when imported otherwise than in boxes containing not more than one hundred matches each, (685) three-fourths of one cent per one thousand matches.

414. Percussion caps, thirty per centum ad valorem; cartridges, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; blasting caps, two dollars and thirty-six cents per one thousand caps (686) [and] ten per centum ad valorem; safety fuse, covered in part or wholly with yarns, tape, or gutta-percha, forty-five per centum ad valorem].

415. Feathers and down of all kinds, including bird skins or parts thereof with the feathers on, crude or not dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, not specially provided for in this Act, (687) [fifteen] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; when dressed, colored, or otherwise advanced or manufactured in any manner, including quilts of down and other manufactures of down, and also dressed and finished birds suitable for millinery ornaments, and artificial or ornamental feathers, fruits, grains, leaves, flowers, and stems or parts thereof, of whatever material composed, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

416. Furs, dressed on the skin but not made up into articles, and furs not on the skin, prepared for hatters' use, (688) including fur skins carpeted, twenty per centum ad valorem.

417. Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, fifty per centum ad valorem.

418. Gun wads of all descriptions, twenty per centum ad valorem.

419. Hair, human, if clean or drawn but not manufactured, twenty per centum ad valorem.

420. Hair, curled, suitable for beds or mattresses, (689) and hair drawn or cleaned, ten per centum ad valorem.

421. Haircloth, known as "crinoline" cloth, (690) [ten] eight cents per square yard; haircloth, known as "hair seating," (691) and hair press cloth, twenty cents per square yard.

422. Hats, bonnets, or hoods, for men's, women's, boys', or children's wear, trimmed or untrimmed, including bodies, hoods, plateaux, forms, or shapes, for hats or bonnets, composed wholly or in chief value of fur of the rabbit, beaver, or other animals, valued at not more than five dollars per dozen, two dollars per dozen; valued at more than five dollars per dozen and not more than ten dollars per dozen, three dollars per dozen; valued at more than ten dollars per dozen and not more than twenty dollars per dozen, five dollars per dozen; valued at more than twenty dollars per dozen, seven dollars per dozen; and in addition thereto on all the foregoing, twenty per centum ad valorem.

423. Indurated fiberware (692) [: Pails, fifty cents per dozen; tubs, eighteen inches in diameter and over, two dollars per dozen; tubs less than eighteen inches in diameter, one dollar per dozen; spit-

toons or cuspidors, sixty cents per dozen; basins, twenty-five cents per dozen; all other indurated fiber ware] and manufactures of wood or other pulp, and not otherwise specially provided for, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

#### JEWELRY AND PRECIOUS STONES:

424. Articles commonly known as jewelry, and parts thereof, (693) finished or unfinished, not specially provided for in this Act, including precious stones set, pearls set (694) [or strung], and cameos in frames, (695) [fifty] sixty per centum ad valorem.

425. Diamonds and other precious stones advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, and not set, (696) [fifteen] ten per centum ad valorem; imitations of diamonds or other precious stones, composed of glass or paste, not exceeding an inch in dimensions, not engraved, painted, or otherwise ornamented or decorated, and not mounted or set, twenty per centum ad valorem.

426. Pearls in their natural state, (697) [not strung or set] half pearls, and pearls strung on silk or cotton threads and not set, ten per centum ad valorem.

#### LEATHER, AND MANUFACTURES OF:

(698) 426. Hides of cattle, raw or uncurled, whether dry, salted, or pickled, twenty per centum ad valorem.

[427. Band or belting leather, sole leather and skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem; calfskins, kangaroo skins, and sheep and goat skins, including lamb and kid skins, tanned or tanned and dressed and finished, chamois and other skins, and dressed upper and other leather, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; patent, japanned, varnished, and enameled leather, weighing not over ten pounds per dozen hides or skins, thirty cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; weighing over ten pounds per dozen and not over twenty-five pounds per dozen, thirty cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; weighing over twenty-five pounds per dozen, twenty cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; leather shoe laces, wholly or partially manufactured, thirty-six inches or less in length, fifty-five cents per gross pairs and twenty per centum ad valorem; exceeding thirty-six inches in length, sixty cents per gross pairs and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; boots, shoes, and slippers made of leather, twenty per centum ad valorem: Provided, That leather cut into boot, shoe, or slipper patterns, upper or vamps, or other forms suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall pay a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem in addition to the duty herein imposed on leather of the same character as that from which they are cut.]

(699) 427. Band or belting leather, sole leather, dressed upper and all other leather, calfskins tanned or tanned and dressed, kangaroo, sheep and goat skins (including lamb and kid skins) dressed and finished, chamois and other skins and bookbinders' calfskins, all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem; skins for morocco, tanned but unfinished, ten per centum ad valorem; skins of sheep origin dressed with the grain on, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen skins; skins of goat origin dressed with the grain on, two dollars per dozen skins; skins dressed as suede or with the exterior grain surface removed, whether known as mocha or otherwise, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen skins; patent, japanned, varnished or enameled leather, weighing not over ten pounds per dozen hides or skins, thirty cents per pound and twenty per centum ad valorem; if weighing over ten pounds and not over twenty-five pounds per dozen, thirty cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; if weighing over twenty-five pounds per dozen, twenty cents per pound and ten per centum ad valorem; pianoforte leather and pianoforte action leather, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; leather shoe laces, finished or unfinished, fifty cents per gross and twenty per centum ad valorem; boots and shoes made of leather, twenty-five per centum ad valorem: Provided, That leather cut into shoe uppers or vamps or other forms, suitable for conversion into manufactured articles, shall be classified as manufactures of leather and pay duty accordingly.

#### Gloves—

428. Gloves made wholly or in part of leather, whether wholly or partly manufactured, shall pay duty at the following rates, the lengths stated in each case being the extreme length when stretched to their full extent, namely:

429. Women's or children's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (of sheep origin), not over fourteen inches in length, one dollar and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, Schmaschen (sheep), three dollars per dozen pairs.

430. Women's or children's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, not over fourteen inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, lamb or sheep, four dollars per dozen pairs.

431. Women's or children's "glace" finish, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, not over fourteen inches in length, three dollars per dozen pairs; over fourteen and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's "glace" finish, kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, four dollars per dozen pairs.

432. Women's or children's, of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over seventeen inches in length, two dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and fifty cents per dozen pairs; men's, of sheep origin, with exterior surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.

433. Women's or children's kid, goat, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, not over fourteen inches in length, three dollars per dozen pairs; over fourteen inches and not over seventeen inches in length, three dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; over seventeen inches in length, four dollars and seventy-five cents per dozen pairs; men's, goat, kid, or other leather than of sheep origin, with exterior grain surface removed, by whatever name known, four dollars per dozen pairs.

(700) 434. In addition to the foregoing rates there shall be paid the following cumulative duties: On all leather gloves, when lined, one dollar per dozen pairs; on all pique or prix seam gloves, fifty cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, fifty cents per dozen pairs: Provided, That all gloves represented to be of a kind or grade below their actual kind or grade shall pay an additional duty of three dollars per dozen pairs: And provided further, That no gloves shall be classed as children's gloves that are larger than size six, glove measurement.]

434. *In addition to the foregoing rates, there shall be paid on leather gloves, when lined, one dollar per dozen pairs; on all pique or prix seam gloves, twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; on all gloves stitched or embroidered, with more than three single strands or cords, twenty-five cents per dozen pairs; on all leather gloves with wrist openings, imported without fasteners, or parts thereof, of any kind, there shall be a reduction of twenty-five cents per dozen pairs from the rates in the preceding paragraphs.*

435. Glove trunks, with or without the usual accompanying pieces, shall pay seventy-five per centum of the duty provided for the gloves in the fabrication of which they are suitable.

(701) [Harness and saddlery—]

436. Harness, saddles and saddlery, or parts of either, in sets or in parts, finished or unfinished, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES:

437. Manufactures of amber, (702) [asbestos] *asbestos*, bladders, (703) cork, (704) [coral,] catgut or whip gut or worm gut, spar, or wax, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

438. Manufactures of bone, chip, grass, horn, india-rubber, palm leaf, straw, weeds, or whalebone, or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, thirty per centum ad valorem; but the terms "grass" and "straw" shall be understood to mean these substances in their natural form and structure, and not the separated fiber thereof.

439. Manufactures of leather, finished or unfinished, manufactures of fur, gelatin, gutta-percha, human hair, ivory, vegetable ivory, mother-of-pearl and shell, plaster of paris, papier mâché, and vulcanized india-rubber known as "hard rubber," or of which these substances or either of them is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, and shells engraved, cut, ornamented, or otherwise manufactured, thirty-five per cent ad valorem.

440. Masks, composed of paper or pulp, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

441. Matting made of cocoa fiber or rattan, six cents per square yard; mats made of cocoa fiber or rattan, four cents per square foot.

442. Musical instruments or parts thereof, pianoforte actions and parts thereof, strings for musical instruments not otherwise enumerated, cases for musical instruments, pitch pipes, tuning forks, tuning hammers, and metronomes (705) [, thirty-five per centum ad valorem]; strings for musical instruments, composed wholly or in part of steel or other metal, (706) *all the foregoing*, forty-five per centum ad valorem.

(707) [443. Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; but the term "statuary" as used in this Act shall be understood to include only such statuary as is cut, carved, or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, stone, or alabaster, or from metal, and as is the professional production of a statuary or sculptor only.]

444. Peat moss, one dollar per ton.

445. Pencils of (708) paper or wood filled with lead or other material, and pencils of lead, (709) [fifty] forty-five cents per gross and (710) [thirty] twenty-five per centum ad valorem; slate pencils, (711) [four cents per one hundred] covered with wood, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; *all other slate pencils, three cents per one hundred.*

446. Pencil leads not in wood, ten per centum ad valorem.

447. Photographic dry plates or films, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

(712) 447½. *Incandescent electric lamps, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.*

(713) [448. Pipes, pipe bowls, of all materials, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, seventy per centum ad valorem; all common tobacco pipes of clay, fifteen cents per gross.]

448. *Pipes and smokers' articles: Common tobacco pipes and pipe bowls made wholly of clay, valued at not more than forty cents per gross, fifteen cents per gross; other tobacco pipes and pipe bowls of clay, fifty cents per gross and twenty-five per centum ad valorem; other pipes and pipe bowls of whatever material composed, and all smokers' articles whatsoever, not specially provided for in this Act, including cigarette books, cigarette book covers, pouches for smoking or chewing tobacco, and cigarette paper in all forms, sixty per centum ad valorem.*

(714) 448½. *Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, hoes, rakes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins, twenty per centum ad valorem.*

449. Plush, black, known commercially as hatters' plush, composed of silk, or of silk and cotton, such as is used exclusively for making men's hats, ten per centum ad valorem (715) [, boating cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes and not suitable for the manufacture of articles of wearing apparel, twenty-five per centum ad valorem].

(716) 449½. *Textile designs, on line paper, sketch paper, or on Jacquard cards, or parts of such designs or cards, finished or unfinished, thirty per centum ad valorem.*

450. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades covered with material other than paper, (717) [valued at not exceeding three dollars each, twenty-five cents each and forty-five per centum ad valorem; valued above three dollars each, fifty cents each and] fifty per centum ad valorem. Sticks for umbrellas, parasols, or sun shades, and walking canes, finished or unfinished, (718) [forty-five] forty per centum ad valorem.

451. Waste, not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

FREE LIST.

SEC. 2. That on and after the first day of (719) [May] , eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, unless otherwise specially provided for in this Act, the following articles when imported shall be exempt from duty:

452. Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, (720) *benzoic, carbolic, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, (721) oxalic, phosphoric, picric or nitro-picric, prussic (722) , (723) [and] silicic, (724) and valerianic (725) [when chemically pure or in condition for use for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, without further preparation or treatment].*

453. Aconite.

454. Acorns, raw, dried or undried, but unground.

455. Agates, unmanufactured.

(726) 455½. *Albumen, not specially provided for.*

456. Alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin (727) [, including naphthazarin black].

457. Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

458. Ambergreis.

459. Aniline salts.

460. Any animal imported specially for breeding purposes shall be admitted free: *Provided, That no such animal shall be admitted free unless pure bred of a recognized breed, and duly registered in the book of record established for that breed: And provided further, That certificate of such record and of the pedigree of such animal shall be produced and submitted to the customs officer, duly authenticated by the proper custodian of such book of record, together with the affidavit of the owner, agent, or importer that such animal is the identical animal described in said certificate of record and pedigree (728): And provided further, That the Secretary of Agriculture shall determine and certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what are recognized breeds and pure bred animals under the provisions of this paragraph. The Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe such*

additional regulations as may be required for the strict enforcement of this provision. (729) *Cattle, horses, sheep, or other domestic animals which have strayed across the boundary line into any foreign country, or have been or may be driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasture purposes, together with their increase, may be brought back to the United States free of duty under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.*

461. Animals brought into the United States temporarily for a period not exceeding six months, for the purpose of exhibition or competition for prizes offered by any agricultural or racing association; but a bond shall be given in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; also (730) [household furniture and cooking utensils not exceeding in value one hundred dollars and] teams of animals, including their harness and tackle and the wagons of other vehicles actually owned by persons emigrating from foreign countries to the United States with their families, and in actual use for the purpose of such emigration under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and wild animals intended for exhibition in zoological collections for scientific and educational purposes, and not for sale or profit.

462. Annatto, roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

463. Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.

(731) 463½. Antitoxin.

464. Apatite.

(732) 464½. Argols, crude tartars, and lees crystals not specially provided for.

465. Arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured.

466. Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

467. Arseniate of aurine.

468. Art educational stops, composed of glass and metal and valued at not more than six cents per gross.

469. Articles in a crude state used in dyeing or tanning not specially provided for in this Act.

470. Articles the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, when returned after having been exported, without having been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of manufacture or other means; casks, barrels, carboys, bags, and other vessels of American manufacture exported filled with American products, or exported empty and returned filled with foreign products, including shooks (733) and staves when returned as barrels or boxes; also quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States; but proof of the identity of such articles shall be made, under general regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but the exemption of bags from duty shall apply only to such domestic bags as may be imported by the exporter thereof, and if any such articles are subject to internal tax at the time of exportation, such tax shall be proved to have been paid before exportation and not refunded: *Provided*, That this paragraph shall not apply to any article upon which an allowance of drawback has been made, the reimportation of which is hereby prohibited except upon payment of duties equal to the drawbacks allowed; or to any article manufactured in bonded warehouse and exported under any provision of law: *And provided further*, That when manufactured tobacco which has been exported without payment of internal revenue tax shall be reimported it shall be retained in the custody of the collector of customs until internal revenue stamps in payment of the legal duties shall be placed thereon.

471. (734) [Asbestos,] Asbestos, unmanufactured.

472. Ashes, wood and lye of, and beet-root ashes.

473. Asafetida.

(735) 473½. Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth, and similar fabrics, suitable for covering cotton, composed of single yarns, made of jute, jute butts, or hemp; plain woven fabrics, bags, and sacks, of single jute or hemp yarns, by whatever name known, and burlaps and bags for grain, made of burlaps.

474. Balm of Gilead.

475. Barks, cinchona or other from which quinine may be extracted.

476. Baryta, carbonate of, or witherite.

477. Beeswax.

478. Binding twine: All binding twine manufactured (736) [in whole or in part] from New Zealand hemp, istle or Tampico fiber, sisal grass, or sunn, (737) or a mixture of any two or more of them, of single ply and measuring not exceeding six hundred feet to the pound (738), and manila twine, measuring not exceeding six hundred and fifty feet to the pound: *Provided*, That articles mentioned in this paragraph if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to a duty of one-half of one cent per pound.

479. Bells, broken, and bell metal broken and fit only to be remanufactured.

480. Birds, stuffed, not suitable for millinery ornaments.

481. Birds and land and water fowls.

482. Bismuth.

483. Bladders, and all integuments and intestines of animals and fish sounds, crude, dried or salted for preservation only, and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act.

484. Blood, dried (739), not specially provided for.

(740) 484½. Bolting cloths composed of silk, imported expressly for milling purposes, and so permanently marked as not to be suitable for any other use.

485. Bones, crude, or not burned, calcined, ground, steamed, or otherwise manufactured, and bone dust or animal carbon, and bone ash, fit only for fertilizing purposes.

(741) [486. Books, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, maps and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.]

(742) 486a. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts, which shall have been printed more than twenty years at the date of importation, and all hydrographic charts, and scientific books and periodicals devoted to original scientific research, and publications issued for their subscribers or exchanges by scientific and literary associations or academies, or publications of individuals for gratuitous private circulation, and public documents issued by foreign Governments.

(743) 486b. Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music, in raised print, used exclusively by the blind.

(744) 486c. Books, maps, music, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, and charts imported by authority or for the use of the United States or for the use of the Library of Congress.

(745) 486d. Books, maps, music, photographs, etchings, lithographic prints, and charts, specially imported, not more than two copies in any one invoice, in good faith, for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

(746) 486e. Books, libraries, usual and reasonable furniture, and similar household effects of persons or families from foreign countries, if actually used abroad by them not less than one year, and not intended for any other person or persons, nor for sale.

(747) 486f. Brass, old brass, clippings from brass or Dutch metal, all the foregoing, fit only for remanufacture.

487. Brazil paste.

488. Brazilian pebble, unwrought or unmanufactured.

489. Breccia, in block or slabs.

(748) 489½. Bromine.

490. Bristles, crude, not sorted, bunched, or prepared.

491. Broom corn.

492. Bullion, gold or silver.

493. Burgundy pitch.

494. Cadmium.

495. Calamine.

496. Camphor, crude (749), and crude liquid camphor of not less than nine hundred and eighty degrees specific gravity.

497. Castor or castoreum.

498. Cat gut, whip gut, or worm gut, unmanufactured.

499. Cerium.

500. Chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.

501. Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

502. Civet, crude.

503. Clay: Common blue clay in casks suitable for the manufacture of crucibles.

504. Coal (750) [anthracite, and coal] stores of American vessels, but none shall be (751) [unloaded] *unladen or discharged*.

(752) [505. Coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar, and dead or creosote oil. Aniline and derivatives, toluidine, and derivatives, xylidine, cumidine, binitrotoluole, binitrobenzole, benzidine and derivatives, tolidine and derivatives, dianisidine, naphtole and derivatives, naphtylamine and derivatives, benzaldehyde, benzyl chloride and derivatives, phthalic acid and derivatives, and resorcin. None of the derivatives referred to above however, shall include any coal tar dyes or colors.]

505. Coal tar, crude, pitch of coal tar, and products of coal tar known as dead or creosote oil, benzol, toluol, naphthaline, xylol, phenol, and cresol.

506. Cobalt and cobalt ore.

507. Coeculus indicus.

508. Cochineal.

509. Cocoa, or cacao, crude, and fiber, leaves, and shells of.

510. Coffee.

511. Coins, gold, silver, and copper.

512. Coir, and coir yarn.

(752½) 512½. Copper in plates, bars, ingots, or pigs, and other forms, not manufactured or specially provided for in this Act.

513. Old copper, fit only for manufacture, clipping from new copper, and all composition metal of which copper is a component material of chief value not specially provided for in this Act.

514. Copper, regulus of, and black or coarse copper, and copper cement.

515. Coral, marine, uncut, and unmanufactured.

516. Cork wood, or cork bark, unmanufactured.

517. Cotton (753) [and cotton] waste or flocks.

(754) 517½. Cotton ties of iron and steel, of any thickness, for baling cotton, cut to lengths, punched or not punched, with or without buckles.

518. Cryolite, or kryolith.

519. Cudbear.

520. Curling stones, or quoits, and curling-stone handles.

521. Curry, and curry powder.

522. Cutch.

523. Cuttlefish bone.

524. Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

525. Diamonds and other precious stones, rough or uncut, and not advanced in condition or value from their natural state by cleaving, splitting, cutting, or other process, including (755) miners', glaziers' and engravers' diamonds not set, and diamond dust or bort (756), and jewels to be used in the manufacture of clocks and watches.

526. Divi-divi.

527. Dragon's blood.

528. Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences, (757) [such as nutgalls], fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, (758) nutgalls, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are (759) drugs and not edible and are in a crude state, and not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process (760) of manufacture, and not specially provided for in this Act.

529. Eggs of birds, fish, and insects: *Provided, however, That this shall not be held to include the eggs of game birds (761) or eggs of birds not used for food, the importation of which is prohibited except specimens for scientific collections (762), nor fish roe preserved for food purposes.*

530. Emery ore.

531. Ergot.

532. Fans, common palm-leaf, plain and not ornamented or decorated in any manner, and palm leaf in its natural state, not colored, dyed, or otherwise advanced or manufactured.

(763) [533. Feldspar.]

534. Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels.

535. Fibrin, in all forms.

(764) 535½. Fish, fresh, frozen, or packed in ice (except salmon), caught in the Great Lakes or other fresh waters by or for American fishermen or citizens of the United States.

536. Fish skins.

537. Flint, flints, and (765) [ground] flint stones (766), unground.

(767) 537½. Floor mattings, manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting.

538. Fossils.

539. Fruits (768) or berries, green, ripe, or dried, not specially provided for in this Act (769), and fruits in brine.

(770) 539½. Fruit-plants, tropical and semitropical, for the purpose of propagation or cultivation.

540. Furs, undressed.

541. Fur skins of all kinds not dressed in any manner.

542. Gambier.

(771) 542½. Glass enamel, white, for watch and clock dials.

543. Glass plates or discs, rough-cut or unwrought, for use in the manufacture of optical instruments, spectacles, and eye glasses, and suitable only for such use: *Provided, however, That such discs exceeding eight inches in diameter may be polished sufficiently to enable the character of the glass to be determined.*

544. Grasses and fibers: Istle or Tampico fiber, jute, jute butts, manila, sisal grass, sunn, and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substances, not (772) [dressed or] manufactured (773) or dressed in any manner, and not specially provided for in this Act.

545. Gold-beaters' molds and gold-beaters' skins.

546. Grease, and oils (774) (excepting fish oils), such as are commonly used in soap making or in wire drawing, or for stuffing or dressing leather, and which are fit only for such uses, (775) and not specially provided for (776) by name in this Act.

547. Guano, manures, and all substances (777) [expressly] used (778) only for manure.

(779) 547½. Gunny bags, and gunny cloths, old or refuse, fit only for manufacture.

548. Gutta percha, crude.

549. Hair of horse, cattle, and other animals, (780) [cleaned or] uncleaned, (781) [drawn or] undrawn, (782) [but] and unmanufactured, not specially provided for in this Act; and human hair, raw, uncleaned, and not drawn.

550. Hides, raw or uncurled, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on (783), all the foregoing not otherwise specially provided for.

(784) [551. Hide cuttings, raw, with or without hair, and all other glue stock.]

552. Hide rope.

(785) 552½. Hones and whetstones.

553. Hoofs, unmanufactured.

554. Hop roots for cultivation.

555. Horns and parts of, (786) [not cut, sawed or otherwise manufactured, and] unmanufactured, including horn strips and tips.

556. Iee.

557. India rubber, crude, and milk of, and old scrap or refuse India rubber which has been worn out by use and is fit only for remanufacture.

558. Indigo.

559. Iodine, crude.

560. Ipecac.

561. Iridium.

562. Ivory tusks (787) [sawed vertically] in their natural state or cut across the grain (788) only, with (789) [cuts not less than four inches apart, and not otherwise cut or manufactured or advanced in value from the natural state, and vegetable ivory] the bark left intact, and vegetable ivory.

563. Jalap.

564. Jet, unmanufactured.

565. Joss stick, or Joss light.

566. Junk, old.

567. Kelp.

568. Kieserite.

569. Kyanite, or cyanite, and kainite.

570. Lac dye, crude, seed, button, stick, and shell.

571. Lac spirits.

572. Lactarene.

573. Lava, unmanufactured.

574. Leeches.

(790) 574½. Lemon juice, lime juice, and sour orange juice.

575. Licorice root, unground.

576. Lifeboats and life-saving apparatus specially imported by societies incorporated or established to encourage the saving of human life.

577. Lime, citrate of.

(791) [578. Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.]

