

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5423) for the relief of William M. Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KING: A bill (H. R. 5424) granting a pension to William M. Ferry—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. ADAMS: Petition of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., in favor of reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Hannah C. Pile—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., favoring closer trade relations with Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Protest of 175 citizens of Davenport, Iowa, against legislation to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Merchants' Association of New York, in favor of a proposed antiscaling bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Republican Campaign Club, in opposition to the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition and statements to accompany bill for the relief of A. C. Litchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: Resolution of the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, relating to the education of the Chippewa Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, resolution of Columbia Typographical Union, against the passage of House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of Mary Ryan, widow of James Ryan, to accompany House bill for her relief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KING: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of William M. Ferry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LESTER: Sundry petitions of G. Fantrin and 19 others, W. O. Wimpy and 19 others, L. Krouskoff and 19 others, Dr. M. Schwab and 19 others, S. Balsinger and 19 others, J. F. Harney and 19 others, W. J. Farrell and 19 others, A. Fishley and 19 others, L. W. Clark and 19 others, P. T. Foye and 19 others, H. Oppenheimer and 19 others, Charles Garfunkel and 19 others, B. J. Apple and 19 others, M. Wilensky and 19 others, H. Livingston and 19 others, E. J. Harlan and 19 others, E. Moyle and 19 others, J. E. Henderson and 19 others, T. W. West and 19 others, J. B. Deil and 19 others, F. Leidermuth and 19 others, V. S. Phillips and 19 others, H. Brown and 19 others, J. W. Carter and 19 others, M. Steinberg and 19 others, A. J. Nichols and 19 others, S. Brown and 19 others, W. Fult and 19 others, F. W. Flanlacker and 19 others, S. Cowley and 52 others, J. Gaggenheimer and 51 others, Charles Brooks and 52 others, B. Dub and 52 others, Henry Bauer and 4 others, Geil & Quint and 19 others, Lindsay & Morgan and 19 others, the Retail Clerks' Protective Association of Savannah, all citizens of the State of Georgia, in opposition to the so-called antiscaling bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANN: Resolutions of the Architectural Iron Workers' and sundry other labor unions of Chicago, Ill., in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Conrad Seipp Brewing Company, Independent Brewing Company, and various other brewing companies of Chicago, Ill., for abolishing the use of one-sixth and one-eighth kegs, and also asking for a commission to look into the adulteration of malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, sundry petitions of James Channon and 142 others, A. D. Munro and 19 others, B. W. Gunport and 19 others, H. L. Newhant and 19 others, J. E. Pettibone and 19 others, H. Lamon and 19 others, A. R. Jetner and 19 others, W. Dilly and 19 others, B. E. La Dow and 19 others, W. Schutz and 19 others, W. Jack and 19 others, E. Johnson and 19 others, S. Friedman and 19 others, W. S. Wemple and 19 others, A. L. Logan and 19 others, H. Lamer and 19 others, J. Decker and 19 others, H. A. Hern and 19 others, C. Ritter and 19 others, C. Seigers and 19 others, A. Johnson and 19 others, Samuel S. Dutcher and 19 others, A. I. Felsluthal and 18 others, E. Hauseman and 18 others, John T. Shay and 19 others, J. A. Vrooman and 51 others, E. H. Brown and 52 others, John M. Bryan and 51 others, C. A. Davis and 52 others, Richard L. Cressey and 52 others, J. Elletson and 52 others, W. T. Underwood and 51 others, all citizens of the State of Illinois, in opposition to the so-called anti-scaling bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Stephen W. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Henry Alstaetter and others, of Company K, Sixty-sixth Illinois Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: Petition of citizens of Brandon, Vt., praying that a pension be granted to Peter Naylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): Petition of L. D. Winston, of Winston, Va., in relation to the establishment of State banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. STEELE: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Sarah Ann Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of certain citizens of Logan County, Ark., for increase of pension to Clark Tritt, soldier in the Mexican and Indian wars, together with papers in support of petition—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Rev. J. F. Neal and Rev. J. A. Myers, of Washington, D. C., favoring the passage of House bill No. 4057, in relation to cigarettes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEAVER: Resolution of John M. Bell Post, No. 119, Washington Court House, Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, in reference to Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: Papers relating to the claim of James T. Dowdy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers relating to the claim of John C. Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 5112, for the relief of Hugh Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, December 18, 1897.