579. Lithographic stones, not engraved.

580. Litmus, prepared or not prepared.

(792) 580½. Loadstones.

581. Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

582. Magnesite, (793) [or native mineral carbonate of magnesia, all not medicinal] crude or calcined, not purified.

583. Magnesium (794), not made up into articles.

584. Manganese, oxide and ore of (795), not otherwise specially provided for.

585. Manna.

586. Manuscripts.

587. Marrow, crude.

588. Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.

589. Medals of gold, silver, or copper, and other metallic articles actually bestowed as trophies or prizes, and received and accepted as honorary distinctions.

590. Meerschaum, crude or unmanufactured.

591. Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

592. Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are only the product of a designated mineral spring.

593. Models of inventions and of other improvements in the arts, including patterns for machinery, but no article shall be deemed a model or pattern which can be fitted for use otherwise.

594. Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

595. Musk, crude, in natural pods.

596. (796) [Myrobolan] Myrobalans.

597. Needles, hand sewing, and darning.

598. Newspapers and periodicals; but the term "periodicals" as herein used shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, (797) issued within six months of the time of entry, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly, or quarterly.

599. Nuts: Brazil nuts, cream nuts, palm nuts and palm-nut kernels; cocoanuts in the shell and broken cocoanut meat or copra, not shredded, desiccated, or prepared in any manner.

600. Nux vomica.

601. Oakum.

602. Oil cake.

(798) [603. Oils: Amber, crude or rectified, ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, cajeput, caraway, cedar, chamomile, civet, cocoanut, enflleurage grease, fennel, jasmine or jasamine, juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli, or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not specially provided for in this Act, olive oil or olive oil foots imported expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and fit only for such use, palm, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils of American fisheries, and fish and all other articles the products of such fisheries; petroleum,

crude or refined: Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported forty per centum ad valorem.]

603. OILS: *Almond, amber, crude and rectified ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, aspic or spike lavender, bergamot, cajeput, caraway, cassia, cinnamon, cedrat, chamomile, citronella or lemon grass, civet, fennel, ichthyol, jasmine or jasmin, juglandium, juniper, lavender, lemon, limes, mace, neroli or orange flower, enfeuage grease, nut oil or oil of nuts not otherwise specially provided for in this Act, orange oil, olive oil for manufacturing or mechanical purposes fit only for such use and valued at not more than sixty cents per gallon, ottar of roses, palm, rosemary or anthon, sesame or sesamum seed or bean, thyme, origanum red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils of American fisheries, and all fish and other products, of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum, or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall in such cases be levied, paid, and collected a duty upon said crude petroleum or its products so imported equal to the duty imposed by such country.*

(799) 603½. *Orange and lemon peel, not preserved, candied, or otherwise prepared.*

604. *Orchil, or orchil liquid.*

605. *Ores of gold, silver, (800) or copper (801) [, or nickel, and nickel matte]; sweepings of gold and silver.*

606. *Osmium.*

(802) 606½. *Paintings, in oil or water colors, original drawings and sketches, and artists' proofs of etchings and engravings, and statuary, not otherwise provided for in this Act; but the term "statuary" as used in this Act shall be understood to include only professional productions, whether round or in relief, in marble, stone, alabaster, wood, or metal, of a statuary or sculptor, and shall not include the pedestal or structure on which such statuary may be mounted or placed, except where the pedestal and statuary shall be carved from the same block, and the word "painting" as used in this Act shall not be understood to include such as are made wholly or in part by stenciling or any other mechanical process, nor any article of utility.*

607. *Palladium.*

(803) 607½. *Paris green and London purple.*

608. *Paper stock, crude, of every description, including all grasses, fibers, rags (other than wool), waste, (804) including jute waste, shavings, clippings, old paper, rope ends, waste rope, (805) and waste bagging, (806) including gunny cloth and gunny bags, (807) [and poplar or other woods,] fit only to be converted into paper.*

(808) 608½. *Paraffin.*

609. *Parchment and vellum.*

610. *Pearl, mother of, and shells, not sawed, cut, polished or otherwise manufactured, or advanced in value from the natural state.*

611. *Personal effects, not merchandise, of citizens of the United States dying in foreign countries.*

612. *Pewter and britannia metal, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.*

(809) 612½. *Philosophical and scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations, including bottles and boxes containing the same, specially imported in good faith for the use or by order of any society or institution incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.*

613. *Phosphates, crude (810) [or native].*

614. *Plants, trees, shrubs, roots, (811) [seed-cane,] seed-cane and seeds, imported by the Department of Agriculture or the United States Botanic Garden.*

615. (812) [Plaster rock, or gypsum, and terra] *Terra alba (813) [, crude and not calcined, ground or otherwise advanced from the natural state].*

616. *Platina, in ingots, bars, sheets, and wire.*

617. *Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts, and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses.*

618. *Plumbago.*

619. *Potash, (814) [carbonate of,] crude, or "black salts"; carbonate of potash, crude or refined; hydrate of, or caustic potash, not including refined in sticks or rolls; nitrate of potash or saltpeper, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.*

(815) 619½. *Professional books, implements, instruments, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment, in the actual possession at the time, of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall not be construed to include machinery or other articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment, or for any other person or persons, or for sale, nor shall it be construed to include theatrical scenery, properties, and apparel; but such articles brought by proprietors or managers of theatrical exhibitions arriving from abroad, for temporary use by them in such exhibitions, and not for any other person, and not for sale, and*

which have been used by them abroad, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may in his discretion extend such period for a further term of six months in case application shall be made therefor.

620. *Pulu.*

621. *Quinia, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of cinchona bark.*

622. *Rags, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.*

(816) 622½. *Regalia and gems, statuary, and specimens of sculpture in bronze, alabaster, or wood, where specially imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established solely for religious, philosophical, educational, scientific, or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use or by order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States, or any State or public library, and not for sale; but the term "regalia" as herein used shall be held to embrace only such insignia of rank or office or emblems as may be worn upon the person or borne in the hand during public exercises of the society or institution, and shall not include articles of furniture or fixtures, or of regular wearing apparel, nor personal property of individuals.*

623. *Rennets, raw or prepared.*

624. *Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.*

625. *Sagon, crude.*

626. *Salacin (817) [, salep, or saloup].*

(818) 626a. *Salep, or salop.*

(819) 626b. *Sauerkraut.*

627. *Sausages (820), bologna.*

628. *Seeds: Anise, caraway, cardamom, (821) cauliflower, coriander, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, (822) mangel wurzel, mustard, rape, Saint John's bread or (823) [bene] bean, sugar beet, (824) [mangel wurzel,] sorghum or sugar cane for seed (825) [, and]; bulbs and bulbous roots, not edible and not otherwise provided for; all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.*

(826) [629. *Scientific apparatus, instruments, chemicals, books, maps and charts, such as are not made or published in the United States, when expressly imported in good faith by and for the use of any regularly established or incorporated university, college, academy, scientific society for the promotion of knowledge, school, seminary of learning, or public library, and not intended for sale; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall make suitable regulations to carry out the intent of this paragraph.]*

630. *Sheep dip (827), not including compounds or preparations used for other purposes.*

631. *Shotgun barrels, (828) in single tubes, forged, rough bored.*

632. *Shrimps and other shell fish.*

633. *Silk, raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or advanced in manufacture in any way.*

634. *Silk cocoons and silk waste.*

635. *Silkworm's eggs.*

636. *Skeletons and other preparations of anatomy.*

(829) 636½. *Skins of all kinds, raw (except sheepskins with the wool on), and hides not specially provided for in this Act.*

637. *Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate (830) [, and chlorate of].*

(831) [638. *Sodium.]*

639. *Specimens of natural history, botany, and mineralogy, when imported (832) [for cabinets or as objects of science] for scientific public collections, and not for sale.*

640. *Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.*

641. *Spunk.*

642. *Spurs and stilts used in the manufacture of earthen, porcelain, and stone ware.*

(833) 642½. *Stamps; foreign postage or revenue stamps, canceled or uncanceled.*

643. *Stone and sand: Burrstone in blocks, rough or unmanufactured; cliff stone, unmanufactured; rotten stone, tripoli, and sand, crude or manufactured, not otherwise provided for in this Act.*

644. *Storax, or styrax.*

645. *Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.*

646. *Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and (834) [sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk,] sulphur ore as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.*

647. *Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: Provided, That upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid (835) [exported] imported into such country from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of one cent per pound.*

648. Tamarinds.  
 (836) 648½. *Tapioca, cassava or cassady.*  
 649. Tar and pitch of wood.  
 650. Tea and tea plants.  
 651. Teeth, natural, or unmanufactured.  
 652. Terra japonica.  
 653. Tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs, or grain or granulated.  
 654. Tobacco stems.  
 (837) [655. Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.]  
 656. Turmeric.  
 657. Turpentine, Venice.  
 658. Turpentine, spirits of.  
 659. Turtles.  
 660. Types, old, and fit only to be remanufactured.  
 (838) [661. Uranium, oxide and salts of.]  
 662. Vaccine virus.  
 663. Valonia.  
 664. Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.  
 665. Wax, vegetable or mineral.  
 (839) 665½. *Wafers, unleavened or not edible, for sacramental use, or for covering or holding pharmaceutical preparations.*

(840) [66. Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale; and in case the persons thus arriving are citizens or residents of the United States, the articles exempted shall not exceed one hundred dollars in value, nor shall the exemption apply to residents of other countries entering the United States more than once in each year: Provided, however, That all the wearing apparel and other personal effects of residents of the United States, so returning, as may have been taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries, and which have not been advanced in value or improved in condition by any process of labor or manufacture in such countries, shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.]

666. *Wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the United States; but this exemption shall only include such articles as actually accompany and are in the use of, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons, for the immediate purposes of the journey and present comfort and convenience, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale: Provided, That in case of residents of the United States returning from abroad, all wearing apparel and other personal effects taken by them out of the United States to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established, under appropriate rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but no more than one hundred dollars in value of articles purchased abroad by such residents of the United States shall be admitted free of duty upon their return.*

667. Whalebone, unmanufactured.

668. Wood: Logs and round unmanufactured timber, including (841) [pulp-wood] poplar and other pulp-woods, deal ends, firewood, handle-bolts, shingle-bolts, gun-blocks for gunstocks (842) [], roughhewn or sawed (843) or planed on one side, hop-poles, fence-posts, ship-timber and ship-planking; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.

669. Woods (844) [namely]: Cedar, lignum-vita, lancewood, ebony, box, granadilla, mahogany, rosewood, satinwood, and all forms of cabinet woods, in the log, rough, or hewn only; briar root or briar wood and similar wood unmanufactured, or not further advanced than cut into blocks suitable for the articles into which they are intended to be converted; bamboo, rattan, (845) [reeds,] India malacea joints, and sticks of partridge, hairwood, pimento, orange, myrtle, and other woods not specially provided for in this Act, in the rough, or not further advanced than cut into lengths suitable for sticks for umbrellas, parasols, sunshades, whips, fishing rods, or walking-canes.

(846) [670. Works of art: Artistic paintings, statuary and specimens of sculpture, the professional productions of a statuary or sculptor only, etchings, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, artistic works in terra cotta, parian, bisque or porcelain, antiquities, or artistic copies thereof in metal, marble, or other materials; any of the foregoing imported for a municipal corporation, or for public exhibition and free of charge for at least one-sixth of the time the same are on exhibition, at a fixed place by any association established in good faith and duly authorized under the laws of the United States, or of any State, expressly and solely for the promotion and encouragement of science, art or industry, and not intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, but bond shall be given to the United States for the payment of lawful

duty which may accrue if any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or otherwise used contrary to any of the provisions in this paragraph, and such articles shall be subject at any time to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: Provided, That the privileges of this paragraph shall not be allowed to associations, corporations, firms or individuals engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.]

670. *Works of art, drawings, engravings, photographic pictures, and philosophical and scientific apparatus brought by professional artists, lecturers, or scientists arriving from abroad for use by them temporarily for exhibition and in illustration, promotion, and encouragement of art, science, or industry in the United States, and not for sale, shall be admitted free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; but bonds shall be given for the payment to the United States of such duties as may be imposed by law upon any and all such articles as shall not be exported within six months after such importation: Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, in his discretion, extend such period for a further term of six months in cases where applications therefor shall be made.*

(847) 670½. *Works of art, collections in illustration of the progress of the arts, sciences, or manufactures, photographs, works in terra cotta, parian, pottery, or porcelain, antiquities and artistic copies thereof in metal or other material, imported in good faith for permanent exhibition at a fixed place by any State or by any society or institution established for the encouragement of the arts, science, or education, or for a municipal corporation, and all like articles imported in good faith by any society or association, or for a municipal corporation for the purpose of erecting a public monument, and not intended for sale, nor for any other purpose than herein expressed; but bonds shall be given under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, for the payment of lawful duties which may accrue should any of the articles aforesaid be sold, transferred, or used contrary to this provision, and such articles shall be subject, at any time, to examination and inspection by the proper officers of the customs: Provided, That the privileges of this and the preceding section shall not be allowed to associations or corporations engaged in or connected with business of a private or commercial character.*

(848) 670¾. *Works of art, the production of American artists residing temporarily abroad, or other works of art, including pictorial paintings on glass, imported expressly for presentation to a national institution, or to any State or municipal corporation, or incorporated religious society, college, or other public institution, except stained or painted window glass or stained or painted glass windows; but such exemption shall be subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.*

671. Yams.

672. Zaffer.

(849) [Sec. 3. That for the purpose of equalizing the trade of the United States with foreign countries, and their colonies, producing and exporting to this country the following articles: Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude; chicle; brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this Act; champagne and all other sparkling wines; still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial, and vermut; laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value; all mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this Act; paintings and statuary; sugar, molasses, and other articles provided for in paragraph two hundred and eight of Schedule E of this Act, or any of them, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized, as soon as may be after the passage of this Act, and from time to time thereafter, to enter into negotiations with the governments of those countries exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, with a view to the arrangement of commercial agreements in which reciprocal and equivalent concessions may be secured in favor of the products and manufactures of the United States; and whenever the government of any country, or colony, producing and exporting to the United States the above-mentioned articles, or any of them, shall enter into a commercial agreement with the United States, or make concessions in favor of the products, or manufactures thereof, which, in the judgment of the President, shall be reciprocal and equivalent, he shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to suspend, during the time of such agreement or concession, by proclamation to that effect, the imposition and collection of the duties mentioned in this Act, on such article or articles so imported to the United States from such country or colony, and thereupon and thereafter the duties levied, collected, and paid upon such article or articles shall be as follows, namely:

Argols, or crude tartar, or wine lees, crude, containing not more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one-half of one cent per pound; containing more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one cent per pound.

Chicle, seven cents per pound.

Brandies, manufactured or distilled from grain or other materials and not specially provided for in this Act, two dollars per proof gallon.

Champagne and all other sparkling wines, in bottles containing not more than one quart and more than one pint, six dollars per dozen; containing not more than one pint each and more than one-

half pint, three dollars per dozen; containing one-half pint each or less, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen; in bottles or other vessels containing more than one quart each, in addition to six dollars per dozen bottles on the quantities in excess of one quart, at the rate of one dollar and ninety cents per gallon.

Still wines, including ginger wine or ginger cordial and vermouth, in casks, fifty cents per gallon; in bottles or jugs, per case of one dozen bottles or jugs containing each not more than one quart and more than one pint, or twenty-four bottles or jugs containing each not more than one pint, one dollar and sixty cents per case, and any excess beyond these quantities found in such bottles or jugs shall be subject to a duty of five cents per pint or fractional part thereof, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles or jugs.

Laces made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, fifty-five per centum ad valorem.

All mineral waters, and all imitations of natural mineral waters, and all artificial mineral waters, not specially provided for in this Act, in green or colored glass bottles containing not more than one pint, twenty cents per dozen; if containing more than one pint and not more than one quart, twenty-eight cents per dozen bottles, but no separate or additional duty shall be assessed upon the bottles; if imported otherwise than in plain green or colored glass bottles, or if imported in such bottles containing more than one quart, twenty cents per gallon, and in addition thereto duty shall be collected on the bottles and other coverings at the same rate as would be charged if imported empty or separately.

Paintings in oil or water colors, pastels, pen and ink drawings, and statuary, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Sugar, molasses, and other articles provided for in paragraph two hundred and eight of Schedule E of this Act, ninety-two per centum of the duty imposed thereon in said paragraph two hundred and eight.

And it is further provided that with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the Government of any country, or colony of such Government, producing and exporting to the United States coffee, tea, and hides, or any of such articles, imposes duties or other exactions upon the agricultural, manufactured, or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this Act relating to the free introduction of such coffee, tea, and hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins with the wool on, of the products of such country or colony, for such time as he shall deem just; and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon coffee, tea, and hides, the products or exports from such designated country, as follows:

On coffee, three cents per pound.

On tea, ten cents per pound.

Hides, raw or uncured, whether dry, salted, or pickled; Angora goatskins, raw, without the wool, unmanufactured; asses' skins, raw or unmanufactured; and skins, except sheepskins, with the wool on, one and one-half cents per pound.]

SEC. 3. That whenever the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with foreign countries, shall, within the period of two years from and after the passage of this Act, enter into commercial treaty or treaties with any other country or countries concerning the admission into any such country or countries of the goods, wares, and merchandise of the United States and their use and disposition therein, deemed to be for the interests of the United States, and in such treaty or treaties, in consideration of the advantages accruing to the United States therefrom, shall provide for the reduction during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of the duties imposed by this Act, to the extent of not more than twenty per centum thereof, upon such goods, wares, or merchandise as may be designated therein of the country or countries with which such treaty or treaties shall be made as in this section provided for; or shall provide for the transfer during such period from the dutiable list of this Act to the free list thereof of such goods, wares, and merchandise, being the natural products of such foreign country or countries and not of the United States; or shall provide for the retention upon the free list of this Act during a specified period, not exceeding five years, of such goods, wares, and merchandise now included in said free list as may be designated therein; and when any such treaty shall have been duly ratified, and public proclamation made accordingly, then and thereafter the duties which shall be collected by the United States upon any of the designated goods, wares, and merchandise from the foreign country with which such treaty has been made shall, during the period provided for, be the duties specified and provided for in such treaty, and none other.

That the President is hereby authorized and requested to make such investigations as will elicit all the facts in reference to the restrictions put upon the sale of American tobacco in foreign countries under what is known as "regie contracts" and otherwise, and to enter into negotia-

tions with the governments of those countries with a view to obtain a modification or removal of such restrictions.

(850) SEC. 3<sup>1</sup>. That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid, in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

(851) SEC. That section forty-two hundred and twenty-eight of the Revised Statutes is amended by adding to the same the following, to wit: Provided, That the President is authorized, when he is satisfied that it is to the public good, to suspend the operation of sections forty-two hundred and nineteen and twenty-five hundred and two as to certain classes of merchandise or commodities designated by him, and as to the discriminating tonnage duty on said merchandise or commodities or the vessels of foreign nations carrying the same.

SEC. 4. That there shall be levied, collected, and paid on the importation of all raw or unmanufactured articles, not enumerated or provided for in this Act, a duty of ten per centum ad valorem, and on all articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not provided for in this Act, a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 5. That each and every imported article, not enumerated in this Act, which is similar, either in material, quality, texture, or the use to which it may be applied, to any article enumerated in this Act as chargeable with duty, shall pay the same rate of duty which is levied on the enumerated article which it most resembles in any of the particulars before mentioned; and if any nonenumerated article equally resembles two or more enumerated articles on which different rates of duty are chargeable, there shall be levied on such nonenumerated article the same rate of duty as is chargeable on the article which it resembles paying the highest rate of duty; and on articles not enumerated, manufactured of two or more materials, the duty shall be assessed at the highest rate at which the same would be chargeable if composed wholly of the component material thereof of chief value; and the words "component material of chief value," wherever used in this Act, shall be held to mean that component material which shall exceed in value any other single component material of the article; and the value of each component material shall be determined by the ascertained value of such material in its condition as found in the article. If two or more rates of duty shall be applicable to any imported article, it shall pay duty at the highest of such rates.

(852) SEC. 5<sup>1</sup>. That all articles of foreign manufacture, such as are usually or ordinarily marked, stamped, branded, or labeled, and all packages containing such or other imported articles, shall, respectively, be plainly marked, stamped, branded, or labeled in legible English words, so as to indicate the country of their origin and the quantity of their contents; and until so marked, stamped, branded, or labeled they shall not be delivered to the importer. Should any article of imported merchandise be marked, stamped, branded, or labeled so as to indicate a quantity, number, or measurement in excess of the quantity, number, or measurement actually contained in such article, no delivery of the same shall be made to the importer until the mark, stamp, brand, or label, as the case may be, shall be changed so as to conform to the facts of the case.

(853) SEC. 5. That section thirty-three hundred and forty-one of the Revised Statutes of the United States be, and hereby is, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3341. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared, for the payment of such tax, suitable stamps denoting the amount of tax required to be paid on the hogsheads, barrels, and halves, thirds, quarters, sixths, and eighths of a barrel of such fermented liquors (and shall also cause to be prepared suitable permits for the purpose hereinafter mentioned), and shall furnish the same to the collectors of internal revenue, who shall each be required to keep on hand at all times a sufficient supply of permits and a supply of stamps equal in amount to two months' sales thereof, if there be any brewery or brewery warehouse in his district; and such stamps shall be sold, and permits granted and delivered by such collectors, only to the brewers of their district, respectively.

"Such collectors shall keep an account of the number of permits delivered and of the number and value of the stamps sold by them to each brewer."

(854.) SEC. . That section thirty-eight of "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, be so amended as to read as follows:

"SEC. 38. That on and after the passage of this Act there shall be levied, collected, and paid by adhesive stamps a tax of twenty cents for

and upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured and sold or removed, and also upon every pack in the stock of any dealer on and after that date; and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall make regulations as to dies and adhesive stamps."

(855) SEC. 7. That section thirty-three hundred and ninety-four of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended so as to read as follows:

"Upon cigars which shall be manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or sale, there shall be assessed and collected the following taxes to be paid by the manufacturer thereof: On cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor, three dollars per thousand; on cigarettes weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, one dollar per thousand; on cigarettes weighing more than three pounds per thousand, three dollars per thousand."

(856) SEC. . That section thirty-eight of the Act of August twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, entitled "An Act to reduce taxation and provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 38. That on and after the fifteenth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, certificates of stock and of indebtedness described in the schedule (marked A) hereunto annexed, the several taxes or sums of money set down in figures against the same, respectively, or otherwise specified or set forth in the said schedule."

SEC. . That it shall not be lawful to record or register any bond or debenture, or record, register, or transfer any certificate of stock or certificate of indebtedness or paper required by law to be stamped unless a stamp or stamps of the proper amount shall have been affixed and canceled in the manner prescribed by law; and the record, registry, or transfer of any such instruments upon which the proper stamp or stamps aforesaid shall not have been affixed and canceled as aforesaid shall be utterly void, and shall not be used in evidence.

SEC. . That no bond, debenture, certificate of stock or of indebtedness of any description required by law to be stamped shall be deemed or held invalid and of no effect for the want of a particular kind or description of stamp designated for and denoting the duty charged on any such bond, debenture, or certificate of stock or indebtedness, provided a legal stamp or stamps denoting a duty of equal amount shall have been duly affixed and used thereon.

SEC. . That all bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued by the officers of the United States Government, or by the officers of any State, county, town, or other municipal corporation, shall be, and hereby are, exempt from taxation: Provided, That it is the intent hereby to exempt from liability from taxation such State, county, town, or other municipal corporations in the exercise only of functions strictly belonging to them in their ordinary governmental and municipal capacity: Provided further, That stocks and bonds issued by cooperative building associations shall be exempt from the taxation herein provided.

SEC. . That if any person shall forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be forged or counterfeited, any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, or may hereafter be provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act, or shall forge, counterfeit, or resemble, or cause or procure to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled, the impression, or any part of the impression, of any such stamp, die, plate, or other instrument as aforesaid, upon any vellum, parchment, or paper, or shall stamp or mark, or cause or procure to be stamped or marked, any vellum, parchment, or paper with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any part of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, or any such forged, counterfeited, or resembled impression, or part of impression, as aforesaid, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled; or if any person shall knowingly use or permit the use of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been so provided, made, or used as aforesaid, with intent to defraud the United States; or if any person shall fraudulently cut, tear, or remove, or cause or procure to be cut, torn, or removed, the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this Act from any vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any person shall fraudulently use, join, fix, or place, or cause to be used, joined, fixed, or placed, to, with, or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes hereby imposed, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other instrument, which shall have been provided, made, or used in pursuance of law, and which shall have been cut, torn, or removed from any other vellum, parchment, or paper, or any instrument or writing charged or chargeable with any of the taxes imposed by law; or if any per-

son shall willfully remove or cause to be removed, alter or cause to be altered, the canceling or defacing marks of any adhesive stamp with intent to use the same, or to cause the use of the same, after it shall have been once used, or shall knowingly or willfully sell or buy such washed or restored stamp, or offer the same for sale, or give or expose the same to any person for use, or knowingly use the same, or prepare the same with intent for the further use thereof; or if any person shall knowingly and without lawful excuse (the proof whereof shall lie on the person accused) have in his possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing, then, and in every such case, every person so offending, and every person knowingly and willfully aiding, abetting, or assisting in committing any such offense as aforesaid shall, on conviction thereof, forfeit the said counterfeit stamp and the articles upon which they are placed, and be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment and confinement to hard labor not exceeding five years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. . That in any and all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used for denoting any tax imposed by this Act, except as herein-after provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write thereupon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same shall be attached or used, so that the same may not again be used; and if any persons shall fraudulently make use of adhesive stamp to denote any duty imposed by this Act without so effectually canceling and obliterating such stamp, except as before mentioned, he shall forfeit the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. . That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be, and he is hereby, authorized to prescribe such methods for the cancellation of stamps, as substitute for or in addition to the method now prescribed by law, as he may deem expedient and effectual.

SEC. . That any person or persons who shall register, issue, sell, and transfer, or who shall cause to be issued, registered, sold, and transferred, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever mentioned in schedule (marked A) hereunto annexed, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the tax chargeable thereon, and canceled in the manner required by law, with intent to evade the provisions of this Act, shall, for every such offense, forfeit the sum of fifty dollars; and such instrument, document, or paper, not being stamped according to law, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect: Provided, That hereafter, in all cases where the party has not affixed to any instrument the stamp required by law thereon at the time of issuing, selling, or transferring the said bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock or of indebtedness, and he or they, or any party having an interest therein, shall be subsequently desirous of affixing such stamp to said instrument, or if said instrument be lost, to a copy thereof, he or they shall appear before the collector of the revenue of the proper district, who shall, upon the payment of the price of the proper stamp required by law, and of a penalty of fifty dollars, and where the whole amount of the tax denoted by the stamp required shall exceed the sum of fifty dollars, on payment also of interest, at the rate of six per centum, on said tax from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, affix the proper stamp to such bond, debenture, certificate of stock or of indebtedness or copy, and note upon the margin thereof the date of his so doing, and the fact that such penalty has been paid; and the same shall thereupon be deemed and held to be as valid, to all intents and purposes, as if stamped when made or issued: And provided further, That where it shall appear to said collector, upon oath or otherwise, to his satisfaction, that any such instrument has not been duly stamped at the time of making or issuing the same, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without any willful design to defraud the United States of the stamp, or to evade or delay the payment thereof, then and in such case, if such instrument, or, if the original be lost, a copy thereof, duly certified by the officer having charge of any records in which such original is required to be recorded, or otherwise duly proven to the satisfaction of the collector, shall, within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof, be brought to the said collector of revenue to be stamped, and the stamp tax chargeable thereon shall be paid, it shall be lawful for the said collector to remit the penalty aforesaid, and to cause such instrument to be duly stamped. And when the original instrument, or a certified or duly proven copy thereof, as aforesaid, duly stamped so as to entitle the same to be recorded, shall be presented to the clerk, register, recorder, or other officer having charge of the original record, it shall be lawful for such officer, upon the payment of the fee legally chargeable for the recording thereof, to make a new record thereof, or to note upon the original record the fact that the error or omission in the stamping of said original instrument has been corrected pursuant to law; and the original instrument or such certified copy or the record thereof may be used in all courts and places in the same manner and with like effect as if the instrument had been originally stamped: And provided further, That in all cases where the party has not affixed

the stamp required by law upon any such instrument issued, registered, sold, or transferred at a time when and at a place where no collection district was established, it shall be lawful for him or them, or any party having an interest therein, to affix the proper stamp thereto or, if the original be lost, to a copy thereof. But no right acquired in good faith before the stamping of such instrument or copy thereof, as herein provided, if such record be required by law, shall in any manner be affected by such stamping as aforesaid.

SEC. . That it shall be lawful for any person to present to the collector of a district, subject to the rules and regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, any instrument described in schedule (marked "A") hereunto annexed, not previously issued, and require his opinion whether or not the same is chargeable with any stamp duties; and if the said collector shall be of the opinion that such instrument is chargeable with any stamp duty, he shall, upon the payment therefor, affix and cancel the proper stamp; and if of the opinion that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duty, or is chargeable only with the duty by him designated, he is hereby required to impress thereon a particular stamp, to be provided for that purpose, with such words or device thereon as he shall judge proper, which shall denote that such instrument is not chargeable with any stamp duties, or is chargeable only with the duty denoted by the stamp affixed; and every such instrument upon which the said stamp shall be impressed shall be deemed to be not chargeable, or to be chargeable only with the duty denoted by the stamp so affixed, and shall be received in evidence in all courts of law or equity, notwithstanding any objection made to the same by reason of its being unstamped or of its being insufficiently stamped.

SEC. . That hereafter no bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness, required by law to be stamped, which has been signed or issued without being duly stamped, or with a deficient stamp, nor any copy thereof, shall be recorded or admitted, or used as evidence in any court until a legal stamp or stamps, denoting the amount of tax, shall have been affixed thereto, as prescribed by law: Provided, That any bond, debenture, certificate of stock, or certificate of indebtedness issued in any foreign country shall pay the same tax as is required by law on similar instruments when issued, sold, or transferred in the United States; and the party to whom the same is issued, or by whom it is sold or transferred, shall, before selling or transferring the same, affix thereon the stamp or stamps indicating the tax required.

SEC. . That in any collection district where, in the judgment of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, the facilities for the procurement and distribution of adhesive stamps are or shall be insufficient, the Commissioner, as aforesaid, is authorized to furnish, supply, and deliver to the collector of any district, and to any assistant treasurer of the United States or designated depositary thereof, or any postmaster, a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps, without prepayment therefor, and may in advance require of any collector, assistant treasurer of the United States, or postmaster a bond, with sufficient sureties, to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps which may be placed in his hands and remain unaccounted for, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever so required, of all quantities or amounts undisposed of, and for the payment monthly of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand. And it shall be the duty of such collector to supply his deputies with, or sell to other parties within his district who may make application therefor, adhesive stamps, upon the same terms allowed by law or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accommodation of the public in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned as he may judge necessary and expedient. And the Secretary of the Treasury may from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safe-keeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.

#### SCHEDULE A.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of indebtedness issued after September fifteenth, anno Domini eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, by any association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on each original issue, whether on organization or reorganization, of certificates of stock by any such association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, five cents, and on all transfers of shares or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, on each hundred dollars of face value or fraction thereof, two cents.

SEC. [6] 8. That no article of imported merchandise which shall copy or simulate the name or trade-mark of any domestic manufacturer or manufacturer (857), or which shall bear a name or mark, which is calculated to induce the public to believe that the article is manufactured in the United States, shall be admitted to entry at any custom-house of the United States. And in order to

aid the officers of the customs in enforcing this prohibition, any domestic manufacturer who has adopted trade-marks may require his name and residence and a description of his trade-marks to be recorded in books which shall be kept for that purpose in the Department of the Treasury, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, and may furnish to the Department facsimiles of such trade-marks; and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause one or more copies of the same to be transmitted to each collector or other proper officer of the customs.

SEC. 7. That all materials of foreign production which may be necessary for the construction of vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership, or for the purpose of being employed in the foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, and all such materials necessary for the building of their machinery, and all articles necessary for their outfit and equipment, (858) [after the passage of this act,] may be imported in bond under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and upon proof that such materials have been used for such purposes no duties shall be paid thereon. But vessels receiving the benefit of this section shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States more than two months in any one year except upon the payment to the United States of the duties of which a rebate is herein allowed: *Provided*, That vessels built in the United States for foreign account and ownership shall not be allowed to engage in the coastwise trade of the United States.

SEC. 8. That all articles of foreign production needed for the repair of American vessels engaged in foreign trade, including the trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be withdrawn from bonded warehouses free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

(859) SEC. . That the sixteenth section of an Act entitled "An Act to remove certain burdens on the American merchant marine and encourage the American foreign carrying trade, and for other purposes," approved June twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and eighty-four, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 16. That all articles of foreign or domestic production needed and actually withdrawn from bonded warehouses for supplies (not including equipment) of vessels of the United States engaged in foreign trade, or in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific ports of the United States, may be so withdrawn from said bonded warehouses, free of duty or of internal-revenue tax, as the case may be, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; but no such articles shall be landed at any port of the United States."

SEC. 9. That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of imported materials, or of materials subject to internal-revenue tax, and intended for exportation without being charged with duty, and without having an internal-revenue stamp affixed thereto, shall, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, in order to be so manufactured and exported, be made and manufactured in bonded warehouses similar to those known and designated in Treasury Regulations as bonded warehouses, class six: *Provided*, That the manufacturer of said articles shall first give satisfactory bonds for the faithful observance of all the provisions of law and of such regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided further*, That the manufacture of distilled spirits from grain, starch, molasses or sugar, including all dilutions or mixtures of them or either of them, shall not be permitted in such manufacturing warehouses.

Whenever goods manufactured in any bonded warehouse established under the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall be exported directly therefrom or shall be duly laden for transportation and immediate exportation under the supervision of the proper officer who shall be duly designated for that purpose, such goods shall be exempt from duty and from the requirements relating to revenue stamps.

Any materials used in the manufacture of such goods, and any packages, coverings, vessels, brands, and labels used in putting up the same may, under the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury, be conveyed without the payment of revenue tax or duty into any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and imported goods may, under the aforesaid regulations, be transferred without the exaction of duty from any bonded warehouse into any bonded manufacturing warehouse; but this privilege shall not be held to apply to implements, machinery, or apparatus to be used in the construction or repair of any bonded manufacturing warehouse or for the prosecution of the business carried on therein.

No articles or materials received into such bonded manufacturing warehouse shall be withdrawn or removed therefrom except for direct shipment and exportation or for transportation and immediate exportation in bond under the supervision of the officer duly designated therefor by the collector of the port, who shall certify to such shipment and exportation, or ladening for transportation, as the case may be, describing the articles by their

mark or otherwise, the quantity, the date of exportation, and the name of the vessel. All labor performed and services rendered under these provisions shall be under the supervision of a duly designated officer of the customs and at the expense of the manufacturer.

A careful account shall be kept by the collector of all merchandise delivered by him to any bonded manufacturing warehouse, and a sworn monthly return, verified by the customs officers in charge, shall be made by the manufacturers containing a detailed statement of all imported merchandise used by him in the manufacture of exported articles.

Before commencing business the proprietor of any manufacturing warehouse shall file with the Secretary of the Treasury a list of all the articles intended to be manufactured in such warehouse, and state the formula of manufacture and the names and quantities of the ingredients to be used therein.

Articles manufactured under these provisions may be withdrawn under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe for transportation and delivery into any bonded warehouse at an exterior port for the sole purpose of immediate export therefrom.

The provisions of Revised Statutes thirty-four hundred and thirty-three shall, so far as may be practicable, apply to any bonded manufacturing warehouse established under this Act and to the merchandise conveyed therein.

SEC. 10. That all persons are prohibited from importing into the United States from any foreign country any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, writing, advertisement, circular, print, picture, drawing, or other representation, figure, or image on or of paper or other material, or any cast, instrument, or other article of an immoral nature, or any drug or medicine, or any article whatever for the prevention of conception or for causing unlawful abortion, or any lottery ticket or any advertisement of any lottery. No such articles, whether imported separately or contained in packages with other goods entitled to entry, shall be admitted to entry; and all such articles shall be proceeded against, seized, and forfeited by due course of law. All such prohibited articles and the package in which they are contained in the course of importation shall be detained by the officer of customs, and proceedings taken against the same as hereinafter prescribed, unless it appears to the satisfaction of the collector of customs that the obscene articles contained in the package were inclosed therein without the knowledge or consent of the importer, owner, agent, or consignee: *Provided*, That the drugs hereinbefore mentioned, when imported in bulk and not put up for any of the purposes hereinbefore specified, are excepted from the operation of this section.

SEC. 11. That whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States, shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in any violation of any of the provisions of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail obscene or indecent publications or representations, or means for preventing conception or procuring abortion, or other articles of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall for every offense be punishable by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 12. That any judge of any district or circuit court of the United States, within the proper district, before whom complaint in writing of any violation of the two preceding sections is made, to the satisfaction of such judge, and founded on knowledge or belief, and if upon belief, setting forth the grounds of such belief, and supported by oath or affirmation of the complainant, may issue, conformably to the Constitution, a warrant directed to the marshal or any deputy marshal in the proper district, directing him to search for, seize, and take possession of any such article or thing mentioned in the two preceding sections, and to make due and immediate return thereof to the end that the same may be condemned and destroyed by proceedings, which shall be conducted in the same manner as other proceedings in the case of municipal seizure, and with the same right of appeal or writ of error.

SEC. 13. That machinery for repair may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond, to be given in double the appraised value thereof, to be withdrawn and exported after said machinery shall have been repaired; and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud and secure the identity and character of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of the importation.

SEC. [14] 9. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint John River and its tributaries, owned by Ameri-

can citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens, (860) and by American labor the same being (861) otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, which is now admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, shall continue to be so admitted, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. [15] 10. That the produce of the forests of the State of Maine upon the Saint Croix River and its tributaries owned by American citizens, and sawed or hewed in the Province of New Brunswick by American citizens (862) and by American labor, the same being (863) otherwise unmanufactured in whole or in part, shall be admitted into the ports of the United States free of duty, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall from time to time prescribe.

SEC. 16. That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty (864) [or any Act of Congress], to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States.

SEC. 17. That no goods, wares, or merchandise, unless in cases provided for by treaty, shall be imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, except in vessels of the United States, or in such foreign vessels as truly and wholly belong to the citizens or subjects of that country of which the goods are the growth, production, or manufacture, or from which such goods, wares, or merchandise can only be, or most usually are, first shipped for transportation. All goods, wares, or merchandise imported contrary to this section, and the vessel wherein the same shall be imported, together with her cargo, tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be forfeited to the United States; and such goods, wares, or merchandise, ship, or vessel, and cargo shall be liable to be seized, prosecuted, and condemned in like manner, and under the same regulations, restrictions, and provisions as have been heretofore established for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of forfeitures to the United States by the several revenue laws.

SEC. 18. That the preceding section shall not apply to vessels or goods, wares, or merchandise imported in vessels of a foreign nation which does not maintain a similar regulation against vessels of the United States.

SEC. 19. That the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle from any foreign country into the United States is prohibited: *Provided*, That the operation of this section shall be suspended as to any foreign country or countries, or any parts of such country or countries, whenever the Secretary of the Treasury shall officially determine, and give public notice thereof that such importation will not tend to the introduction or spread of contagions or infectious diseases among the cattle of the United States; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and empowered, and it shall be his duty, to make all necessary orders and regulations to carry this section into effect, or to suspend the same as herein provided, and to send copies thereof to the proper officers in the United States, and to such officers or agents of the United States in foreign countries as he shall judge necessary.

SEC. 20. That any person convicted of a willful violation of any of the provisions of the preceding section shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 21. That upon the reimportation of articles once exported, of the growth, product, or manufacture of the United States, upon which no internal tax has been assessed or paid, or upon which such tax has been paid and refunded by allowance or drawback, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty equal to the tax imposed by the internal-revenue laws upon such articles, except articles manufactured in bonded warehouses and exported pursuant to law, which shall be subject to the same rate of duty as if originally imported.

(865) SEC. 21. *Machinery and mechanical instruments, exported for correction within sixty days from the date of importation, shall be entitled to the benefits of a drawback equal to the duty imposed thereon, under rules to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Provided, however, That upon the reimportation of said articles the same shall be appraised and subject to duty as if never exported.*

SEC. 22. That whenever any vessel laden with merchandise, in whole or in part subject to duty, has been sunk in any river, harbor, bay, or waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and within its limits, for the period of two years, and is abandoned by the owner thereof, any person who may raise such vessel shall be permitted to bring any merchandise recovered therefrom into the port nearest to the place where such vessel

was so raised free from the payment of any duty thereupon, but under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe.

SEC. [23] 11. That the works of manufacturers engaged in smelting or refining metals, or both smelting and refining, in the United States may be designated as bonded warehouses under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That such manufacturers shall first give satisfactory bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury. Ores or metals in any crude form requiring smelting or refining to make them readily available in the arts, imported into the United States to be smelted or refined and intended to be exported in a refined but unmanufactured state, shall, under such rules as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, and under the direction of the proper officer, be removed in original packages or in bulk from the vessel or other vehicle on which they have been imported, or from the bonded warehouse in which the same may be, into the bonded warehouse in which such smelting or refining, or both, may be carried on, for the purpose of being smelted or refined, or both, without payment of duties thereon, and may there be smelted or refined, together with other metals of home or foreign production: *Provided*, That each day a quantity of refined metal equal to (866) *ninety per centum* of the amount of imported metal smelted or refined that day shall be set aside, and such metal so set aside shall not be taken from said works except for transportation to another bonded warehouse or for exportation, under the direction of the proper officer having charge thereof as aforesaid, whose certificate, describing the articles by their marks or otherwise, the quantity, the date of importation, and the name of vessel or other vehicle by which it was imported, with such additional particulars as may from time to time be required, shall be received by the collector of customs as sufficient evidence of the exportation of the metal, or it may be removed under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, upon entry and payment of duties, for domestic consumption (867): *Provided further*, That in respect to lead ores imported under the provisions of this section the refined metal set aside shall either be reexported or the regular duties paid thereon within six months from the date of the receipt of the ore. All labor performed and services rendered under these regulations shall be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and at the expense of the manufacturer.

SEC. 24. That where imported materials on which duties have been paid are used in the manufacture of articles manufactured or produced in the United States, there shall be allowed on the exportation of such articles a drawback equal in amount to the duties paid on the materials used, less one per centum of such duties: *Provided*, That when the articles exported are made in part from domestic materials the imported materials, or the parts of the articles made from such materials, shall so appear in the completed articles that the quantity or measure thereof may be ascertained: *And provided further*, That the drawback on any article allowed under existing law shall be continued at the rate herein provided. That the imported materials used in the manufacture or production of articles entitled to drawback of customs duties when exported shall, in all cases where drawback of duties paid on such materials is claimed, be identified, the quantity of such materials used and the amount of duties paid thereon shall be ascertained, the facts of the manufacture or production of such articles in the United States and their exportation therefrom shall be determined, and the drawback due thereon shall be paid to the manufacturer, producer, or exporter, to the agent of either or to the person to whom such manufacturer, producer, exporter, or agent shall in writing order such drawback paid, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

SEC. [25] 12. That all goods, wares, articles, and merchandise manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labor shall not be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited, and the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to prescribe such regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of this provision.

(868) SEC. . That sections seven and eleven of the Act entitled "An Act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenues," approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and ninety, be, and the same are hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise which has been actually purchased may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards, make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice or pro forma invoice or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; but no such addition shall be made upon entry to the invoice value of any imported merchandise obtained otherwise than by actual purchase; and the collector within whose district any merchan-

dise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of each merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed by more than five per centum the value declared in the entry, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of one per centum of the total appraised value thereof for each one per centum that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry, but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall be limited to fifty per centum of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall not be construed to be penal, and shall not be remitted, nor payment thereof in any way avoided, except in cases arising from a manifest clerical error, nor shall they be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise, or on any other account, nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than fifty per centum, except when arising from a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs shall seize such merchandise and proceed as in case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws, and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure, the undervaluation as shown by the appraiser shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall apply to the whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the particular article or articles in each invoice which are undervalued: *Provided further*, That all additional duties, penalties or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice, shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice, and no forfeiture or disability of any kind, incurred under the provisions of this section shall be remitted or mitigated by the Secretary of the Treasury. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the invoice or entered value.

SEC. 11. That, when the actual market value as defined by law, of any article of imported merchandise, wholly or partly manufactured and subject to an ad valorem duty, or to a duty based in whole or in part on value, can not be ascertained to the satisfaction of the appraising officer, such officer shall use all available means in his power to ascertain the cost of production of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States, and at the place of manufacture; such cost of production to include the cost of materials and of fabrication, all general expenses covering each and every outlay of whatsoever nature incident to such production, together with the expense of preparing and putting up such merchandise ready for shipment, and an addition of not less than eight nor more than twenty per centum upon the total cost as thus ascertained; and in no case shall such merchandise be appraised upon original appraisal or reappraisal at less than the total cost of production as thus ascertained. It shall be lawful for appraising officers, in determining the dutiable value of such merchandise, to take into consideration the wholesale price at which such or similar merchandise is sold or offered for sale in the United States, due allowance being made for estimated duties thereon, the cost of transportation, insurance, and other necessary expenses from the place of shipment to the United States, and a reasonable commission, if any has been paid, not exceeding six per centum.

(869) SEC. 13. That on and after the day when this act shall go into effect all goods, wares, and merchandise previously imported, for which no entry has been made, and all goods, wares, and merchandise previously entered without payment of duty and under bond for warehousing, transportation, or any other purpose, for which no permit of delivery to the importer or his agent has been issued, shall be subjected to no other duty upon the entry or the withdrawal thereof than if the same were imported after that day.

SEC. [26] 14. That sections one to twenty-four, both inclusive, of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed, said repeal to take effect (870) [on the first day of May, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven,] upon the passage of this Act, but the repeal of existing laws or modifications thereof embraced in this Act shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued, or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil cause before the said repeal or modifications; but all rights and liabilities under said laws shall continue and may be enforced in the same manner as if said repeal or modifications had not been made. Any offenses committed and all penalties or forfeitures or liabilities incurred prior to the passage of this Act under any statute embraced in or changed, modified, or repealed by this Act may be prosecuted or punished in the same manner and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed. All acts of limitation, whether applicable to civil causes and proceedings or to the prosecution of offenses or for the recovery of penalties or forfeitures embraced in or modified, changed, or repealed by this Act shall not be affected thereby; and all suits, proceedings, or prosecutions, whether

civil or criminal, for causes arising or acts done or committed prior to the passage of this Act may be commenced and prosecuted within the same time and with the same effect as if this Act had not been passed: *And provided further*, That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal the provisions of section three thousand and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes as amended by the Act approved February twenty-third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, in respect to the abandonment of merchandise to underwriters or the salvors of property, and the ascertainment of duties thereon (871): *And provided further*, *That nothing in this Act shall be construed to repeal or in any manner affect the sections numbered seventy-three, seventy-four, seventy-five, seventy-six, and seventy-seven of an Act entitled "An Act to reduce taxation, to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," which became a law on the twenty-eighth day of August, eighteen hundred and ninety-four.*

(872) [Sec. 27. That all articles mentioned in the several schedules of this Act which shall be imported into the United States between the first day of April, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, and the date of the passage of this Act, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States by any person prior to April first, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, shall bear the same duties to be charged upon similar articles in this Act and such duties are hereby made a lien on such articles wherever and in whatsoever hands found, except in the hands of persons who hold them for final consumption and have no purpose to sell or part with the same or any part or product of the same, and except also in the hands of persons shown to have obtained such articles without notice of the provisions of this Act; and any person, not such final consumer or holder without notice having obtained an interest in or possession of any such article or articles so subject to duty, except as a common carrier or warehouseman, shall be liable for the payment of such duties thereon, and the same may be recovered with interest, but without penalty in an action or suit by the United States against such person or persons in any district or circuit court thereof. And all persons liable under this act for such duty or any part thereof in respect of any shipment, cargo or lot of any such article or articles may be joined in the same action for such recovery without regard to mutuality or nature of interests or defenses, and such joint or several judgments or decrees may be rendered therein, including the enforcement of any such lien as justice or equity may require. In every case the process of the court in the district where the action or suit is brought and where one defendant resides and is served shall run to and may be served on any defendant in any other district.