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

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

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 amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; agreed to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. CANNON, Mr. NORTHWAY, and Mr. SAYERS managers at the conference on the part of the House.

The message also announced that the House had passed the following bill and joint resolution; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

A bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read:

To the Senate:

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State relating to the nature and practical workings of the postal telegraph, telephones, and postal savings banks of foreign countries, with accompanying papers, requested by the resolution of the Senate of July 12, 1897.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 18, 1897.

The message was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed; and the accompanying papers were referred to the Committee on Printing.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO FUR SEALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States; which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed:

To the Senate of the United States:

I transmit herewith, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of May 25, 1897, a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by copies of correspondence of record in the Department of State touching the protection of fur seals in Bering Sea and the North Pacific Ocean.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, December 18, 1897.

EMPLOYEES IN TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury (in response to a resolution of the 16th instant, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information as to supernumerary employees of that Department, and also whether any employees have been retired from active service and are drawing pay or compensation from the Government), stating that there are no supernumerary employees in the Treasury Department or any of its several bureaus or branches, and that there are no persons in the service who have been retired from active service and are drawing pay or compensation from the Government except officers in the Revenue-Cutter Service, which was provided for by law under the act approved March 2, 1895; which was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, 100 copies each of two charts recently prepared in the Bureau of Hydrography, and lithographed, showing the sailing routes of steam vessels of heavy burden on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and the locations of their coasts and the islands in those oceans; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

PROPOSED AGREEMENTS WITH INDIAN TRIBES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in compliance with the provisions of the sixteenth section of the Indian appropriation act of March 3, 1893, an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commission on the part of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, concluded on the 27th day of September, 1897, also the reports of the Indian Office thereon, together with further information that has been reported to the Department by Hon. Tams Bixby, acting chairman of the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes, in a telegraphic dispatch that the council of the Muskogee-Creek Nation has rejected the agreement; which, with the accompanying papers, was, on motion of Mr. BERRY, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE CUTTERS OFF THE FLORIDA COAST.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 16th instant, a statement showing what revenue cutters of the United States since March 4, 1897, have been maintained off the coast of Florida, or in waters contiguous, to thwart attempts to violate the neutrality laws; also what vessels have been captured while engaged in violation or alleged violation of neutrality laws; the names and details concerning such vessels so captured, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 4847) for the relief of Judson Jones was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

EXPOSITION IN 1898 AT OMAHA, NEBR.

The joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLEN. I ask that the Senate concur with the House and put the joint resolution on its passage. It does not increase the cost to the Government, but simply diverts for the completion of the building a portion of the \$150,000 that was assigned to make an exhibit. The plan of the building was a little too large for the appropriation, and the joint resolution simply transfers a portion of it.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, etc. That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be constructed and completed, at an additional cost not to exceed \$10,000, the Government building at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., as shown and called for by the plans, drawings, and specifications on which bids were taken for its erection, etc.; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, further authorized and directed to cause to be erected at said exposition a building for an exhibit of the United States Life-Saving Service, at a cost not to exceed for said building the sum of \$2,500; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to give effect to and execute the provisions of this act the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings authorized to be erected at said exposition is hereby extended from \$50,000 to \$62,500; and the cost of the Government exhibit at said exposition is hereby reduced from \$150,000 to \$137,500.

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

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

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

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national military park to commemorate the campaign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McMILLAN. I present a memorial of the Columbia Historical Society of the District of Columbia, relative to the names of streets in the District. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I present a petition of a large number of men and women of the Seneca Nation of Indians, in New York, favoring legislation for the distribution of moneys received from leases of lands belonging to that tribe. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. QUAY. I present, in behalf of my colleague [Mr. PENROSE], who is necessarily absent, resolutions passed by the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., recognizing the wisdom of the action of the Government in planning for the increase of the heavy artillery branch of the service. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM. I present a series of resolutions adopted by the Kansas City Transportation Bureau, an organization representing the commercial and manufacturing interests of Kansas City, opposing a division of freights and railway pooling. I move that the resolutions be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Portland, Me., praying that an examination be made of the Portland Harbor, with a view to the establishment of a naval dry dock at that port; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN presented the affidavits of Dr. A. E. Scofield, John Crook, R. E. Rouse, S. W. Deud, and Charles Evans, citizens of Nebraska, in support of Senate bill No. 78, to pension Hiram Damon; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present a petition of the Sunday School Convention of Kingsville, Mo., praying for the passage of a bill to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HALE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1212) for the relief of Paymaster James E. Tolfree, United States Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1213) for the relief of Pay Clerk Charles Blake, United States Navy, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1316) to provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

REPORT OF EXPEDITION TO ALASKA.