It is hereby made the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe and enforce suitable regulations to carry out the provisions of this section, including the retention in the bonded warehouses of the United States or any other place where such goods are deposited samples of such goods until required for evidence on any such trial: Provided, The lien hereby created and the liability hereby imposed shall be only for the excess of duty imposed by this Act over and above the duties, if any, paid and collected at the time of the importation of such articles.]

Passed the House of Representatives March 31, 1897.

Attest:

A. McDOWELL, Clerk,  
By WM. J. BROWNING,  
Chief Clerk.

The question being taken upon nonconcurring in gross in the Senate amendments to House bill No. 379 and agreeing to the committee of conference asked for by the Senate, it was decided in the affirmative.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following-named members as the conferees on the part of the House: Mr. DINGLEY, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. DALZELL, Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. GROSVENOR, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. McMILLIN, and Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

#### EULOGIES ON HON. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

Mr. STEELE. I now call up the special order.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution setting apart the business for this time.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Thursday, the 8th day of July, 1897, be set apart for paying a tribute to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Indiana.

Mr. STEELE. I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the business of the House be now suspended that opportunity may be given for tributes to the memory of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN late a Representative from the State of Indiana.

*Resolved*, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, and in recognition of his eminent abilities as a distinguished public servant, the House at the conclusion of these memorial proceedings shall stand adjourned.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be instructed to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. STEELE. Mr. Speaker, Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was born in Dearborn County, Ind., September 6, 1822.

After receiving a common-school education, he was for a time a student at Franklin College, Indiana.

Taking up the study of law, he was elected judge of the court of probate of his county in 1843, before he had attained his majority.

From 1847 to 1849 he was prosecuting attorney in his home county, and in 1850 began his long legislative career as a member of the constitutional convention of Indiana. In 1851 he was a member of the Indiana legislature.

From 1852 to 1856 he was judge of the common pleas court. In 1858 he was elected a member of Congress. He was fifteen times reelected by the people of his district, and at the time of his death was entering upon his thirty-first year of Congressional service, a longer period than has been allotted to any other member of the House of Representatives in the history of our country. All of these positions in public life he filled with credit to himself, to his native State, and to his country. He was a born politician. His father before him was a lawyer of ability and a politician of prominence, and was appointed by President Andrew Jackson a United States district judge for Indiana. Mr. HOLMAN probably knew personally as many of the voters of his district and their families as any man in public life. He had the happy faculty of making himself at home among them. The confidence reposed in him by his constituents is indicated by the fact that he was returned by them to Congress almost continuously from 1858 until the date of his death.

Beginning his Congressional career only a short time before the breaking out of the rebellion, he took strong grounds in favor of the preservation of the Union. As early as July, 1861, he was one of those who advocated an increase in pay for soldiers in the armies of the United States, a position which was exceptional in his legislative experience.

In Congress he gave close and intelligent attention to the business of its sessions. Few members served with him who, at one time or another, when they had pet measures pending, have not wished he were less alert. He was a man of strict integrity, always above suspicion. After fifty-four years of almost continuous public service, he died a poor man.

Members who served with him will not forget his familiar gesture, and his, "Mr. Speaker, I will have to object," or "Ah, Mr. Speaker, I must object," nor his great usefulness as a member of Congress. He will always be honored by them and by the country.

He was a conspicuous figure in the affairs of men for over half a century, and the world has been made better on account of his coming into it. Indianians especially will honor his memory.

Mr. CATCHINGS. Mr. Speaker, the death of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN has removed from this Chamber one of its ancient landmarks.

Few men have had a longer term of public service, none have had a more conspicuous and honorable career, and no man has rendered more extensive and useful returns to those who invested him with the powers and functions of official life. Indeed, he was such a familiar and striking figure in our legislative councils, and for so considerable a period of time, that it is difficult to realize that he has gone from us forever. His life was a busy one almost from its beginning, and his industry and capacity for work were so great that it would scarcely be possible to form a correct estimate of the full scope and magnitude of his labors.

He began his career before reaching manhood, as a schoolmaster. At the age of 21 he was a probate judge. Next he was prosecuting attorney. In 1850 he was a member of the constitutional convention of Indiana. Then he served in the legislature of his State. From 1852 to 1856 he was a judge of the court of common pleas. From that date, excepting eight years, he represented his district in the House of Representatives. Great as our country is, its annals tell of few men who have to their credit so long and varied and active a career of public service. It was in these halls that his chief fame was achieved, and he will be largely judged by his performances here. My acquaintance with him began in 1885, and my personal relations to him were most agreeable.

Early in my Congressional service I discovered that his knowledge of all matters pertaining to Federal legislation was not only extensive, but exceedingly accurate. Indeed, he had been here so long that he had been a participant in practically all legislation enacted within the past forty years. His memory was capacious, and he had been during all that period a close observer of both men and measures. He was so cordial and unaffectionate in manner, and so ready to render assistance to all who approached him, that I frequently consulted him, and always to my infinite advantage. His reading upon all subjects of general interest had been so thoughtful and thorough that he was always a most interesting and instructive companion. He was an economist by nature, and a large part of his labors here was expended in the effort to instill the principle and practice of economy into all Federal legislation. He believed that Government had no right to levy taxes except for its maintenance, and that it was under solemn obligation to the people who supported it to observe the most exact and scrupulous economy.

This was a theme upon which he was ever ready to discourse, and so far as he had the power he put his principles into our legislation. His chairmanship of the Committee on Appropriations and long membership of it gave him ample opportunity to present his views in this regard, and the debates on this floor show that he was an able and earnest advocate of them. He was commonly called the "watchdog of the Treasury," and he fairly earned and was entitled to this appellation. But his service here was by no means confined to questions of appropriations. He took active part in the discussion of all questions of interest that from time to time arose, and always, from his great stock of information and keen understanding, contributed largely to their elucidation.

While not an orator in the popular sense, yet he spoke with great clearness and vigor, and at times was most impressive. He never suffered himself to be swerved by friendship or clamor or partisan rancor from pursuing the path of propriety or duty as he saw it, and this sternness in upholding his conceptions at times made him the subject of harsh criticism, little short of personal vituperation. His resolute purpose, full understanding, and power and skill in debate enabled him not only to hold his ground, but oftener than not to drive off his assailants in confusion. The alertness and vigilance with which he scanned all proposed legislation, even that of the least importance, was most wonderful.

Patiently he watched and waited, ready to attack anything that his judgment did not approve, and his information upon all subjects of Federal legislation was so full that no subtlety of form nor gloss of phraseology was sufficient to evade or thwart his penetrating vigilance. His ceaseless activity upon this floor can not be depicted so as to give those who have not witnessed it a clear conception of it. There was scarcely a day or an hour in which he was not upon his feet to some extent, debating, expounding, or criticizing. And this performance by him was not for show nor personal exaltation. It was always serious and intelligent, and designed, as he saw it, to promote the public good. I doubt if any Representative since the foundation of the Government can fairly be compared with Judge HOLMAN as to scope, variety, and unflagging activity of service. But his crowning glory was his absolute integrity.

Not a breath of suspicion ever touched him. He had, in his long service here, given offense to many who were concerned in legislation which he had fought with relentless persistence. Had there been the least room for questioning the seeming stainlessness of his character he could not have withstood unscathed as he did the angry resentment of those whose enterprises he had hindered or destroyed. As a result of his long and distinguished service in this Chamber Judge HOLMAN achieved national fame, and his name became a household word throughout the land. He was an ardent believer in the tenets and theories of the Democratic party, and his faith in them endured to the end. He followed its flag through sunshine and storm with unfaltering devotion and absolute loyalty.

A native of Indiana, his affection for it was that of a confiding and dutiful son. If it can be said that there was ever a time when he showed signs of a willingness to depart from his customary rigid insistence upon strict economy, it was when Indiana or some one of its citizens was vitally and directly concerned. If anything could have tempted him to such departure it was his intense love for his State and its people. He also believed in the most liberal treatment of the soldiers who fought to preserve the Union, and unhesitatingly gave his support to measures for their relief which were regarded by many as uncalled for and extravagant.

He always insisted that liberality to the defenders of the Union was not only demanded by the highest considerations of justice, but was true economy. His nature was kindly and benevolent, and his intercourse with all persons was marked by the greatest affability and courtesy. He enjoyed the confidence and respect of his colleagues, and his death is universally deplored. A high priest in the councils of the Democratic party has fallen. A statesman who loved his country and served it long and faithfully has been called from us by that summons that we all in time must obey. A great and notable figure has gone.

Mr. ZENOR. Mr. Speaker, I rise to perform a sad and delicate duty; to repeat the announcement of the death of my late colleague, Judge WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, who departed this life at his residence in this city on the 22d day of April, at between 2 and 3 o'clock p.m., and to pay my humble tribute of respect to his memory.

Mr. Speaker, on the summit of a lofty bluff, towering far above all others in its imposing grandeur, high above the horseshoe bend of the Ohio River, commanding a magnificent view of surrounding natural scenery, a landscape gorgeous with its spring and autumn beauty, is Veraestau, the birthplace and ancestral home of our late friend and colleague. Here it was he was born September 6, 1822. Here he was laid away at rest April 25, 1897, aged 74 years 7 months and 16 days. A more beautiful and

picturesque site for a country home could scarcely be imagined. Veraestau is about 1½ miles from the city of Aurora, an old historic county seat located on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

Here it was in the early Territorial days of Indiana—for as yet no State had been carved out of that part of the public domain—that the pioneer father of our distinguished dead, the Hon. Jesse L. Holman, had located and established his home. To this place, in the year 1810, he removed from our sister State of Kentucky, noted for its brave, chivalric, and distinguished sons, and selected this high, healthy, and breezy spot as his permanent abiding place, and gave it the name it has ever since borne. At a meeting of the Dearborn County Bar Association, held in the city of Aurora on June 7, 1897, in a fitting memorial to his memory, his professional associate and lifelong friend, Hon. Ormar F. Roberts, in sketching the history of Mr. HOLMAN and that of his family, said:

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN's mother was Elizabeth Masterson, of Port William, now Carrollton, Ky., a lady of liberal education, superior natural endowments, and of great force of character. She was the daughter of Judge Richard M. Masterson, of Carrollton, an extensive landed proprietor, and was related to Gen. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, a conspicuous general officer in the Mexican war in 1845-46, and for a time was commander in chief of the United States army of occupation in that country; and was a candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Lewis Cass, a candidate for President in 1848. Judge Jesse L. Holman settled in Indiana Territory six years before it was admitted to the Union as a State, and died at Veraestau in the fifty-eighth year of his age, leaving not an enemy behind him, and with a well-spent life crowned with honor and the undivided confidence of his fellow-citizens following him to the tomb.

Judge Jesse L. Holman read law in the office and under the instructions of Henry Clay at Lexington, Ky. At the age of 21 years he was admitted to the bar at Port William and began the practice of the law at that point. As suggested, he moved to Indiana in 1810, and in 1811 General Harrison, governor of the Territory, appointed him prosecuting attorney for Dearborn County. In 1824 he was elected to the Territorial legislature sitting at Corydon, and was chosen and served as speaker of that body.

In the same year Governor Posey appointed him judge of one of the two circuits composing the Territory, serving most ably and acceptably. In 1818, on the admission of Indiana into the Union as a State, Governor Jennings appointed him one of the judges of the supreme court, and he served as such fourteen years. All of his opinions are clear, seasoned with justice and equity, without technicality, the bane of the law. In 1831, General Tipton defeated him for the United States Senate by only one vote, though the legislature was strongly against him politically.

In 1834 President Jackson appointed him judge of the United States district court of Indiana, in which he served until his death at Veraestau on March 23, 1842. He was an able Federal judge, commanding the profound respect of the profession and the people as an honorable man and just judge. Of him Justice McLean said that "his mind was sound and discriminating," and "of his legal research and acumen he has left enduring evidence." He had no motive but to discharge his duties uprightly—qualities of mind and heart inherited by the son and practiced by him throughout a long and eventful career. Thirty-one years of his eventful and useful life were devoted to the public service, the exact period of time plus ten and one-half months that his son served in the Congress of the United States—records that are grandly remarkable and honorable, as not a stain or even a suspicion can be found upon the escutcheon of either.

From this somewhat brief historical account of the family, presumably true and accurate in its recital of facts and details, it will be observed that Jesse L. Holman, the father, was one among the brave and adventurous spirits that led the van of our aggressive and advancing civilization. He was among those who braved the storms, encountered the dangers, and conquered the difficulties incident to that early period.

He came to Indiana at a time when men of his brains, ability, courage, and daring were much needed to meet the exigencies of the new situation. He soon became the political and social center and leader of the community, and blazed the way along which his son easily followed. He was a man of affairs, a lawyer by profession, and his neighbors and friends from far and near eagerly sought his wise counsel and advice. It is said he presided over the first bankrupt court held in the United States. That was in 1842. That court was convened and held in the Baptist church of Aurora, and during its session was attended by insolvent debtors from all over the Western country.

Our late colleague, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, was thus brought up in the political and legal atmosphere that surrounded the father, and he very naturally chose and followed politics and the law. He was educated at Franklin College, in Indiana, and read and studied law under the instructions of his father. He early in life united with the Baptist Church, with which he remained a faithful communicant until his death, and for many years was a successful and popular teacher of the Sabbath school. Like many young men in the beginning of life, he embarked in the profession of school-teaching, and for a few years taught the public school in his immediate neighborhood, but the premature death of his father compelled him to abandon some of his prearranged plans for a more thorough education. Before he was yet 21 years of age he married a Miss Abigail Knopp, a young lady of rare accomplishments.

He was admitted to the bar when he became of age, and in the same year, 1843, he was elected probate judge of his county. In 1849 he was chosen prosecuting attorney of his district, and in 1850 he was elected a delegate from Dearborn County to the constitutional convention, and took high rank as a wise, discreet, and judicious counselor in that body. In 1851 he was elected to the lower house of the State legislature, the first elected under the

new constitution. Although one of the youngest members, he was appointed chairman of the judiciary committee of the house, at that time a committee of more than ordinary significance and importance by reason of the many new, complicated, and delicate duties imposed upon it in framing new and altering and changing old laws to conform to the requirements of the new constitution—a marked distinction among the many eminent men of that body.

In 1853 he was elected judge of the common pleas court of his district, and in this capacity he fully met the delicate responsibilities of that position, and his able and upright administration of the office paved the way to still higher honors. He was first nominated for Congress in 1854, and was defeated at the polls by the Hon. William Cumback, a prominent, able, and distinguished Republican politician of his State. Two years later he again became the candidate for nomination before the Democratic convention, but was at this time defeated by his competitor, Dr. Berry, of Franklin County, who in turn was defeated at the polls by his Republican opponent, Hon. John H. Farquhar.

In 1858 he received the nomination of his party, and was elected to the Thirty-sixth Congress from the Fourth district. He was thereafter successively reelected to the Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Fortieth Congresses from the same district. In 1868, under the redistricting of the State which in the meantime had taken place, he was elected to the Forty-first Congress from the Third district, and was reelected to the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, in 1870 and 1872, from the same district. In 1874, under another change brought about by redistricting the State, he was elected to the Forty-fourth Congress from the Fifth district. In 1876 and 1878 he was again chosen as the candidate of his party, but was defeated at the polls by his Republican opponent, Hon. Thomas M. Browne, of Winchester. In these two latter contests Mr. Holman was not only confronted by a large Republican majority, but by one of the most persuasive, able, and eloquent campaigners in the State.

In 1880 Mr. HOLMAN was again nominated, bore the colors of his party to the front, and carried the election by a safe majority, and was returned to the Forty-seventh Congress, and was thereafter successively reelected to the Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifth-third Congresses. In 1894, the year of general defeat and widespread disaster to his party—for which he was in no wise responsible—he was compelled to succumb to the resistless tide that swept the country, and was defeated at the polls by his Republican opponent, the Hon. James E. Watson.

In 1896 Mr. HOLMAN, still remaining the popular idol that he was of his party and losing none of his wonderful hold upon the affections and confidence of the people of his district, was again and for the last time intrusted with its leadership, and had placed in his hands the banner which he had so often carried to triumph in past political contests, and once more and for the last time demonstrated his great popularity with the masses and their abiding confidence in him. At the close of the struggle, characterized by unusual and extraordinary zeal and energy by his able and distinguished opponent, it was found that the "great objector"—"watchdog of the Treasury," as he was familiarly called throughout the country—was an easy victor by more than 800 majority.

Mr. HOLMAN as a member of Congress was ever active, attentive, and devoted to his public duties. He entered the arena at a time when great minds were occupying prominent and conspicuous places in the political firmament, and the public gaze was fixed upon the shifting scenes that were rapidly approaching the final conflict between the two great sections of our country. He introduced in the House on December 16, 1860, the resolutions condemning the doctrine of secession, and declaring it the duty of Congress and the Federal Government to maintain the union of the States by the employment of all its powers. He was an earnest and consistent advocate of this policy, and a strong and stanch supporter of all measures of the Administration having in view the suppression of the rebellion and the restoration of the Union.

During his long and continued career in Congress Mr. HOLMAN served on the Committee on Claims, the Committees on War Claims, Commerce, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and was chairman and a most valuable member of the Committee on Appropriations. He was a member of the Select Committee on Government Contracts during the war, of which the Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, was chairman, which held sessions in all sections of the country; also of the special committee to inquire into the causes of the decline of our commerce, which likewise held sessions in the leading and prominent cities of the country.

During the last session of the Forty-fourth Congress, while Mr. HOLMAN was a member of the Appropriations Committee, it is claimed by his friends and by persons in a position to judge that the expenses of the Government for that year were reduced more

than \$10,000,000 lower than at any year prior thereto since the war, without producing any deficiency. He was the author and through his efforts mainly were passed many of the measures touching the increase of pay and the bounties to Union soldiers. He was always opposed to and fought the system of subsidies from the public resources and by the Federal Government, either in bonds, lands, or money, to foster and promote private enterprises. He viewed this as contrary to the genius of our institutions and as dangerous and corrupting in legislation.

He was an earnest advocate of the homestead policy in reference to our public domain, and was opposed to any other policy or method of disposing of the public lands except as bounties to the soldiers and sailors of the Union. He was always an inveterate foe to all kinds and forms of class legislation, jobs, and combinations. He was a wholesome terror to those who sought to secure the passage of a measure through Congress of doubtful propriety or questionable honesty, for they stood in constant dread of the impending fate which never failed to overtake a measure of this character with that formula of "I object."

In speaking upon the subject of the distinguishing characteristics of our late colleague, the New York Sun, a leading Democratic paper, in one of its issues of 1883, said of him—and I quote the language as peculiarly appropriate upon this occasion:

Take him all in all, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, of Indiana, is probably the best equipped legislator in Congress. In ability, in experience, in close application to the public business, in knowledge of the laws and the operations of Government, and in familiarity with parliamentary practice, he has no superior. He is an astute lawyer, and he served with general satisfaction as a judge of the common pleas for six years when quite a young man, before entering Congress, nearly a quarter of a century ago. Uniting a sound judgment with a vigorous, clear, and comprehensive mind, and large resources from study and long training, Mr. HOLMAN is always master of his subject in debate. He does not aspire to eloquence or to parade in speechmaking. His qualities are eminently practical, and more valuable on that account.

When Mr. Randall was first made Speaker, Mr. HOLMAN succeeded him at the head of the Appropriations, and completed most admirably the work with which he had been associated on the committee. And he has consistently supported that policy on every occasion, and with faithful votes, from that time to the last day of the expired Robeson Congress. Foremost among the opponents of monopoly, he has led the movements against confirming grants of land to railroad corporations that have failed to fulfill their contracts with the Government under the terms prescribed by Congress.

No public man has more energetically and usefully advocated the genuine reform of abuses or economy in the public expenditures than Mr. HOLMAN. With a watchful eye over all appropriations, and a keen scent for jobbery and corruption in their covered or sugar-coated forms, he has stood as guardian over the people's Treasury when too many others yielded and failed. Almost single-handed Mr. HOLMAN has combated the multitude of fraudulent claims that came before Congress at every session. Few of them escaped his notice, and his emphatic "I object" has saved the people millions that would have been recklessly voted but for that stern interposition.

The discharge of his duty has of course raised up enemies against the man who had the courage to defy rings and to expose jobbery without regard to person or to party. They misrepresent his integrity as narrowness and prejudice, and assail his acts without being able to question his motives. In every proper sense WILLIAM S. HOLMAN is a type of high and honorable American character, and his fellow-citizens may well be proud of him. He is worthy of any public trust and competent to fill the greatest.

Mr. Speaker, this is a tribute rarely paid by a great political organ of the East to a Western man of either political party; except he has, by virtue of commanding qualities, deserved the compliment; and in this instance I do not hesitate to affirm that what is here said by the author of the article referred to, though from a political organ friendly to his political views, is but a fair and impartial reflex of the sentiment with which he was universally regarded by men of all political parties and of all shades of political faith. The high opinion entertained and esteem in which he was held by his political opponents, who were in a position to best judge, might be still further illustrated by quoting an extract from a private letter written by one of his distinguished political opponents, but a warm personal friend, as it may be fairly assumed, the Hon. E. B. Washburne.

At the date of the letter the writer and Mr. HOLMAN were members of the same committee, and had long served as colleagues and members of this House, and had come to know each other intimately and well. Mr. Washburne, in writing this letter to his friend Mr. Woodman, of Cambridge, Mass., of date April 20, 1874, after a somewhat severe and caustic arraignment of his political adversary—the Democratic party—referring to Mr. HOLMAN, said:

There are some honest, true men among them [the Democrats], and to such I give the right hand of friendship. There is HOLMAN, of Indiana—able, true, patriotic, and as honest a man as ever lived. Though a Democrat, I would intrust him with the highest and most responsible position. Such a man I honor.

While thus unable to divest his mind or free his thoughts of that partisan animus that so often imparts to our words bitterness of expression, yet in the fullness of his knowledge of the motives and of the unquestioned integrity of his action, Mr. Washburne was constrained as if by some sort of moral coercion to pay to his friend the well-deserved compliment he did, unconscious at the time that it would ever reach the ear of him of whom it was spoken.

In his return to this House as a member of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Mr. HOLMAN, though maintaining well his naturally cheerful disposition, with a pleasant greeting to all, especially to his

older associates and former colleagues, yet, as was well known and understood by his more intimate friends, he was under the shadow of a great grief. Less than a year prior to his death, his life companion, to whom he was tenderly and affectionately devoted, was suddenly stricken down by his side. From this time to its close his life seemed bereft of its former sunshine and happiness.

Mrs. Holman's death inflicted a blow from which her husband never recovered. This was a trial too severe to be endured without visible traces of its terrible strain. Although yet a strong and vigorous man for one of his age, with mental faculties keen, clear, and active, apparently without evidence of degeneration, yet to those of his family and more intimate friends it was painfully noticeable that the weight of this providential affliction was manifestly telling upon him, and he constantly brooded over his great bereavement.

Mr. Speaker, representing a people closely associated with his constituents, identified in interest, who intelligently appreciate his public services, and throughout his long and faithful career honored and trusted him, I have thus felt constrained by a sense of public duty to join with others of this House in offering an humble tribute of respect and admiration to the memory of our deceased friend; to give some feeble expression of the deep sense of loss sustained by the death of Judge HOLMAN, felt not only by the people of Indiana—more keenly felt there, of course, than elsewhere—but felt and realized throughout the entire country.

It has been said that we best honor the dead and most benefit the living when we form a just, true, and faithful estimate of their characters and lives, and accept and apply the instructive lessons which they teach. If, in recognition of this sentiment, we have or shall be able to sketch a few of the more prominent leading features of the important historical events of his life, and point out some of the chief elements of his character that have secured for Judge HOLMAN so much of popular favor and public confidence, we will have placed upon the record and among the archives of his country an illustration of a splendid career, full of inspiration and encouragement to those who survive him.

He lived during a period embracing important and critical events, and he acted well his part in every station. An accurate portrayal of his life's history and public career would be a faithful epitome of the chief and commanding events in the annals of his country for more than a quarter of a century. As a citizen he was broad, generous, and benevolent; as a lawyer he was true, able, and fearless, always dignified and respectful, and proverbially kind and courteous to the younger members of the bar; and as a political debater his skill, tact, and powers were seldom equaled and rarely, if ever, surpassed. The subjects of discussion in which he participated were of wide range, embracing all the leading questions and political policies prominent during the period of his public service.

He was a devoted student of the different forms and systems of government of the various civilized nations of the world, and always maintained a steady and loyal adherence to those maxims of government laid down by Jefferson and illustrated by that line of statesmen who believed in the principles and theory taught by this great founder of his party. His views on the character of our institutions, the limitations and restrictions imposed by the Constitution, the sovereignty of the people, and the independence of the coordinate departments of the Government were frequently and unreservedly expressed with great candor, clearness, and force. He was a man of strong common sense and practical ideas, never carried away with the passions of the hour nor deluded with visionary theories or speculative projects.

His views and opinions were always the result of a careful and painstaking study and close analysis of all the details and minutiae of the subject or question presented, and when once formed, he was able to bring to their support the very best thought and reason of the most eminent statesmen and economists of the country. His resources in debate, his facilities for recurring to the traditions and practice of the Government, were marvelous, and supplied him with ready data so essential in public discussion.

He never betrayed a trust or violated a confidence reposed in him by the people, and was ever the friend and advocate of all the great reform measures and policies that have elevated, dignified, and purified the public service and added to the grandeur and glory of the Republic. He labored and toiled with patriotic zeal at all times for what he honestly regarded and believed was to the good of the people and the welfare of his country. No man ever possessed more of the confidence and affection of his constituents nor enjoyed a larger share of the confidence and esteem of the country than did WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. Throughout his whole eventful career, even in the most trying ordeals, in the bitterness of the fiercest political conflicts, no stain, no calumny, no breath of suspicion ever assailed his integrity or shrouded his name, honor, or fame.

Mr. Speaker, great gifts are said to be the necessary predicates or conditions of great character, but it does not follow that the latter is the necessary sequence of the former. Indeed, there is no

essential connection between the two. While the existence of great character is almost, if not quite, conclusive evidence of great natural endowments, yet great natural gifts may exist in a conspicuous degree, while character may be lacking. One is the favored gift of nature; the other the architecture of man. Man himself, by his application, study, thought, and action, molds and creates character.

Mr. HOLMAN was a student, a man of extensive reading, of broad and liberal culture. He was endowed by nature with superior qualities of mind and memory; and these, supplemented by an exceptionally well-poised, sound, clear, and discriminating judgment, made him the superior man that he was. His habits of industry and capacity for mental labor were the envy of all who knew him. His ambition, however, was not to be satisfied nor his restless mind put at ease with the acquisition of such knowledge as made him the accomplished scholar, lawyer, and statesman that he was; but, freed from the engrossing cares of public duties, he studiously employed his leisure moments in mastering some of the most classical productions in the realm of literature and was a great lover of art.

He exhibited, I am told, a most surprising familiarity with the writings of certain favorite poets, and took great delight at spare moments in discussing the merits and demerits of the different authors. His knowledge of books and authors was somewhat phenomenal for one whose public duties were so exacting. It was not infrequently his custom, when opportunity was favorable, to gather about him some congenial company in social intercourse, and upon these occasions would often entertain and edify his audience for hours at a time with ready quotations from some favorite author, making these excursive episodes in his life rare treats to his friends—"a feast of reason and flow of soul." I merely cite this, Mr. Speaker, as an illustration of the varied accomplishments, the busy life, the cultured graces of mind of the man to whose memory we to-day do honor.

Mr. Speaker, in the turmoil of business here, amid party contention, strife, and passion, the higher, nobler qualities of our associates are too often dwarfed or overlooked. Only when death invades our Chamber are our minds brought to serious meditation. Then only do we fully realize the commanding traits of character and inner virtues of those whose death suspends public business and arrests our deliberations.

It is written that it is appointed unto all men to die, and there is a deep, strong, unceasing current sweeping along down the uncertain and precipitous pathway of life into the dark valley of the shadow of death which, like the solemn and mournful dirge of the funeral bell, perpetually reminds us of mortality. Day by day and hour after hour we are called upon to witness in our presence the operation and fulfillment of this inexorable decree of the great Author of our being.

It is the fixed and unalterable law of our existence. Since the beginning of the present session of Congress, though but a comparatively short time, indeed, we have been startled by the sad news of the sudden death of three of its members, our friends and colleagues; yet so silent, sullen, and noiseless is the unbroken march of the moving columns that we who are in health and strength scarcely pay heed to the solemn warning, and continue to live and move as though we were immortal and would escape a like fate.

As has been said, only when the fateful stroke comes near, strikes with mortal blow some one of the inner circle, or tears from popular affection and from his country's service some faithful public servant, are we stirred from our lethargy into a realizing consciousness of our mortality; and then too often after the fright suffer a relapse, and soon, alas, too soon, forget the warning lesson taught. But fright and fear, though not the highest or most conventional standards of moral agencies, may nevertheless wield a wholesome influence in forewarning and adding speed to flight. But there is no escape from the relentless hand of death. None from omnipresence. Only one refuge, one safe retreat, one hope, to dispel the shadows of this and illumine the prospect of the great hereafter.

Mr. Speaker, in coming to the closing scene and reflecting upon the calm resignation with which our friend met the supreme, the final, crucial test, I am admonished that if we shall hope to meet that same great crucial test, sooner or later to come to us all, with a like spirit of moral courage, we would do well to imitate his virtues, his faith, and aspire to emulate his noble example and great character. Conscious of the approaching hour, he serenely and patiently awaited the end. Calling his children, his sons and daughters, around him, with a fatherly and trusting faith, he imparted to them his dying request concerning the consignment of his remains to the tomb.

He was averse to any ostentatious display or tedious ceremony, but directed that all should be conducted in harmony with those plain and simple forms that had characterized his mode and manner of life. Not a complaint, not a murmur was heard to escape his lips; but radiant with hope, his great soul, longing to be free from the fetters of earth, seemed to gently breathe out to those

about him that beautiful and touching sentiment which is said to have been so oft repeated by him when philosophizing on the end of all things earthly.

So live, that when thy summons comes to join  
The innumerable caravan which moves  
To that mysterious realm where each shall take  
His chamber in the silent halls of death,  
Thou go not, like the quarry-slave at night,  
Scourged to his dungeon, but sustained and soothed  
By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave  
Like one that wraps the drapery of his couch  
About him, and lies down to pleasant dreams.

The day for the last sad rites finally came. The funeral train bearing the remains, upon its arrival at his home, was met by thousands of the citizens of the city of Aurora and surrounding country—his former friends, neighbors, and constituents. It was Sunday, April 25, 1897. As the remains were borne along the streets to the old church edifice, so familiar to him in life, the eye was everywhere met with countless emblems typical of the universal sorrow which shrouded the city. Men, women, and children, young and old alike, as if moved by one common grief, had gathered to pay the last sad tribute of respect to the memory of their dead.

All sexes, ages, conditions, and occupations mingled in sadness around the sacred shrine in the old church temple where the body lay in state, there to view for the last time the form and face of him so familiar in life, but who had now passed into history as an honest, upright man, distinguished citizen, an eminent statesman, incorruptible in life. This melancholy spectacle closed, as was most fitting, within the portals of that temple, consecrated by the hallowed memories and happy associations of more than three-quarters of a century—Veraestau—where but a few months before the now dead father and husband had with indescribable anguish witnessed the death of Mrs. Holman, and where for one brief hour his body might quietly rest while the final funeral service was performed.

Mr. Speaker, he has taken his chamber in the silent halls of death, in the bosom of his own native State, which he so much loved and honored and so well served, near by the new-made grave of his beloved companion, there to find perpetual repose till awakened and brought forth to newness of life. How beautiful, indeed, is life's autumn sunset, amid its crimson glow, whose golden light gently lingers until the curtain which veils our mortal vision, touched by the invisible, is softly lifted and the radiant dawn of eternal day appears.

Mr. HENDERSON. Judge HOLMAN will be accorded a place in history by all parties as a great legislator. Anyone falling short in thus giving credit falls short in doing himself justice.

My chief thought of Judge HOLMAN, as I recall him after long years of association with him, is that he represented, in an eminent degree, simplicity associated with greatness, or I might say simplicity in public life. We do not have enough of this in public office. Too frequently a man who finds himself elevated to position by his fellow-beings straightens himself out and thinks to himself, "Why, I am a great man; it is true I had not fully realized it before, but now I know it;" and accordingly he assumes a dignity of manner, an unapproachableness, as though God intended that he should occupy some pinnacle so high that the mass of his fellow-beings can not get quite close to him.

Judge HOLMAN represents anything but that character. He was approachable; and that is one of the keys to his power. He could get so near to his fellow-men that he could hear the heart beats of the people; and the tunes of their daily life produced for him a melody that made his own life full of sweet, simple rhythm.

I have often been attracted by that same peculiarity in the "great commoner" of our country, Abraham Lincoln. Having on one occasion a stage coach all to himself, he left the coach and got up to ride with the driver, in order that he might talk to a human being. Around this Capitol I have often seen Judge HOLMAN approached by men in simple garb to ask a question, after they had allowed member after member to pass by without daring to stop them.

The old Judge, chewing his tobacco and bowing his head, would listen to the man's inquiry and tell him pleasantly what he wanted to know. I always liked him for that. How often has a boy in a strange town—I am speaking of the boys of the humble people who were not "born to greatness"—wanted to know some place or some person to go to in the town, and, standing on the sidewalk, has looked at the passing faces, allowing the "great" people to pass and watching for some one that he could modestly and safely approach to ask a question. Most of you have seen such a sight. And when such a simple country lad has stopped some one and asked him his question, he thereby paid a great tribute to the person whom he accosted.

Judge HOLMAN represents, as I have said, in an eminent degree simplicity in public life. I honor him for that as much as for any-

thing I can think of. The gentleman who has preceded me [Mr. ZENOR] has with industry and care given to history the great features of Judge HOLMAN's life. I but pay a passing tribute to the one striking characteristic which has impressed me. It was an element of his power. As the gentleman from Indiana has said, it was from his popularity with the masses that Judge HOLMAN derived his power. He drew his inspiration from the common people. And standing to-day in the shadow of his tomb, we will all do well to remember that plain, simple, rugged, strong, great man who for the humblest laborer around this Capitol had always a "Good morning, good morning," simply and pleasantly spoken—a man who would ask his chew of tobacco from the humblest railroad worker. Some say he was a demagogue. I do not believe it. I size him up from the standard of close examination for years in his association with and treatment of his fellow-men.

He is gone. We shall miss his rugged form; we shall miss his friendly greeting. Aye, brother lawmakers, we shall miss his reliable objection. But one thing we will not any of us forget, and we will give him credit for it—that we have lost from our number a man who formed a strong part, reliable and valuable to his countrymen, of the great, earnest lawmakers of this body.

Mr. CUMMINGS. Mr. Speaker, he was the last of an old régime. It served nearly continuously in the House of Representatives for over thirty years. It included such men as William D. Kelley, Charles O'Neill, Samuel J. Randall, and Samuel S. Cox. Judge HOLMAN preceded Kelley, O'Neill, and Randall in the House, and survived them all. Others of the same régime, JUSTIN S. MORRILL, Henry L. Dawes, John Sherman, and James L. Pugh, found their way to the United States Senate. Those who remained in the House won full as much fame, and were even more conspicuous in the eyes of the nation.

It was a new generation of statesmen, succeeding that immortal group of which Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Thomas H. Benton, John C. Calhoun, and Stephen A. Douglas were such prominent figures. The new generation was remarkable for its industry, perseverance, and brilliancy. Each in his career in the House climbed the ladder of fame by arduous service on its most important committees. While all were devoted to the interests of the districts which they represented, each was wide awake to the welfare of the nation, and all were united in its defense when its life was threatened. None was as industrious, as untiring, as painstaking, and as watchful as WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

When he entered the House in 1850, Alabama was represented by such brainy men as W. R. W. Cobb, Jabez L. M. Curry, George S. Houston, and James L. Pugh. The leading Representative from Arkansas was Thomas L. Hindman, afterwards a Confederate general. Joseph S. Lane, afterwards a Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was a Delegate from the Territory of Oregon. Isaac I. Stevens was there as a Delegate from the Territory of Washington. Four years later he was killed at Chantilly with Gen. Phil Kearny. The leading Representative from Connecticut was Orris S. Ferry, afterwards a United States Senator. Georgia had among her Congressmen the fiery Martin J. Crawford, Lucius J. Gartrell, and Joshua Hill, whose Union sentiment forever endeared him to the American people.

Illinois was in the van under the leadership of John F. Farnsworth, Owen Lovejoy, Elihu B. Washburne, John A. Logan, John A. McClernand, and Isaac N. Morris. Logan and McClernand became renowned Union generals. The most conspicuous Representative from Kentucky was Robert Mallory. Maine's only Representative of renown was Israel Washburn, afterward governor of the State. Maryland shone like a meteor in the person of Henry Winter Davis. The old Bay State, as usual, was represented by a delegation brilliant in intellect and ability. In it were Charles Francis Adams, Anson Burlingame, Henry L. Dawes, Alexander H. Rice, Eli Thayer, and John B. Alley. The great man from Michigan was William A. Howard. William Windom, elegant and suave, led the Minnesota delegation. Mississippi sparkled like a diamond with such men as William Barksdale, L. Q. C. Lamar, and Otho R. Singleton.

The brightest intellect from Missouri was Gen. Frank P. Blair, as true as steel to every manly impulse. Gilman Marston and Mason W. Tappan represented the Granite State. New Jersey was honored in Governor William Pennington, elected to the Speakership after a long and arduous struggle. New York shone like a star of the first magnitude. Among her Representatives were Horace F. Clark, John Cochrane, Roscoe Conkling, Reuben E. Fenton, who was always a warm personal friend of Judge HOLMAN; John B. Haskin, Daniel E. Sickles, Francis E. Spinner, and Charles H. Van Wyck. Three of these, Cochrane, Sickles, and Van Wyck, were afterwards gallant soldiers in the Union Army. General Sickles lost his leg at Gettysburg, and General Van Wyck afterwards served two terms in the United States Senate.

Judge HOLMAN's own State sent a delegation of extraordinary power, including Schuyler Colfax, John G. Davis, William M.

Dunn, William H. English, David Kilgore, William E. Niblack, John U. Pettit, and Albert G. Porter. There were three conspicuous figures from North Carolina—Lucius O. B. Branch, John A. Gilmer, and Zebulon B. Vance. Ohio was represented by men who achieved immortal fame. Among them were Thomas Corwin, the wagon boy of the West; Sunset Cox, George H. Pendleton, John Sherman, and Clement L. Vallandigham. Pennsylvania has never since then been represented more brilliantly. Among her Congressmen were John Covode, Thomas B. Florence, GALUSHA A. GROW, John Hickman, Edward McPherson, William Montgomery, Edwin Joy Morris, and, last and greatest of all, Thaddeus Stevens. The South Carolina delegation was the pink of Southern chivalry. Its leading representatives were Lawrence M. Keitt, Milledge L. Bonham, W. Porcher Miles, John McQueen, and William W. Boyce.

The leading Representatives from Tennessee in point of ability were Emerson Etheridge and Horace Maynard. Texas had only two Representatives. Both proved themselves men of renown. One was Andrew J. Hamilton, a strong Union man, and the other John H. Reagan, afterwards the Confederate postmaster-general, and since then a United States Senator. Vermont was honored in the person of JUSTIN S. MORRILL, older than Gladstone to-day, and still in harness. The Old Dominion came to the front with Thomas S. Bocock, Alexander R. Boteler, Sherrard Clemens, John S. Millson, Roger A. Pryor, now a judge of the supreme court in New York, and Extra Billy Smith. Muscular John F. Potter and Cadwallader C. Washburn spoke for Wisconsin at every opportunity.

These were the men with whom WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was to cope. It was among them and their compeers that he was to win his reputation. His very first speech in the House was a protest against an appropriation for a navy-yard. The economic streak in his character was ingrained. It apparently frequently asserted itself independent of the man and against his convictions. He began his career in the Thirty-sixth Congress, but it was not until the short session of the Forty-fourth Congress that he first became chairman of the Committee on Appropriations. His friends claim that in that time he reduced the expenses of the Government \$10,000,000, with no deficiencies to be made up thereafter. It was at this time that he became generally known as the "watchdog of the Treasury." His economic tendencies endeared him to the hearts of the farmers, but incensed prominent politicians who might have placed him upon the road to the Presidency.

Judge HOLMAN has been called penurious and cheezepearing in legislation, but no one has ever accused him of being disloyal. He supported all the war measures of Mr. Lincoln's Administration and all the appropriations made for the conduct of the war. He was ever an advocate of liberal pensions for the Union soldier. He earnestly supported the homestead policy, and was opposed to any other method of disposing of the public lands except as bounties to the soldiers of the Union Army. He was always a strong opponent of the subsidy system, either in bonds, lands, or money, to promote private enterprise. At one time, by his earnest efforts in the House, he broke down temporarily the entire system of subsidies. Well might he be termed "the great commoner of commoners." In politics he was a Democrat, but beyond this he was democratic in tastes and tendencies. He believed in a universal democracy among men, with special privileges to none. He was a living landmark in legislation. Unyielding in his convictions, he represented the rugged honesty of the American people.

There was a softer shade in his character known to but few. He was generous in disposition, and gave freely to the needy and the suffering. Aside from this, he had a love for arbor culture as well as agriculture. I find in an old newspaper the following report of a conversation with William R. Smith, superintendent of the Botanic Garden:

There is another botanist—

Said Mr. Smith—

and a very warm-hearted disciple. I know his name will surprise you. It is Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana. Now, who in the world would ever pick him out for a lover of flowers? As a public man, his reputation rests on a close scrutiny of the funds, a sort of watchdog of the Treasury, hated by people who want to run their arms into the public crib, and generally looked upon as a man with narrow and niggardly instincts. It seems a strange contradiction in terms that such a character should be a friend of the flowers, but he certainly is. No one has been in Congress since I can remember, and that is a long time, with a more devoted and intelligent love for the garden. He is a very frequent visitor, and you can see from his conversation that he watches every new phase of the science as closely as he does the money bags of the nation. It seems to be a mental exhilaration for him to commune with these curious plants from all over the world, and study patiently into their secrets and hidden life. He is quite as familiar with the botanic names and the habits of the plants and flowers as most professional botanists. He just picked it up as a recreation, and his spare time is nearly all devoted to it.

While making no pretensions to eloquence, Judge HOLMAN bristled with facts, and he knew how to state them, and with a homeliness that made them all the more effective. He could group them inimitably and array them in a phalanx almost irresistible.

Mr. Speaker, WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was a true friend of the masses. By the masses will he be missed and mourned. He guarded well their inheritance in this Government, protesting and always voting against the insidious schemes of legislation that robbed them for the benefit of the classes. He has many imitators, but no successors.

Mr. SAYERS. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Judge HOLMAN this House has lost one of its ablest, oldest, and most useful members.

His first term began on the 4th day of March, 1859, and, with the exception of the Thirty-ninth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, and Fifty-fourth Congresses, he has since held a seat in this Chamber.

His prominence began almost at the very threshold of his Congressional career, and was easily maintained to the end. Advancing age did not impair his efforts for the betterment of the public service, nor did it cause him to relax his energy in the performance of whatever duty he undertook. In truth, it was not until the present session that he appeared to be getting old and that his remarkable physical vitality was seen to be declining.

The vigor of his mind, however, preserved itself until the very day when his last illness began; his recollection of incidents and events, recent and remote, continued strong and responsive; and his ability to maintain consecutive thought in logical and unbroken expression seemed unimpaired.

We knew him to be old in years, but in years only. As respects intellectual force, he was, when in this House but a few days before his death, a strong and vigorous man. In this he was fortunate, for nothing is more painful or depressing than to witness the mental strength of a friend and an associate gradually weakening until it reaches the melancholy state of imbecility—a shadow of its former self—the light of intelligence growing dimmer day by day until it expires, as does the taper, in a feeble, fitful, spasmodic effort to recover its exhausted brilliancy.

He was also fortunate in that he died with his harness on—a member of this body when the hour of dissolution struck its note; in that he and his constituency, whom he had so long, so ably, and so faithfully served, were in close relationship, and the tie which had been temporarily broken through the vicissitudes of political life had again been renewed. And he was still more fortunate in the fact, cheerfully and freely acknowledged by all, that his reputation as a Representative and his integrity as a man were absolutely without stain or blemish.

He had passed through every form of temptation with garments unscorched. He had labored for many years amidst the grossest forms of political debauchery, yet his honor was to the very last preserved in full and complete integrity.

WILLIAM S. HOLMAN was of the true metal, in which there was no alloy of greed. He was neither a bribe taker nor a bribe giver. He did not care to grow wealthy while in office, either by proper or improper means. His constant desire was to avoid even the appearance of evil. His opportunities for the acquisition of wealth were many; but, to his exceeding great honor be it said, such opportunities were not used. His integrity was steadfast. His honesty was proof against corruption in every form; and, like his great leader upon the Appropriations Committee of this House, he died poor. They—Samuel J. Randall and WILLIAM S. HOLMAN—were two public men who could afford to die whenever the hour should come. There was nothing in their public careers to be explained or condoned. It is fit that neither should be mentioned without the other. They were twain in a great work in this House, and the committee of which both were chairmen was adorned and distinguished by the ability, the industry, and the integrity that characterized their leadership.

With the exception of the distinguished Pennsylvanian—ex-Speaker GROW—Judge HOLMAN was the only member of this House who sat in the Thirty-sixth Congress. It is much to be regretted that he has not left a memoir of his life and services. It would have been a treasure, rich and interesting indeed, that would have put upon clear and enduring record the characters and labors of many of the ablest men of his time, and would have thrown a flood of light upon many incidents in the most memorable epoch of the Republic that are now somewhat obscure and imperfectly understood. But of this we are deprived; and he who would write of Judge HOLMAN must patiently delve and toil among the records and published documents of Congress to realize the full value of his services. In them will be found much to be approved, little to be criticised or condemned.

A proper review of his life and services would comprise volumes. Entering Congressional life at the time of great popular excitement, he became familiar with all the prominent statesmen who held seats in either branch of Congress, or were charged with administrative duties. He was entirely conversant with every important event, military and civil, that marked the history of Mr. Buchanan's, Mr. Lincoln's, Mr. Johnson's, and subsequent Administrations; and no man living at the time of his death was

to a greater extent the depository of reminiscences, interesting, rich, and valuable.

One error, however, seems to have entered into the public estimate of the character of Judge HOLMAN's labors. Having acquired the sobriquet of "The Great Objector," it is generally supposed that his entire work was limited to vigilant watchfulness over public expenditures. Not so, however. His handiwork is plainly to be seen in much of the legislation of Congress upon other and important subjects. During his career he was a member of the Committees on Claims, Commerce, Civil Service Reorganization, War Claims, Appropriations, Government Contracts During the Late War, Public Buildings and Grounds, Improvement of the Mississippi River, Shipbuilding, Public Lands, the Census, the New Library Building, and Indian Affairs, of the more important of which he served as chairman. The work of these committees covered the entire country and embraced almost every operation of the Federal Government.

It is not saying too much of Judge HOLMAN, to those who knew him personally and were long associated with him as collaborators, that he made himself entirely familiar with the work of every committee with which he was connected, either as a member or as chairman. Nothing of importance escaped his attention. He was not content to rely exclusively upon his colleagues, but investigated for himself. This habit of industry, watchfulness, and research, coupled with his well-known ability, enabled him to survey the entire field of governmental administration and to acquire a fund of information such as few—very few, besides himself—possessed. Upon many subjects he became the oracle of the House, and members became accustomed to rely upon him rather than upon their own industry and investigation to guide them in the proper course. In the debates in which he participated he was courteous and forbearing, and at no time did he permit himself to become harsh and personal, except under great and unnecessary provocation.

Summing up the character of Judge HOLMAN, his biographer would pronounce him to have been a useful Representative, painstaking and laborious—mastering details as well as principles; clear, forcible, and logical, but seldom eloquent; well-balanced in mind and sound in judgment; honest and faithful in the discharge of every public duty; a man eminently worthy a seat in this Chamber; and that of him, dead, it might fitly be said:

Now is the stately column broken,  
The beacon light is quenched in smoke;  
The trumpet's silver voice is still—  
The warden silent on the hill.

**Mr. DE ARMOND.** Mr. Speaker, we are apt to exaggerate in praise and in censure. Lightly we attribute to those whom we esteem great qualities which they do not really possess, while we deny to those to whom we are indifferent peculiar excellences which are theirs. This is due, probably, to a natural tendency of the human mind to round out and perfect things of their several kinds, in its own way. Naturally, the person who reaches greatness in our sight is clothed by us in our thoughts with all or most of the attributes of greatness of which we have knowledge. The multitude whom we meet and pass by thoughtlessly are dismissed as possessing none but the ordinary elements of character, when not a few of them have in the rough very superior and very rare qualities. There is a disposition also to exaggerate in praising and commanding those to whom we are attached, with whom we are associated, for whom we have affection. There is an inclination, too, to belittle those who are adverse to us, those who stand in our way.

In considering a character such as Judge HOLMAN well may we allow affection to lay aside its partiality, and enmity itself (if there were enmity) may cease; for partiality can scarcely exalt him beyond his merit, and jealousy, envy, enmity could not pull him down.

That which distinguished Judge HOLMAN above other men, and marked him as one of the most useful legislators of his day, one of the great men of his generation, was his simplicity, his nearness to the people, his devotion to them, at all times and under all circumstances, according to his conceptions of what was right and just; and his efficiency in serving them.

He will stand in the legislative history of our country as the one man, preeminent over other men, who, throughout all his political and legislative career, realized and tried to impress upon others the important fact, that there is a constant pressure toward extravagance in public expenditures; that there are always many, some consciously and some unconsciously, to advocate useless and hurtful appropriations; while there are ever but few who unselfishly, steadily, and resolutely resist them.

He was preeminently the champion of economy, of simplicity in the conduct of the Government, of keeping the institutions of this country close to the model of the fathers, close to the interests of the people. This rare trait of his character, this bright mark of his distinguished service, might be commented upon profitably, here and abroad in the country, now and through the future.

There can not be a doubt—all history so admonishes us, all ob-

servation must satisfy us—that there is ever a growing tendency to get away from the simplicity of early and sturdy times; to make appropriations that are useless, appropriations even that are vicious; to impose taxes that ought to be avoided; to take from the many what they can not spare; to give to the few what they do not need. The greatest service, perhaps the most difficult service, that can be rendered by a public servant is to watch closely over the expenditure of the people's money; to guard carefully against the imposition of unjust or unnecessary burdens upon those whom he represents, and should defend.

This is not a time nor an occasion to go into a general discussion of appearances and prospects with respect to our country and our Government. It is history, however—history that we have read and ought to observe; history the moral of which we can not escape whether we would or not—that all free governments that have arisen and flourished and fallen have gone down through wastefulness and extravagance and disregard of the rights and the interests of the people.

This sturdy old statesman from Indiana, with a longer legislative career than has been awarded to any other man in the history of the country, from the hour when he began his public life until the hour when last he appeared upon this floor, kept always in view the great importance of holding this Government as near as possible to simplicity and economy, because they constitute the bulwark of liberty and equality. Simplicity and economy are essentially representative of the people, of the masses. Whatever departs from simplicity and economy borrows from and patterns after something alien and hostile to free government.

There are always, in all governments and everywhere, mighty agencies, sustained by great intellects and by money and its influence, to promote personal and special interests; but the greatest of all interests, the interests of the masses scattered abroad throughout the country, of the poor and the struggling, though they find, theoretically, many representatives, practically, in the daily turmoil of life, have but few champions who are wise, true, steadfast, patient and courageous. This man was one of the few, and one of the greatest among the few.

Devotion to economy in the administration of public affairs seemed to be an instinct—perhaps it would be better to say an inspiration—with this veteran statesman from Indiana. It seemed that almost unconsciously, without volition of his own, whenever the question whether the people's money should be expended or how it should be expended arose, he, as one of the representatives of the people, did what he could, by inquiry, by objection, by opposition, by obstruction, by any legitimate means available, to prevent a dollar from going where tax money ought not to go, or going in excess of what was reasonably necessary.

He knew well, and lived and worked upon the level of the knowledge, that waste in appropriations means unjust taxation; and the two combined, the loss of liberty and the destruction of free government. No wonder that the dead statesman will be missed, sadly missed, in this Hall and in this country. For though there are in this body now and at all times men of great ability and great attainments—men capable of great things—somehow there are but few whose lives are devoted to the general welfare so completely as to cause their whole legislative careers to run steadily toward economy, and never toward extravagance.

If our Government shall escape the fate of other free governments which preceded it, if this effort at government by the people, the greatest and grandest ever made upon this earth, shall succeed permanently, we must heed the teachings of history; must be true to the masses; must make and continue this Government veritably a government of the people, by the people, for the people. We ought to recollect—and the venerable statesman whose memory we would honor never forgot—that those most needing representation, those whose interests most deserve conservation and preservation, are the least powerful and least frequently heard.

The common people, busy in their own avocations, following their own several pursuits, with cares enough in bearing the various burdens that are imposed daily upon them, are not the ones who most exert power and influence here. If they are cared for properly, if their interests are represented properly, if their Government is conducted properly, it must be and can be only because their representatives are thoughtful and mindful of them; not so much for what is to be made out of it, not so much because of any reserve power that they have to build up or to tear down; but because it is their right; and because the perpetuity and the usefulness of the Government, and the political regeneration of the race, depend upon the recognition, always and everywhere in these United States, of the fundamental rights of the people.

The life of this man, so lately departed from us, is a useful example, an essentially glorious example, of what it is possible for one man to accomplish. For years and years, by his works, he was known as the "Watchdog of the Treasury" and the "Great Objector"—endearing pet names indicating his devotion to popular rights and his steadfastness in their defense.

It was not because he always entertained the right view, or

always interposed objections where they ought to be, that he became the idol of the poor and the lowly; that need not be said, because of no one can that be true. But that he was animated always with a conscientious determination to look after, serve, and protect the great public, may be said truthfully; and its truthful utterance is as high a tribute to him as can be paid to mortal man, in legislative life.

Who shall take his place? I do not know who can. I do not know that the coming years will bring the equal of this grand old man, in courage, persistency and steadfastness in the pursuit of his one object—the greatest good to the greatest number of his countrymen. The country, however, demands that that place be filled; demands that others be gathered to the side of him who shall fill it; that instead of one man conspicuous in the advocacy of economy in public expenditures there be dozens.

The demand of the hour is for a strong phalanx of that kind of men. The demand of the people of this country to-day is that their rights, too often neglected, too often lost in the legislative shuffle, shall be regarded highly, as they deserve to be. There is an opening, and a great opening, along the lines followed by Judge HOLMAN for a generation.

It is a common thing, I believe, Mr. Speaker, among men of good intentions and good parts, when they come into this atmosphere of the Capitol, when they become environed by these grand surroundings, when they get where greatness is, or is supposed to be—when they mingle with men born great, men who have achieved greatness, men who have had greatness thrust upon them, men even who have thrust upon themselves that which they esteem as greatness, and which, unfortunately, some other people mistake for greatness—it is a common thing to forget that back in the workshops, in the mines, and upon the plantations and farms are multitudes of our fellow-citizens—many with as great natural abilities as men in high official positions, possessing naturally as good intentions as men entertain anywhere—who have a hard, ceaseless grind, a daily struggle to maintain daily existence; and that their only hope for relief depends upon a fearless, courageous, honest representation in the Congress of their country. In this view, too much can not be said in praise of Judge HOLMAN.

To one, Mr. Speaker, who viewed his surroundings when at home, as I had the mournful pleasure of doing, as one of the committee appointed by this House to attend his funeral, it does not seem strange that this old man was devoted to public rights and public interests. He lived in the simple way of the olden time; a farmer upon the banks of the Ohio who tilled his own acres, pruned his own vineyard, gathered the fruit from his own orchard, listened to the music of the birds in the trees planted by his father and by himself, and heard the rippling of the waters of the Ohio as they hurried along by the foot of the bluff, upon the brow of which his roothed tree stood.

There, in the simple grandeur of an American citizen, an American statesman, an American patriot, after the manner of the early days of the Republic, the manner of the Jeffersons and Madisons and Jacksons, he lived the plain life of one of the people. When here in Washington, in the discharge of his public duties as a legislator, he was fresh from the people, from the country, from the farm, from the scenes of everyday rural life; and it was no wonder that his mind and heart should be animated and stirred in the support of the rights and against the wrongs of the people whom he loved.

Not merely the people of his own district, a district which honored him as perhaps no other man ever was honored; not only the people of his own party, who for forty years nominated him, and him only, for Representative in Congress—but the whole people found in him the watchdog of their Treasury, the great objector when their tax money was menaced.

It is hard to tell in what greatness consists. Men differ about it. Men often err in attempting to draw the line between mediocrity and greatness. But it does seem to me that this man, who had the steadiness of intellect, the firmness of purpose, the virtuous aggressiveness, to stand and to battle through a generation for a principle, and that a correct principle upon which rest the rights of the masses of the people; and who had the ability upon all occasions, as well as we may judge, to do about that which was best to be done under the circumstances, to promote the interests which he had at heart, well may be ranked as a great man.

I think we may rate him safely as great in intellect; great in courage; great in firmness; great in that integrity which never swerved from the path of public duty into the path of private gain; which never suffered him to be drawn away from the protection of the rights of the people into the support of those who would thrive, and who to a very large extent do thrive, at the expense of the people. When it is said truthfully that through his long life this man's character and conduct came out stainless and unblemished; that he ended poor, as he began; that he gathered justly the glory of a well-spent career and the esteem of the people—who do esteem and who always are grateful to those who devote themselves to the public service honestly, efficiently, and courageously—what need be added?

When a man has ended such a career—full of years, full of honest achievements, full of devotion to good works—we may honor ourselves in honoring his memory. When a man such as WILLIAM STEELE HOLMAN has laid down the cares and duties of life, at the close of a long day, well may we pause, as we do pause this afternoon, to dwell upon his career; to hold up for emulation his legislative virtues, which are comparatively rare; to get inspiration, if we may, from an example that ought to be held aloft all over this land, for the emulation of youth and the guidance of age.

The dead economist saved for his countrymen far more than enough money to build a grand monument in each State in the Union; and it is gratifying to know that while thus serving them, unconsciously he reared in their affections a monument to his own memory, more to be prized than any pile of marble or of granite in the whole world.

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

Mr. MIERS of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, when the President of the United States convened in extraordinary session the Fifty-fifth Congress of the United States, Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN presented himself with the commission from the governor of his State for the sixteenth time to take the oath of office as a member of the American House of Representatives. It was my good fortune to be permitted to select a seat beside his. I said to him, "Mr. HOLMAN, it must be a proud moment in a man's life to be permitted to take the oath of office and a seat in this assembly for the longest term of service ever held." He replied, in his modest way, "Oh, yes; I appreciate the goodness and the kindness of my neighbors and realize it is a great compliment, indeed."

And, Mr. Speaker, when we come to remember that in this Republic of ours we have no officeholding class—no man born with any better right to any office in the gift of the people than any other, where the right to hold office is by reason of merit and fitness—to have been thus distinguished was no ordinary compliment. Mr. Speaker, while I fully concur in all the eloquent tributes of this afternoon and fully indorse all the honors that have been paid to Judge HOLMAN's memory, to my mind that commission, backed by the authority of the voters of his district, speaks longer and louder to his eminence than all the eloquence heard in this Hall to-day. It was a compliment paid him while living, and by a generous, disinterested constituency who loved and admired him for his true merit and his faithful public service.

When but a boy, forty-odd years ago, a resident of Judge HOLMAN's district, I heard a compliment paid him that I have never forgotten. One of his constituents said of him: "He is a man of the people; he is a man who can be relied upon; he is honest." This compliment was not paid with rounded terms of rhetoric nor with glowing eloquence; yet, Mr. Speaker, it stood out bristling with truth that characterized every act of Mr. HOLMAN during his public life.

It is true that Mr. HOLMAN was a man of the people. He always studied every question from the people's standpoint—"the greatest good to the greatest number" and the best interest of the Republic itself. It is equally true that he could be relied upon to study every question from every angle and every conceivable standpoint. And it was no truer that he could be relied upon than the other saying that he was an honest man. He not only carefully studied every public question and tested every vote and action by duty, but he was versed in the laws and the Constitution, and I do not think it disparaging to the many statesmen who have served the public to say no other man was better versed in public affairs and statecraft than he.

During his thirty-odd years of public life no man ever questioned his integrity or doubted his honesty. While there have been times in the great American Congress when members have so forgotten their public duty and the oath they had taken, and so conducted themselves that it seemed they were willing that legislation of doubtful propriety, to say the least, should pass—legislation which appeared to cover up "jobs" and make extravagant appropriations of the people's money—it could always be relied upon that the voice of Mr. HOLMAN could be heard to ring out, "Mr. Speaker, I object," until he became known as the great American objector; or more properly, the "watchdog of the Treasury." It has been said of him, no doubt truly, that he has prevented more legislation in which there were jobs and that he has saved the Treasury of the United States more money than any other public man ever did.

Mr. Speaker, this nation has had many great statesmen; the State of Indiana, which it was his proud distinction in part to long represent, many illustrious public men. Over in the other end of the Capitol she had her Oliver P. Morton, her Thomas A. Hendricks, her Joseph E. McDonald, her Daniel W. Voorhees, and many others. In this end of the Capitol she had her Michael C. Kerr, her George G. Dunn, her William E. Niblack, her Schuyler Colfax, her Albert G. Porter, and many others of equal eminence. But I dare say this afternoon, Mr. Speaker, in the death of no one of these illustrious men has the nation or the proud State of

Indiana or this body suffered a greater loss than in the death of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

Mr. Speaker, in view of all that has been so justly and eloquently said, there being so many other gentlemen who knew Judge HOLMAN so well and served with him so long in this body, I do not desire to detain the House at any length. I would only say, in conclusion, let us remember and profit by Mr. HOLMAN's magnificent, well-rounded, pure, patriotic life, as well as his many virtues. He was a patriot of the purest type. He was a statesman of the very highest order and above reproach, a citizen in the very best sense. He was a kind and obliging neighbor, a faithful husband, a loving father, and an honest man. Let us also remember, Mr. Speaker, that we, too, are entered in the great race for eternity, whether we will or not. When the final summons comes, those on whom great honor has been conferred, the cultured and distinguished, have no advantages over the unhonored and the uncultured; the strong no advantages over the weak; and finally we, too, like him, must go hence to give an account for the deeds done in the body. [Applause.]

Mr. McMILLIN. Mr. Speaker, a very solemn duty devolves upon this House to-day, that of commemorating in an inadequate and feeble way the distinguished services of a pure patriot who is no more. There are many fields in this wonderful American Government of ours where distinction can be achieved, where eminence can be attained. There are many fields where intellectual eminence is sought and found; but I have never ceased to believe, since I became familiar with it, that of all the trying places testing a man's capacity, that which most sorely tests his wearing power and his intellectual force is presented in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States.

Here to keep to the front he has to be able to fight and win battles every day of his life. It can be truly said of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN that for thirty-two years—for a period, barring one year, as long as that during which the Saviour of mankind was on earth—he stood with the most intellectual and forceful men that this continent has produced, in its most forceful and trying period, and neither his intellectual, his moral character, his merit as a man, nor the purity of his patriotism was ever questioned.

It is a great distinction to have been President of these United States, elected by the greatest people that God ever let live to preside over destinies the most sacred that He has ever intrusted to man; but great as is that distinction, I would rather have been a member of Congress, able to discharge my duty, possessing the confidence of my fellow-men on this floor and of the country for thirty-two years, than to have been President of the United States any eight years of the existence of the Republic.

When it was my fortune to come to the Congress of the United States, Indiana had four remarkable men participating in public affairs, to say nothing of her other sons who might be mentioned in the same context. They were Daniel W. Voorhees, Thomas A. Hendricks, Joseph E. McDonald, and WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. These then were all active in the affairs of life.

It is a sad reflection that they have all gone "to that bourne whence no traveler returns," and the fearful responsibilities which they discharged with such unflinching courage and such persistent patriotism devolve upon you and me and others that are of our day and generation. The question most important for those that are to come after us and for us to consider here to-day is whether we are ready to buckle on our armor and meet the responsibilities they have left us as they met them.

As a citizen Judge HOLMAN believed from the beginning in the doctrines of the author of the Declaration of Independence. He was connected with public affairs at times when we were threatened with fearful foreign complications, but steadfastly and at all times he believed and advocated the principle Jefferson laid down in his first inaugural address of "Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations, and entangling alliances with none."

Concerning this dual Government—this Government, we may say, is not simply dual, but consisting of three parts, where the rights of the Government are to be observed, where the rights of the States that constitute the Government are to be observed, and where those greater and more sacred interests for which all governments are instituted, to wit, the individual liberties of the citizen, are to be preserved—he was also a disciple of Jefferson, and believed that the Government was an indissoluble union of indestructible States. He believed also with Jefferson—and that was the watchword of his whole life—"in economy in public expenditures, that labor might be lightly burdened."

I knew Judge HOLMAN well. I saw his coming in and his going out here for nearly twenty years, and I can truly say that a more courageous statesman, a more disinterested patriot, a man more fixed in his resolve to serve his country well, I have never known in this Congress.

He was here when that magnificent domain that was one of the richest inheritances of the American people was still their possession; and if it had been the sacred soil owned and possessed by his

father and the inheritance and home of his children, he could not have fought more strenuously against its absorption in an improper way than he did.

He at all times advocated, and he is one of those who first inaugurated and most strenuously supported, the policy of holding on to the public domain of the United States, in order that when that period came which it was evident would come, with our rapid growth, when our cities were crowded, when our factories had knocking at their doors idle workingmen who had no bread to eat, they could move West and have a possession that would at least keep them contented and instill in them patriotic principles. It was for this reason that he was forever fighting, from their incipiency to their end, all appropriations of this domain for other purposes than as homesteads in small quantities for the people.

Concerning public expenditures, the whole country knows his history. No eulogy that could be pronounced by me or by any other man living could adequately proclaim that everlasting vigilance, that indomitable resolution, which enabled him to stand here through a third of a century and defy all opposition and override every effort at an improper appropriation of the public funds.

Down by yonder river arises to kiss the sky that most magnificent pile of marble that was ever constructed by the architect. It commemorates the worthy deeds of one of the greatest and purest patriots that ever lived on this earth—George Washington—and cost hundreds of thousands. It is so well known that it is for the prince of all patriots that it is the one monument in the world without a single inscription upon it.

But great as is the Washington Monument, costly as it was, the amount of money that WILLIAM S. HOLMAN saved to the people of the United States by even driblets, to say nothing about big appropriations that he prevented, would build forty such monuments.

Nor was he less admirable as a citizen than as a statesman. Although of an unostentatious, plain, bold, fearless, and yet diffident nature, he possessed the quality which characterizes the loftiest type of American citizenship. I can truly say, as every man who hears my voice can testify, that it takes more courage to stand here for thirty years, or for twenty years, or for ten years, or for two years, and antagonize the little bills of your friends that you know are wrong than it does to stand in the forefront of battle and face the cannon's mouth. He had that courage. It was with him always; and hence it can be said that a more courageous man than he did not exist.

Nor did his virtues end here. A statesman, a patriot, a worthy citizen, he was a believer with those who followed the precepts, revered the teachings, and illustrated with their lives the nobility of the Great Shepherd. As a citizen, he could answer, if a man spoke to him of his enemies, as Richelieu, the great French cardinal, did on one occasion. You remember when he was reminded of his enemies, he said:

Enemies! I have no enemies, save the enemies of the state.

So could Judge HOLMAN say during all the years of his life and up to the very time of his death. He early imbibed those precepts which taught that this was not the only life. He believed that "beyond the world, in the distant Aden there was a elysium of the soul where the mortal should put on immortality and where life becomes an endless splendor."

Mr. Speaker, when the annals of the Congress of the first century were closed, it could be truly said no purer patriot had been here than he; and I believe, knowing him intimately as I did, that the same may be said of him, however great and good those who come after us may be, when the close of the second century comes. He was loved by the people who knew him, and they testified the deep affection they bore him in the hour he was taken to his home for burial. He was taken back to be placed by the side of that beautiful river that adorns so many States and makes rich such a great portion of the territory of the United States.

On a hill appropriate to the loftiness of his character, 250 or 300 feet above the Ohio River, where one sweep of the eye gives a view for 15 or 20 miles in each direction of three great States, he was taken to the home of his fathers, to his everlasting resting place. For a hundred and twenty years they, father and son, held the land that had never been transferred from the family by deed.

Frugal and unostentatious in his life, pure in his patriotism, men, women, and children of every nationality and of every caste of political opinion buried all former opposition and came forward to do him that humble reverence that his manly virtues entitled him to receive. May He who doth all things well minister to the sad hearts of the households that are left to mourn the loss of this great patriot!

Mr. BROMWELL. Mr. Speaker, while I feel assured that I can add little of interest to what has been said or is yet to be said by the distinguished gentlemen who speak upon this occasion upon the life and services of our deceased colleague, yet, in view of the

fact that many months, aggregating years, of my life were spent as a resident of the district which he so ably represented, and that my personal acquaintance with his former constituents is to-day probably more extensive and intimate than that of any other member of this House, I can not but feel that it is both my duty and my privilege to add my token of respect and to offer my tribute to his memory.

To those who have known Judge HOLMAN during the latter years of his life, when advancing age, with its infirmities, had bowed his form, had shaken his steady step, had dimmed his eye and weakened his voice, it is difficult to realize the busy, active public life which was crowded into the years which make up his record. Probably few, if any, who have had the honor of serving on this floor have had a wider experience in public affairs than he.

Born in 1822, but a short distance from the home in which he resided at his death, he grew up, as hundreds of other distinguished Americans have done, amidst the hardships and privations of a pioneer life. The ax of the woodman was still resounding in the wilderness of forest which lined the banks of the Ohio; the hardy hunter still pursued his startled game; the war whoop of the hostile Indian still echoed through the recesses of the forest, and his canoe had not yet disappeared from the bosom of the river which flowed within sight of his home. Neighbors were scattered and remote.

Villages were but in their beginnings; churches and schools were few and far between; yet the hardy stock from which he and the other pioneer boys of southern Indiana sprung, rude though their surroundings, scant their education, many of them uncultured in their manner and uncouth in their attire, grew up a God-fearing, law-abiding, patriotic community of American citizens, loving their country and its institutions with a more fervid devotion than many of those who, in the older settled parts of our country, were surrounded with the advantages of education and refinement. The immediate vicinity of his home was one which had been made rich in anecdote and tradition by the heroism and fortitude of many a band of devoted pioneers who had offered up their lives in the border warfare against the dusky savages, and the many beautiful little creeks which emptied their tributary streams into the Ohio along the south front of his district each, by its name, recalled a hero who had made it famous by his bravery or self-sacrifice.

Here in the wilderness, but a short distance from the little bustling village, now the thriving city of Aurora, he passed his boyhood days. His life was no different from that of his neighbors; yet in the midst of the many duties which he was called upon to perform as one of a family of pioneer settlers he succeeded in securing such an education as the common school of the neighboring town furnished, which was afterwards rounded off by a short course in college. Then followed a short term of teaching school, during which he qualified himself for the practice of the law, in which he was successfully engaged for many years. He was honored by election to the judgeship of the probate, and afterwards to the common pleas court of his county; served as its prosecuting attorney, and afterwards as its representative in the lower house of the Indiana legislature, and in 1858 was elected to represent his district as a member of Congress, and took his seat as a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress as one of eleven members from his State, among whom were Colfax, and Niblack, and English, and Porter, and others of less fame.

It was in the midst of exciting times. The John Brown invasion had occurred and been suppressed. The House was nearly evenly divided, with the Republicans in a slight plurality, but having 10 votes short of a majority. The election for Speaker of the House was bitter and long contested. It took forty-four ballots to reach a result. While John Sherman appeared to be the favorite from the start, with every appearance of being ultimately elected, there was never a ballot on which he did not fall at least three short of the necessary number. The distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania who still honors us with his presence as our colleague was named and supported by many warm adherents, but withdrew his name in the interest of a speedy solution of the difficulty. Through all these forty-four ballots Mr. HOLMAN voted consistently with his Democratic colleague, casting his first vote for Bocock and his last one for McCleernand.

With the modesty which so well becomes a new member of this august body, he abstained from taking a very active part in the earlier proceedings of the Thirty-sixth Congress, but the record shows that if he was leaving to others the delivery of great speeches upon the exciting questions of the day, he was yet performing his full duty as a member of important committees. It must not be supposed, however, that his silence was due to timidity or lack of moral courage, for even as early as December 30, 1859, he defended his home city against an accusation which had been made a few days before by Mr. Logan, in the following language:

My attention has been called to a telegraphic report of the proceedings of this House on the 20th instant, which does great injustice to a portion of my constituents. The paragraph is as follows: "Mr. Logan read an account of

a Republican meeting held in Aurora sympathizing with Brown." I desire to state that the city of Aurora, one of the flourishing cities of Indiana, is a city loyal to the Constitution and to the laws of the land, and that no such meeting was held there. The citizens of that place are not going to rest under the imputation for a moment of having sympathized with men who disturb the peace of the country.

It would be easy to imagine, upon reading the above defense of his city against the charge of having sympathized with John Brown, and remembering, too, that all through the organization of this Thirty-sixth Congress he voted with the Southern Democrats, that he might readily develop into a Southern sympathizer and non-Union man during the exciting times which marked its close. But to his honor and credit be it said, that in spite of these early affiliations, when the critical time came and the crucial test of patriotism demanded unwavering support from all men, his voice was among the first to be upraised in behalf of a united country and the enforcement of the Federal law by the General Government, even to the extent to restrain by armed force, if necessary, the secession of the State from the Union. On the 12th of December, 1860, he offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the state of the Union:

1. *Resolved*, That the Constitution of the United States, by which the several States of the Union are organized into one Government, is a compact founded upon good faith between the States of mutual and permanent obligation; and the right of a State to secede from the compact and to resume the powers surrendered in its adoption is wholly unwarranted by the letter and spirit of its provisions.

2. *Resolved*, That the mutual and common interest of the several States in the obligations of the Constitution render it the imperative duty of the Federal Government to enforce in good faith and with temperate firmness the laws enacted in pursuance of its authority in all cases where their infringement would impair the constitutional rights of any State or the common and reciprocal rights of the several States.

3. *Resolved*, That the select committee of thirty-three on the state of the Union be instructed to inquire whether the acts of Congress now in force are sufficient, in view of the present condition of public affairs, to protect the rights of the several States against attempts which have been made and which may hereafter be made by any State or States to nullify the laws necessary to the existence of the confederacy and to carry out the provisions of the Constitution; and if the laws now in force are insufficient, it shall be the duty of said committee to report the necessary bill or bills to provide for the emergency.

Nor did his patriotic utterances and his devotion to a united country end with the introduction of these resolutions, for, on the 16th of January, 1861, and immediately following a magnificent speech by the distinguished gentleman who represented the district from which I am now accredited, Judge HOLMAN made a speech, the Army appropriation bill being under consideration, which for eloquence and patriotic fervor would compare favorably with the efforts of the greatest forensic debaters our history has produced. In the prime of his manhood, being then but 38 years of age, thoroughly imbued with the great patriotic sentiments for the preservation of the Union which had swept over the North and practically obliterated party division and party lines, he gave utterance to such words as found an echo in the hearts and the hopes of every patriotic citizen and unified the sentiment in favor of the Union in every home and at every fireside in the district which he represented.

I would that I could give the beautiful language of this entire speech, the first which he delivered at length upon this floor, but time forbids. I shall, nevertheless, present you with but a single paragraph, rather for the purpose of having you picture to yourselves the beautiful scene which spread itself out as a magnificent panorama from the doorway of his home on the banks of the beautiful river he loved so well, than as a specimen of the finest and most elegant diction displayed in this speech. He said:

When I have stood, sir, upon one of those beautiful hills that overhang the waters of the Ohio and have taken in at a glance the distant hills of Kentucky and Ohio and of my own native State descending in fertile valleys to the verge of that noble river; and, farther off, the waters of the Miami disappearing in the distance, and the whole scene covered with farmhouses and cornfields, and green meadows, and vineyards, and rising villages, and prosperous towns, while the tones of cheerful labor in a thousand voices swelled up and mingled together, and God's blessed sunlight gilded the whole landscape, I have thought of the darkness and agony of that hour when the storm which our unshaken passions have been arousing should sweep over the glorious country, a messenger of ruin, when the sounds of industry and the cheerful voices of childhood should no longer float on the river or its waves bear southward the fruits of labor of many prosperous States, but armed men should march upon its desolated borders, the sounds of war should float upon its waves, reddening with fraternal blood, and its bosom, instead of the peaceful keel, should bear the munitions of war, and the labor and hopes of years become the prey of the spoiler. And I have felt, sir, in my very soul, the value of this peaceful Union, and that that man who should contribute to its destruction would be, of all mortals, from the flood to the final fire, in the sight of God the most guilty.

It may not be without interest to note that in this very first Congress of which he was a member he laid the foundation for that line of action which in later years earned for him the well-known title of "The Great Objector," for on the 19th of May, 1860, upon a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Gustavus B. Horner, he rose in his place and for the first time uttered the simple words, "I object;" and I might say here that in the entire course of his membership in this body he had the moral courage to interpose objections to every bill and every claim which he looked upon as unjust and as a fraud upon the National Treasury. That he may have made mistakes and prevented the passage of

righteous bills would be but the natural result of the limitations which are set upon human judgment. But that he was honest and sincere in his opposition to these measures, no one, even of an opposite political faith, can doubt, and the great service which he rendered the country in this behalf amply compensated for the few occasional errors he may have made.

It is not within the limit or the purpose of such an address as this to detail at length the incidents of his many years of service in this body. Suffice it to say, that throughout his record, and in spite of the fact that during most of his many years' service in this body his political party was in a minority, his honor and integrity were such as to command the respect of his political opponents, while his personal character was such as to bind him to them in the ties of lasting friendship.

In his intercourse with the people of his district he was genial, approachable, companionable. He had a kind word for all he met; he knew them by name and sympathized with them in their troubles and trials. Representing a district almost entirely agricultural, with no large city and with but few small towns and villages, he naturally took great interest in all measures relating to the benefit of the farmer, and protected their interests by his voice and his vote whenever the occasion presented itself.

While displaying the arts of the shrewdest politician, and for sixteen times overcoming all opposition both of friendly rivalry and political antagonism, and coming to this body as the accredited Representative of his district for more than thirty years, he never sunk to the level of the mere politician, but when the occasion demanded could rise to the highest plane of statesmanship. With a mind stored by observation and study, prompt with pertinent anecdote and apt quotation, he was a ready debater and an interesting conversationalist.

While enjoying to the utmost the struggles of forensic debate in the great capital of his country, he never lost that admiration for the beautiful surroundings of his birthplace and the love of home which had been instilled into his very being in his boyhood years, and at the close of the sessions of this body would return with a sigh of relief and a heart full of anticipation to the enjoyment of his books and those rustic pleasures which reinvigorated and strengthened him anew for the discharge of his public duty. His home was an ideal one; its location is graphically pictured in the short sketch which I have already selected from his first famous speech in behalf of the Union. Perched upon the edge of one of the highest of the many hills which border the Ohio, but a short distance below the little city of Aurora, he could from its lawn look out upon such a scene of beauty as could hardly be equaled and certainly not surpassed at any place in the wide expanse of our country.

At his feet lay the beautiful Ohio River, stretching for many miles in its winding course between fertile valleys and bottom land upon the one side and lofty hills upon the other. But a short distance below the beautiful Laughery Creek, fringed with its overhanging willows and shaded by the remnants of the primeval forests which the ax of the woodman had left untouched. Farther to the east the thriving little city of Aurora, with its factories and workshops and railroads sending to his ear the distant hum of industry, while around and about him grew vines and orchards and flowers which he had planted and tenderly cared for and loved as he loved his books.

Here he breathed in, with the pure air of heaven, that love for his country and his fellow-man which was his most distinguishing characteristic. By his immediate neighbors he was idolized as few public men ever are, and the news of his death brought a shock to many a household which could only be equaled by the loss of a fond parent or loved brother. The touching tributes which were paid to his memory in the vicinity of his home by men, women, and children of all political faiths were the best evidences of that admiration and love which they felt for him. As the funeral cortege passed from the little railroad station through the streets of his little home city to the church in which his body was to be given public honors, and from the church by the winding road which led to the top of the hill upon which his home stood, all vied with each other in doing him honor, and the draperies and visible emblems of mourning hung from the houses of the rich and poor alike as evidences of their sorrow.

His body reposes in the little cemetery at the foot of the hill where he spent so many happy years, but his memory will linger for years to come in the hearts and affections of those whom he so long and so ably represented on the floor of this House.

Mr. LANHAM. Mr. Speaker, in the death of Judge WILLIAM S. HOLMAN a distinguished man, a veteran statesman, has passed from our midst. There is, perhaps, no man living who has had a larger and more varied experience in public affairs than that which marked his career. As teacher, lawyer, judge, State legislator, and member of Congress unusual opportunities for the acquisition of useful knowledge and practical observation were afforded him; and that his mind was richly stored with valuable

collections from all these fields of effort and research will be readily affirmed by all who knew him and are familiar with his history. He made good use of his time, and gathered truth and wisdom from every accessible source. He passed through and participated in many of the most exigent and crucial conditions in American political and legislative history, and left his lasting impress in its public records. He was firmly devoted to his convictions of duty, and wherever they conducted him he went with the utmost earnestness and insistent courage.

It would seem entirely suitable, aside from the observance of a recognized custom, that appropriate tribute to the memory and due respect to the life and character of such a man should be offered by those who knew and associated with him.

It is, perhaps, a reflection upon us all, that we are too prone to defer just commendation and withhold proper expressions laudatory of the merits of our fellow-men until they have passed beyond the reach of our approbation, and what we ought to say of them and to them while living, for their comfort and encouragement, is too often reserved for obituary occasions and posthumous compliment.

We are always ready at the grave to be kind to virtues and blind to imperfections. Kindly words, generous and sincere assurances of friendly recognition, sympathy, approval are soothing and cheering to all mankind, and should, I think, be always extended when deserved and at such times when their bestowal can be realized and appreciated; for when thus contributed, their recipients are not only strengthened and felicitated, but inspired to greater deeds and loftier action. I believe a good man ought to be told while living of the good opinion of his fellows and rewarded by their indorsement of his conduct when the knowledge of it can be personally enjoyed.

I first became acquainted with Judge HOLMAN in the Forty-eighth Congress. I had heard and read much concerning him, and was quite desirous to know him. He had long attracted public attention, and was generally regarded as one of the most conspicuous and useful of public men, and hence all new members of Congress sought to make his acquaintance. During a service of ten years with him, I had abundant opportunity to observe his course and to form a fairly accurate estimate of his character. The more I saw and knew of him, the more convinced did I become that he was a man of strong and comprehensive intellect and unwavering integrity, and that he possessed an extraordinary amount of practical and reliable information. His experience was such as to familiarize him with the scope and history of national legislation, and I have rarely seen a man who could more readily summon for appropriate use in debate the valuable and apposite data that he had acquired from such experience, and his intimate association with the circumstances and the persons connected with past events. He was a very positive man, unyielding in his convictions and fearless in their assertion.

While his opposition to many measures, and especially to such as involved what he regarded present or prospective unnecessary expenditures of public money, frequently placed him in seeming personal antagonism to some of his legislative associates, and possibly at times interrupted in some degree the genial interflow and cordial relations which ordinarily obtain in legislative assemblies, still he was so consistent in such opposition, and so evidently inspired by economical considerations and a supreme sense of duty, as to blunt the edge of the resentment of those whose measures he opposed. He was an exceedingly plain man, and of the utmost simplicity in his habits. He was kindly and approachable to all, and uniformly courteous. He was essentially an economist. He revolted at any extravagance or wasteful appropriation of public money.

I could not better epitomize his leading and distinguishing concept of government and legislative function than by the words rigid economy, than to say he resolutely and sturdily opposed every appropriation or expenditure that was not obviously reasonable and necessary for public purposes. He proclaimed his own belief, and exemplified in his own career, in what he affirmed of Mr. Randall when he said of him in the last tribute of respect to his memory in this Hall: "He believed that frugal government could alone secure honest government, \* \* \* and he struggled to the last for frugal and honest government." Judge HOLMAN lived and acted in full concert with this thought and purpose. Even at this session of Congress, and among his last public utterances on this floor, he vigorously advocated economy and the reduction of expenditures.

It can be truthfully said that it is better for his country that Judge HOLMAN lived; that he did much good in his day and generation, and rendered useful public service, the remembrance of which will not soon fade away. He lived to a green old age, and died, respected and admired, at his post of duty. His earthly career is ended, and he rests from the labors of this world.

It is gratifying to know—and I was glad to hear what the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMILLIN] said in this respect—that he believed in the reality of the Christian religion, for he has

left on record his own assurance of that fact. He believed in immortality, and that "Death is the gate to endless joy." He saw nothing of help or solace in the suggestion of materialism. He decried the dismal doctrine, the cheerless creed, that the death of the body is the annihilation of the soul. In attestation of his religious views, I quote from his own language, where, in speaking upon the lives and characters of Samuel J. Randall and S. S. Cox, he said:

How consoling the divine assurance that what we call death only opens to the immortal spirit of the just and the good the highway to a life immortal. \* \* \* There have been men who have said that while material nature moves on in countless forms through all eternity, the human soul that has appropriated to itself the learning of all the ages, that can count and weigh the stars and follow them through almost illimitable space, that has even caught a ray of light from the realm of the infinite and immortal, like a meteor blazes for a moment in space and sinks into darkness. I can not and will not believe in such a view of the human soul, so dreary and unnatural. Our blessed religion gives assurance of eternal life. Nature in her ever-recurring and never-ending miracles confirms the divine assurance.

Surely we may indulge the hope that, entertaining such conceptions of the future state as this language implies, our departed friend has entered upon the enjoyment of that larger and better "life immortal" which his own words so eloquently describe.

Mr. HUNTER. Mr. Speaker—

In the midst of life we are in death;  
Mutation and change is the law of God.

A few short days ago the people of the United States were startled by the announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of the great Senator from Indiana, the Hon. D. W. Voorhees; and now, just as the grave is being closed over his remains and the solemn requiem is dying away on the ears of his mourners, the messenger of death, with his never-ending step, rushes into this Chamber again and announces that another distinguished Indianian has fallen; that W. S. HOLMAN, a member of this body, is now lying at his home in this city in the cold arms of death.

Judge HOLMAN had not been in his usual good health for some time, but not ill enough to demand the call of a physician. About two weeks before his death he had a severe fall, while stepping from a street car, that resulted in an attack of vertigo from which he never recovered.

He passed away in the presence of his family and his many friends without a struggle, as though falling asleep. Had he lived until next September he would have passed the three-quarter century mark—a long and eventful period in the history of our country. Thirty years in Congress, more than fifty-three years in public life, he was a striking character in public and private life and a great force in the politics of his State and country.

Mr. Speaker, although living in an adjoining State, and having heard the name of HOLMAN frequently discussed in connection with the legislation of the country, I had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance until the meeting of the Fifty-third Congress at its extra session in August, 1893. At that session I was honored by being placed on the Committee on Indian Affairs, of which the deceased was chairman. This intimate association afforded me a rare opportunity to study and learn the true character, the moral worth, and ability of the man. I was at once impressed with the esteem and personal regard shown him by the older members of the committee who had shared his acquaintance a long time. As soon as I was personally known to him, he graciously extended to me a warm and generous recognition that caused me to regard him as a friend of a lifetime.

Personally, Judge HOLMAN was of a most genial and affable disposition, ever ready to listen to the appeals of his friends and render any and all assistance in his power. Few Representatives, if any, ever were so prompt and painstaking in the discharge of every public duty. No request was ever made, however trivial, that did not receive respectful consideration by him. True to his constituents and faithful to his country, the jealous care and attention with which he watched and guarded the public Treasury has never had an equal. The moment that any proposition was made to the House to spend the people's money, Judge HOLMAN was on his feet in an instant inquiring into every item of expenditure, as though it was his individual money that was proposed to be appropriated.

This peculiarity and vigilance won for him the sobriquet of the "Watchdog of the Treasury." His overruling conviction was that the Government should be as economical and regardful in spending the taxes of the people as they would be of their own private funds. He always contended that the great mass of the people who worked with their hands were poor, but that there was a fair living under favorable circumstances to all mankind, and that in order to reach that consummation the Government must be just, economical, and fair; that extravagance would destroy that equilibrium; that legislation should be limited to plain, comprehensive laws that conserved the interests of all the people.

He was the relentless enemy of everything in the nature of gratuities, subsidies, or fostering any kind of enterprise, scheme, or industry at the expense of the great mass of the people.

There has never been a man in public life who had a higher conception of the obligations, responsibilities, and duties of a representative of the people. He sought to master every detail and marshaled all of his energy in the interest of the people, and especially the poor.

Punctual in his attendance upon every session of the House, he believed that idleness was a positive sin. From the time that the Speaker's gavel announced the opening of the session to its close his ever-vigilant eye kept watch over all work in the House. His broad, comprehensive mind, his long-continued public service, had made him familiar with all the necessary detail of legislation. His arguments were always strong, clear, full of information, free from tawdry embellishments and all effort at oratory; never trying to please, but always to convince; always courteous, never resorting to insolence, impudence, or adverse criticism.

As chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, it seemed that he had made a special study of all the treaties and statutes that had been made by the Government with the different tribes from the beginning, in the colonial days, to the present. He would detail to the committee the wants and necessities of all the different tribes with a particularity that denoted great study and thought upon this vast Indian question.

Whilst he regarded the obligations of the Government as paramount, yet his great heart went out in tender sympathy for every Indian. His whole soul seemed to be on the side of the poor and unfortunate.

He always contended that the Indian was the ward of the nation, and that he should be cared for as such. At the time he was at the head of the Indian Committee he was more than 74 years of age. Still, his mind was clear and reached out like an intellectual parliament and grasped every intricate question, tradition, law, or custom pertaining to Indian affairs. Judge HOLMAN was no ordinary man in the legislative councils of the nation, and his good name and great efforts for humanity will be enshrined in the hearts of future generations. Having no ambition or aspirations for leadership, he was ever content to take his place where he could be of most service to his constituency and country. He sought the arena where his efforts would accomplish most for his people.

Judge HOLMAN was so constituted that he never experienced the corroding influence of jealousy. No man ever thought of reproaching him for indirection or deception in his political or personal relations. He had no pride that made him ashamed to take any place in the councils of his party or country; and whenever he was assigned to duty, either in his own State or in the councils of the nations, he honored and filled the station to the entire satisfaction of all.

True and faithful to every demand of a local constituency, and vigilant as well as regardful of the public welfare, he made no pretensions to greatness. He contented himself with meeting every question as it arose in a plain, practical way, ever keeping in mind the people who toil, and upon whom the responsibility of government rests. Bold, fearless, outspoken against every measure that he thought imposed unnecessary burdens upon the people, it was said of him by Thomas A. Hendricks that it was estimated that the money saved to the people by Judge HOLMAN's opposition to extravagance would amount to \$25,000,000 annually.

His life was an open book. His home was sweetened with the love of Christian character. His domestic relations were most happy. No painful incident ever crossed his threshold.

It would not be extravagant to say that very few men with a career so distinguished and brilliant have lived a life more pure and noble, and left to future generations a more inspiring example for the young men of this country. His name is engraved upon the hearts of his people, and will ever illumine their pathway. The life work of W. S. HOLMAN will serve as an inspiration to all whose ambition is fraught with the higher aims in life.

He has gone to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, but his illustrious example still lives. If death has its terrors, the grave may have its victories, and the living may spread the mantle of peace and love over all.

Our colleague and collaborer upon this floor has gone, and he can now answer that great question, "If a man die, shall he live again?" If we are to be guided by the teachings of the Book, death is not the final end of man. And our friend, associate, and brother is now in the immediate presence of his Maker, prepared for the triumphant march through the endless ages of eternity. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, the good, the honest legislator, the friend of the poor, the kind husband and father, farewell!

"Requiescat in pace!"

Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, when a member of this Chamber has performed his mission faithfully and well; when the nation has seen one, at an early age, enter into the performance of a conscientious public duty, and has seen his sun cross its meridian and sink to its setting place in the West, and he still in

the performance of that duty, without a blot or stain upon him, it is fitting, indeed, that his colleagues should assemble in this solemn meeting, and the nation, through the lips of its Representatives, should proclaim its sanction and erect a monument of words and thought to such able and distinguished public service.

Beautiful is the custom to honor those whom we knew so well in life, but whose vacant chairs remind us that they have gone "to that bourne" from which we can not recall them, save by kind words, in gentle memories, and thus we meet to-day to perform this sad yet pleasant duty, to weep with those who weep, to solace by kind words the bleeding heart, to offer a generous nation's tribute to the dead.

To call our associates back as we knew them and loved them in life, to commune with them across on that beautiful shore, to remember how we joined in their joys and shared in their sorrows, to call them back on this memorial day, sad and solemn as it is, must always be a pleasant task.

It is passing strange, but true—it is serious to reflect upon it—that one who but a few short weeks ago met with us here in council, took part in our deliberations, and made this Hall vocal with his arguments and discussion of public questions, in so short a time, from the smiles and pleasant greetings with which he met us at this desk, has passed to the silence of the tomb.

The true Indiana heart throbs to-day with an unwonted pride at this generous outpouring of Representatives and countrymen to honor the memory of Indiana's distinguished son, who fought for so many years on this floor, amid the plaudits of his country, a battle for retrenchment and reform in expenditures of Government. Such fidelity should be written with a "pen of diamond on tablets of gold."

Judge HOLMAN omitted no opportunity to learn the needs of his country; he watched with a jealous care the rights of his constituents; he guarded the people's Treasury and protected their interests, and though some may have criticised and others may not have known his doings, yet the thoughtful and just gave due credit, and the venerable legislator in this and in the applause of his own conscience found an ample reward. Others may have had a more brilliant career; others may have received applause more ephemeral but louder, but the record of a public benefactor will never die. He that watches over the interests of all at all times makes an impression that sinks deep into the hearts of his countrymen.

The record of Judge HOLMAN will live in history for ages, when you, sir, who occupy that chair, and you, my colleagues, who listen to my voice—when you and I and all of us shall have passed away, his record will live on as a proud and magnificent example of purity in private life and public station, adherence to the cause and interest of his people, praise and gratitude of a confiding and satisfied constituency, a record which younger statesmen may well follow with pride to themselves and satisfaction to their country.

The reminiscences of Judge HOLMAN's career, his long service here, save as it is known to history, I leave to older members and worthier tongues than mine; but it is meet that one from his own State, proud of him, though young in the councils of the nation, should pay his tribute and voice his commendations of a career such as has been unfolded by the older members of the House.

Indeed, one's being here to-day may be due to the study of such famous sons of Indiana as Hendricks, Voorhees, McDonald, and HOLMAN, whose fame in Congress sheds an imperishable grandeur on Indiana's illustrious name.

Judge HOLMAN's death closes a characteristic career essentially his own. The curious may wonder why a life in Congress was devoted to the specialty of opposition to appropriations and Government expenditures, a task sometimes not fully understood, and sometimes not fully appreciated. It must be remembered, however, that though Judge HOLMAN watched with a special care the matter of appropriations—a duty imposed by his committee assignments—yet he was always alert and active, and took a deep interest in all the great questions before the country. He was qualified by nature and equipped by study to master the economic questions of public expenditures, and by a faithful performance of a duty which he felt incumbent upon him he saved many millions of public money, and I believe that the history of the nation will not disclose his parallel in the lines pursued by him. "None but himself could be his parallel."

By care and patient industry he acquired a knowledge of the country's needs, and beyond those lines no man dared go without meeting his objection. Censure and criticisms came to his lot, as they have to all public men, from the time that the illiterate burgher wanted to banish Aristides for being called "the Just," down to the present hour, but he knew, as others have learned, that censure is a tax one pays to the public for being eminent, and he ceded it not.

Always fearless in the performance of his duty, he made it his standing policy to "hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may." Amid the rugged storms of clashing interests, swept by the washing waves of private greed, on this policy he stood, as

firm and unaffected as St. Helena in the midst of the ocean. Complaints were met by a kindness of manner and a continued faithful performance of duty, and opposing right to special interest, he turned aside the shafts of criticism and exemplified that "only the actions of the just smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

With a vigorous energy and persistence in opposing public extravagance, no one ever truly charged him with dishonesty or malevolence. He did not seem to work for short-lived popular applause, but was willing to submit to the test of time for an approval, knowing after all that ambition is but the shadow of a dream. Sallust said of Cato that the less he coveted glory, the more he obtained of it. So was it with Judge HOLMAN.

I will not dwell on the sobriquets "Watchdog of the Treasury" and "Great Objector." These are known through the land, and in the home of the humble are as indissolubly connected with his name as they are with the sacredness and safety of the people's Treasury.

What he saved to the country will never be known. I only repeat the language of an eminent member of this House when I say that Judge HOLMAN, each term of his career, saved to the nation a sum equal to that which placed upon yonder hill that monument of pride and beauty that reminds us of the immortal fame of the father of our country.

The principles of economy and democratic simplicity were engraved on his soul; nor did he seek to cast off these inborn traits, but rather cultivated them by his surroundings and associations.

Is man molded by his environments? Go to that Indiana home, stand upon the summit of that bluff, within view of the Ohio River and three States, and tell me not that Judge HOLMAN did not imbibe a deep sense of the great obligations upon him. Living in that rural home, to look about him would bring up a train of associated ideas. One would be led up the Ohio and up its tributaries to the East, down with its waters and back again through the great rivers of the West. Standing on the threshold of that mansion, looking down upon the wrinkled waters of that mighty river, he gathered within the sweep of his perceptive mind and eye a landscape, including countless fertile farms in valleys and glens on lofty hillsides, embracing within this magnificent view three of the great States of the nation, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana.

These scenes of his boyhood days, mature manhood, and ripe old age taught the statesman his duty to commerce, to the States, to the nation. These scenes, the resultant thoughts, made him democratic in all his acts, words, and bearing.

Judge HOLMAN loved his country home, and thither he would go when his Congressional labors were over, and there meet in true democratic simplicity the people he loved. He loved mankind, and he believed that the pinnacle of ambition was reached when he did good to his fellow-men. He was known to every man, to every woman, to every child, almost, in his district, and it is a pleasure to mention, as it is a compliment to his name to say it, that the children of his district, with childlike glee, saluted this great legislator as "Uncle Billy," and thus they warmed his heart.

I have never seen more sincere sorrow than was depicted on the face of every man, woman, and child at his burial. A statesman who so lives will be remembered by sorrowing friends and associates after death, and thus erects for himself a monument more enduring than marble and brass.

This great man, with his public life and triumphs, also had his private sorrows. He loved his family and his friends as every true man loves his; in domestic feelings and affections as kind and tender as a philosopher. A year before his death a sad bereavement came in the death of his wife. While engaged in gentle banter on their mutual frailties from age, this couple, indissolubly united in affections by the ties of half a century, were separated in a moment of unawares by the swift and noiseless hand of death, one passed to the realms of heaven, her eternal reward, the other left to mourn, and in a year to follow and meet "in that tranquil sphere the loving wife he mourned for here."

When the partner of his joys and sorrows, in a moment of bliss and contentment, almost without warning, was stricken down, it broke his heart. He could guide his steps with wisdom along the snares and pitfalls of public life; he could meet the storms and tempests of acrimonious debate; he could bear the "whips and scorns" of unjust censure; but when this companion of half a century was stricken, it burst his tender heart.

Many who knew him well thought he would never survive the shock; but philosophy triumphed, and with the confidence of his constituency he returned again to the scenes of his former labors.

This election made him the father of the House, and, commencing his sixteenth term, he served long enough to exceed the service of any other man, living or dead.

Judge HOLMAN served in all the Congresses from the Thirty-sixth till the present time, with three breaks in his continuous service, two for one term, the Thirty-ninth and Fifty-fourth Congresses, and one for two Congresses, the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth. He had served in his own State of Indiana as prosecuting

attorney, judge, member of the constitutional convention, and member of the State legislature.

When he came here to serve in his last session of Congress, his reception in this Chamber was both cordial and complimentary, and in the nature of an ovation. Members of the Fifty-fourth Congress and new members of this Congress sought a personal acquaintance with the father of the House, whom they had known for years as a national legislator, and the older members renewed their acquaintance with happy reminiscences, while the employees of the House, who knew him to love him, gave a cordial greeting. With a youthful fervor he returned these kindly greetings, and in these circumstances and surroundings was not written that "death rides on every breeze and lurks in every flower."

He entered into his work with characteristic vim and energy, and none who saw him during the first days of the session but would have predicted more years of useful life.

Personal to myself, I will say that, as a new member from his own State, I felt the touch of his kindly influence and good will. What members of this body endear themselves to the beginner? To whom will kindnesses be shown as years roll on? Of whom will kind remembrances be cherished in after years? Go ask it of each new member, and the answer will be, "Those who show us marked and early kindness." Such a one I found Judge HOLMAN to be. Complimenting me on my first effort in this august body, he little dreamed that my next would be in praise of him.

Judge HOLMAN closed on the 23d day of April, 1897, at the age of 75 years, a remarkable and successful career of honest patriotism and statesmanship, and left, at this ripe old age, the scenes of his long labors with the confidence and esteem of his colleagues, the admiration of the thoughtful, and the applause of his countrymen, all of which was evidenced by the universal tone of the press, according him an unsullied honor, a high sense of public duty, persistence in right, which traits made him a useful public servant in life and makes his death a national loss.

Indiana mourns with the nation the loss of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, and we seek consolation in the thought that for a lifetime he served acceptably and well that nation; and now, after a life's work devoted to her service, when he had overlapped that three-score years and ten allotted to man, he is suddenly called, still in line of duty, and a grateful country lays him to rest, like a weary sleeper, under the shadow of the oak beneath the myrtle on the green hillside of his native Indiana home, where the weary sleeper may sleep on while the forest bird sings over him its sweetest song.

In this Chamber he fought his battles and culled his laurels; he sleeps to-day in the heart of a grateful constituency. These are honors supreme.

With a consciousness of duty well performed, with applause of constituency and of country, with a long life of devotion to his country's needs, with gratitude of citizens, States, and nation, the heart of ambition is filled. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, Missouri lovingly joins Indiana in honoring the memory of Judge HOLMAN, for he belonged to the whole country even as he wrought during his whole life wisely and patriotically for the good of the whole country.

The geographical position of Indiana is ideal—in the heart of the continent—her northern shore washed by the Great Lakes and her southern by the beautiful river as it sweeps down to the Gulf.

From a period antedating the adoption of the Federal Constitution she has been an object of intense interest to all our people.

The prescience of Patrick Henry and Thomas Jefferson in sending George Rogers Clark, "the Hannibal of the West," on his glorious but hazardous expedition to the Wabash saved the great Northwest Territory from British rule, and the unequalled generosity of Virginia gave all that magnificent domain as a rich free-will offering to the Union.

The battle of Tippecanoe is one of the most thrilling episodes in our history, and made a hero and a President.

Indiana was one of three Northern States invaded by the Confederate armies during the civil war, and was the principal scene of Gen. John H. Morgan's raid—the most astounding ride ever made by any of the martial sons of Adam.

From the very beginning, Indiana has been opulent in statesmen, orators, and warriors.

It is axiomatic that any great upheaval among men—religious, social, or political—produces a race of giants.

The history of the revolution which began with the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and ended with the adoption of the fifteenth amendment is a notable illustration and confirmation of that proposition.

Nowhere within the broad confines of the Republic was it more clearly demonstrated than in Indiana.

The history of the country can not be truthfully and adequately written without extended mention of George W. Julian, Caleb B. Smith, Ashbel P. Willard, Richard W. Thompson, Henry S. Lane, Jesse D. Bright, Oliver P. Morton, Thomas A. Hendricks, Hugh

McCulloch, Schuyler Colfax, Joseph E. McDonald, "Blue Jeans" Williams, Benjamin Harrison, Michael C. Kerr, William H. English, Isaac Pusey Gray, Conrad Baker, Daniel W. Voorhees, Walter Q. Gresham, Albert G. Porter, John W. Foster, DAVID TURPIE, and WILLIAM S. HOLMAN. These, together with their peers, constitute an array of public men of whom any country or age might well be proud.

The fact that Indiana is a "close State," and until quite recently was both a "pivotal" and an "October State," has kept her constantly in the public eye, and attached to the movements and words of her leaders and her press an importance out of all proportion to her population or her size. This state of affairs was of measureless benefit to her political gladiators, for the exigencies of their lives forced them to remain in a state of perpetual training. The victories they achieved and the renown they won furnish another proof of the truth of the old saying that "practice makes perfect."

When to her statesmen, soldiers, and jurists are added the most popular novelist and the sweetest poet of the last quarter of the nineteenth century, the measure of Indiana's glory is complete.

Longer than any of his illustrious Indiana contemporaries was Judge HOLMAN in public life, and, with two or three exceptions, all of the members of that historic group preceded him into the unknown land.

For forty years he was the only man honored with his party's nomination for Congress in his district—a thing unprecedented in our annals. He was elected sixteen times out of a possible twenty. For more than thirty years he was a member, and always a conspicuous member, of the House—a length of service in this body never equaled by any other man.

As to Congressional reputation, Representatives may be divided into three classes—those smaller than their reputations, those equal to their reputations, and those greater than their reputations.

Before I came hither, there were men here whom I had critically considered from afar off, some of whom I had learned to admire. Close inspection and personal contact taught me that certain of them were largely creatures of the imagination, and shrank amazingly when seen and heard in the flesh; others were drawn true to life; and still others, whose names rarely figured in the public press, were men of commanding talents and vast influence here.

Great as was his reputation, Judge HOLMAN was greater still. His reputation was that of an "objector" and an "economist"—"a cheese-eating economist," as he was spitefully called by divers persons, exceedingly prodigal of other people's money, and whose raids upon the Treasury had been stopped by the courageous Indianian. But while he was the great objector and great economist—in which roles he has had many imitators but no equals—he was something more. He was a statesman, a patriot, a philanthropist of broad and enlightened views.

He did not object to member's bills because he wished to impede their progress up "the steep where Fame's proud temple shines afar." Nor did he do so for his own glory, but from a settled conviction that it was for the general welfare. The magnificence of a proposed object never blinded his clear vision for one moment to a perfect realization of the important fact that every dollar spent here, where we speak only of millions, meant a long, hard day's toil by some citizen of the Republic somewhere; and his name should be forever held as sacred by the toilers of the land, for he always stood their friend, bravely and unselfishly.

How he happened to select economy as his peculiar field of endeavor, I do not know. I always intended to inquire of him, to satisfy my own curiosity and as a study in psychology. He certainly did not do so expecting to derive pleasure from the performance of his self-imposed and lifelong task, for it is an ungracious act, sure to breed enemies, to thwart a brother legislator's desires. No man, I verily believe, would voluntarily adopt such a course and assume such a burden except for an overpowering sense of public duty.

We all understand that this distasteful work must be done somehow, sometime, by somebody. Consequently nearly all of us are spasmodically or periodically objectors and economists. We do piecemeal and at intervals what Judge HOLMAN did wholesale and habitually.

Some object occasionally out of dislike to the men standing sponsors for a bill, or because they are not enamored of the locality to be benefited, but Judge HOLMAN's spirit of economy was universal—like charity, it never failed. He was no respecter of persons or of parties. Political opinions did not prejudice him. Personal friendships could not beguile him. If he deemed a bill vicious, he objected, and there was an end of it. With absolute impartiality he laid his hand upon measures of Democrats, Republicans, Green-backers, and Populists, and they withered at his touch.

If all the money he saved the people were expressed in silver dollars, there would be enough of them to pave a shining pathway from Marthas Vineyard to the Golden Gate; if in one-dollar bills,

there would be a sufficiency to carpet the entire State of Indiana in lovely green; if in gold, there would be more of it than there is in the Treasury of the United States.

Judge HOLMAN was constantly on the lookout for recruits for his little band of Treasury guards, and he was quick to applaud a desire for economy in young members.

Many pleasant things happened to me in my first term here. I received my quantum sufficit of abuse, perhaps more than my quantum meruit of praise. One of the most grateful recollections of those two years' service was connected with Judge HOLMAN. The compliment which I most appreciated fell from his lips.

One hot day in August, 1894, my good friend Governor SAYERS, of Texas, who was then chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, deputized me to lead the fight against a bill of very questionable character involving thousands of dollars. The battle lasted a long time; at least it appeared long to me. When the bill was defeated, Judge HOLMAN was delighted. He slapped me on the back and said, "Young man, you are a trump!" I was greatly gratified by his approval, for "praise from Sir Hubert is praise indeed." I considered his performance as a sort of laying on of political apostolic hands, and came to regard him with filial affection.

I shall forever count it among the choicest blessings of my life that I was permitted to know this venerable sage and was deemed by him worthy to be ranked among his friends.

In November, 1896, when the election returns were coming in, after my own district, there was none from which I watched the news more eagerly than from Judge HOLMAN's. I rejoiced exceedingly when he was elected. Even if his friends could have read in the Book of Fate that he was so soon to go to his reward, still they would have been happy at his success, for there was no place so fit for him to die in as the capital of the nation, no manner of final departure so suitable to this grand old man as to die with the harness on his back.

So long as liberty has a devotee, so long as representative government has a friend, so long as honesty has a practitioner, so long as it shall be more difficult to earn money than to squander it, so long should the fame of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN be carefully treasured by the great body of the American people as a part of the priceless heritage of the Republic.

Mr. WHEELER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, when we approach the Capitol and see the flag waving midway of the staff, our hearts almost stop beating as with painful thoughts we wonder which of our fellow-members has met the stern master of death. Should he be a new member, but few of his confrères may have made his acquaintance, and the shock of the presence of death may be less than where it concerns one who has been an associate for years.

When the half-masted flag was unfurled on April 22 it told us that WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, the father of the House, the member who had been before the country and the world for forty years, had peacefully passed away forever. A man better known than any other to every member of this body, and one whose public career embraced as many years as form the entire life of many of his fellow-Congressmen.

Even before the excitement and turmoil which resulted in the terrible war between the States Judge HOLMAN was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and he continued as such except for brief periods, when, by the enactments of a hostile legislature, his district was so changed as to make the election of any Democrat impossible.

During this long period of his service from the beginning to the end he was always prominent in his defense of Democratic principles and Democratic legislation.

He took a prominent part in opposing the national-bank law. During the consideration and discussion of that measure in 1863, and the amendments thereto in 1864, we find Mr. HOLMAN portraying its evils and seeking to lessen them by various amendments. He demanded, with all the fervor and eloquence of youth, that the Government bonds should be taxed and that the necessities of life be admitted free from tariff burdens.

He took the lead in advocacy of the income-tax law of a third of a century ago; with all vehemence he opposed its repeal. He always opposed laws which either directly or indirectly caused contraction of the currency, and during his entire life he demanded the free coinage of silver and that it be treated by Congress and the Executive the same as gold.

For forty years he was foremost in demanding economy in the administration of the Government and that appropriations should be limited to its necessary and actual needs.

He was gentle as a woman, but relentless and determined in asserting and laboring for his convictions and impressing them upon all legislation which fell under his control or upon which he could exercise influence.

Such was WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, brave, honest, true, and fearless. He was respected by all, loved by all, revered by all. The

distinctive qualities which characterized his entire life won the approval and applause of the people, and upon more than one occasion he was the decided choice of very many, and possibly the majority of Democrats of the United States, for the highest office within their gift. That he would have been a very strong candidate before the people, and that he would have made a most excellent Chief Executive, there can be no doubt. All who love the principles of a pure democratic republic will cherish the name of WILLIAM S. HOLMAN.

Let the memory of such a statesman and defender of the best interests of the people be kept green forever.

May he realize as he lies in his tomb that his life's work is appreciated by his countrymen. May the gentle breezes which sweep over his grave always be music to his ears. May the perfume of the flowers be sweet to him. May peace and happiness be his share throughout eternity.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, after a large portion of to-day's session has been devoted to paying tribute to the memory of Judge HOLMAN, I find that there are many gentlemen on both sides of the House who desire to put on record their appreciation of his many virtues and bear testimony to his lofty character and valued public services. I therefore ask unanimous consent that members who desire to print remarks on the life and character of Judge HOLMAN may be permitted to do so within ten days, unless Congress should sooner adjourn.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I should like to inquire if it would be possible under the existing state of things to adjourn until tomorrow and give gentlemen desiring to speak a good opportunity to do so? I do not know whether that is possible or not, but I submit that inquiry. We might take a recess.

Mr. COX. I know there are quite a number of gentlemen on both sides of the House who are very anxious to print in the RECORD remarks they are preparing on this subject.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not object to the request at all.

Mr. COX. I want to give proper opportunity to gentlemen who desire to do so to print in the RECORD such remarks as they may desire to make. I do not wish to cut off any gentleman, and therefore I again submit the request that leave to print be granted for ten days, unless Congress should sooner adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. STEELE). If there be no objection, the request will be granted. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. SHUFORD, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

The House then (at 4 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) adjourned until Monday, July 12, at 12 o'clock noon.

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

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

By Mr. LENTZ: A bill (H. R. 3689) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines who served ninety days or more during the war of the rebellion at any time from March 4, 1861, to July 1, 1865, and providing pensions to widows and minor children of such—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 3690) to restore the bimetallic system of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3691) to maintain the parity between the coins of the United States, and other purposes—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 3692) to establish postal savings departments, to encourage savings among the people, to furnish them a safe and reliable place to deposit their idle funds, and to put into actual use the money of the country—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3693) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at East St. Louis, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 3694) to incorporate the Washington and University Railroad Company of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3695) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Belleville, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3696) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims presented on behalf of churches, schools, libraries, hospitals, and establishments conducted for the benefit of churches, or for charitable purposes, arising from the occupation

and use of buildings, grounds, and other property of various kinds occupied, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army during the war, or for its benefit in any way—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HICKS: A bill (H. R. 3710) to authorize the purchase of additional land in square numbered 624, adjacent to the Government Printing Office, and to construct thereon such improvements as may be necessary for the uses and transaction of the business of the Public Printing Office—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3711) for a public building at the city of Altoona, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 3712) regulating the sale of certain agricultural products, defining "options" and "futures," and imposing taxes thereon and upon dealers therein—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A joint resolution (H. Res. 73) directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A resolution (House Res. No. 70) declaring the House of Representatives of the United States in a state of disorganization and unconstitutionality—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: A memorial of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of the act authorizing the appointment and retirement of Gen. D. M. Gregg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of Pennsylvania, urging an appropriation to secure a creditable display of the products of the United States at the Paris Exposition in 1900—to the Committee on Appropriations.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 3697) for the relief of Martha E. Fleschert—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 3698) for the relief of Emma J. Boyden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 3699) granting increase of pension to James M. Blades, of McLeansboro, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COONEY: A bill (H. R. 3700) for the relief of John Bell—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. COX: A bill (H. R. 3701) to remove charge of desertion against W. J. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOVE: A bill (H. R. 3702) for the relief of Milton S. Shirk—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 3703) for the relief of Egbert Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3704) granting an increase of pension to James C. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 3705) for the relief of Henry B. Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) to correct the military record of William M. McElvain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) for the relief of William S. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3708) for the relief of Daniel F. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3709) for the relief of W. E. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### 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. EDDY: Resolution of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, in regard to bankruptcy legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Protest of the International Cigar Makers' Union of America, against an increase of duty on raw material in Schedule F, House bill No. 379—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Pennsylvania State Grange, in favor of the system of export bounty on agricultural products known as the "Lubin proposition"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, extract of a letter to the Philadelphia Inquirer, by Robert P. Porter, favoring a duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSS: Resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment at Galesburg, Ill., in favor of a military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution adopted by the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment at Galesburg, Ill., favoring an amendment to the pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELLEY: Petition of H. B. Wynn and other citizens of Yankton, S. Dak., praying that a commission be appointed as

proposed by the Indianapolis monetary convention—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KNOWLES: Petition of George Boove and other citizens of Hughes County, S. Dak., praying for the passage of the free-homestead bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of W. E. Watson and other citizens of Deadwood, S. Dak., praying for the passage of a bill to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of John Baggaley and other citizens of Deadwood, S. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of a bill intended to abolish the present system of ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUD: Memorial of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, relative to the annexation of Hawaii—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MCALER: Petition of retail grocers of Philadelphia, asking for a duty on tea—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Baugh & Co., of Philadelphia, against burlap being taken off the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Wetherill & Bro., of Philadelphia, against increasing the duty on pig lead and lead ores—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Leas & McVitty, of Philadelphia, against hides being placed on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, protest of Cover, Drayton & Leonard, of Philadelphia, against duty on raw hides—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHUFORD: Petition of L. C. Hanes and other citizens of Lexington, N. C., for the relief of book agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of Cigar Makers' Union No. 98, of St. Paul, Minn., protesting against a duty on wrapper tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: Petition of the Knights of Labor of Franklin, Nebr., praying for the granting of certain rights to Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

#### SENATE.

FRIDAY, July 9, 1897.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

#### DEATH OF SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS.

Rev. HUGH JOHNSTON, D. D., Acting Chaplain to the Senate, offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, whom have we in heaven but Thee? and there is none on earth we desire beside Thee. Our heart and our strength fail, but Thou art the strength of our hearts and our portion forever. We are the children of a day, the ephemera of an hour, while from everlasting to everlasting Thou art God, the same yesterday and to-day and forever.

O impress us with a sense of Thy greatness and our littleness, Thy majesty and our unworthiness, Thy purity and our sinfulness, and help us to go clothed in sackcloth and ashes, confessing our sins and imploring Thy mercies. Help us to listen to Thy voice speaking to us, to feel the pressure of Thy hand touching us, to learn the lessons of Thy providence.

Thou art reminding us of our mortality in the removal of so marked and conspicuous a personality from this great body. We thank Thee for his rugged honesty, for his unwavering attachment to his political principles, for his opposition to all that he believed to be wrong, for his lifelong devotion to the interests of his native State, and for his long and valuable service to the nation in both branches of the Legislature.

And now, we beseech Thee, give comfort to the sorrowing household in this hour of desolation. May the venerable statesmen who entered this Chamber with him and before him, whose thoughts are tender and suggestive at this hour, have comfort and strength for the future of their lives, and we pray that his associates and colleagues in this great work may gird up their loins afresh, remembering that the night soon cometh when no man can work. And help us all, living or dying, to be Thine, through the merits of Him who died for our sins and rose for our justification, and who is ever helpful to make intercession for us. To whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be all honor and glory, world without end. Amen.

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

Mr. BATE. Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty this morning to announce to the Senate the death of my colleague, and as a mark of respect I shall at the proper time make a motion for an adjournment, and will at some future time ask that a day be set apart specially for tributes to be delivered by Senators on his life and character.