Mr. LODGE. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Washington [Mr. WILSON] on the 13th instant, to report it with an amendment, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring). That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 123, second session, Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers, in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,500 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives.

The amendment of the Committee on Printing was to add at the end of the resolution "and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior."

Mr. COCKRELL. Now let the resolution be read as proposed to be amended.

The Secretary read the resolution and the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. In other words, it is proposed to print 5,000 copies and distribute 5,500. I move to strike out "five hundred" after "three thousand," so as to give the House of Representatives 3,000 copies. Then we shall have the right number, I think.

Mr. LODGE. To make it uniform, of course, the amendment ought also to increase the number to 5,500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Missouri will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 7 strike out the words "five hundred;" so as to read "3,000 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let us observe the rule we adopted years ago. Let the number be 3,000 for the House, 1,500 for the Senate, and 500 for the Secretary of the Interior. That makes 5,000 copies.

The amendment was agreed to.

The concurrent resolution as amended was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WELLINGTON introduced a bill (S. 2882) for the relief of James S. Crawford; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2883) to secure uniformity in the names of the streets and roads in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2884) relating to the names of streets in the District of Columbia; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2885) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2886) to increase the pension of Thaddeus M. Joy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2887) to commission chief engineers in the United States Navy, and to provide for their examination preliminary to promotion to the grade of chief engineer with the relative rank of commander and captain, respectively; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 2888) to regulate the collection and disbursement of moneys arising from leases made by the Seneca Nation of New York Indians, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2889) for the relief of A. G. White, postmaster at Beaver, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2890) for the relief of David B. Zorger and H. C. Fitzgerald; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2891) to correct the military record of Eugene Hudson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2892) to correct the military record of David Sides;

A bill (S. 2893) to correct the military record of John P. Leitzel; and

A bill (S. 2894) to correct the military record of Henry Dimler.

Mr. WETMORE introduced a bill (S. 2895) for the relief of Jeremiah McCarthy and Bartholomew Shea, and for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Patrick J. Sullivan and John B. Dillon; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GEAR introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2896) granting a pension to Daniel M. Shepherd (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2897) granting a pension to Elvina F. Hayes (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2898) granting a pension to R. A. Schellhaus (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2899) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Howland; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2900) to remove the bar of the statute of limitation and give the right of appeal in certain cases; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2901) granting a pension to I. A. Weller, of Leavenworth, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2902) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Arnett (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2903) granting an increase of pension to William F. Cloud, of Kansas City, Mo. (with accompanying papers).

Mr. COCKRELL introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine:

A bill (S. 2904) for the investigation of leprosy;

A bill (S. 2905) for the investigation of pollution of water supplies; and

A bill (S. 2906) for the purchase of a site and the erection of building for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 2907) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Lacey (formerly Roby), late a hospital nurse in the United States Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CHILTON introduced a bill (S. 2908) granting a pension to G. H. Giddings; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHITE introduced a bill (S. 2909) to amend section 3221 of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the abatement, in certain cases, of taxes on spirits; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2910) granting a pension to Samuel M. Doolittle; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 2911) to aid the public-land States to support schools of mines; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2912) granting an increase of pension to Sparhawk Hutchins; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 2913) to erect monuments in honor of Gen. Joseph Warren in the city of Boston, Mass., and in honor of Gen. Hugh Mercer in the city of Fredericksburg, Va., as provided for in the resolution of the Continental Congress of April 8, 1777; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2914) for the relief of the estate of Dennis O'Dea, deceased, late of Richmond, Va.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 2915) for the relief of the owner or owners of the schooner *Bergen*; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2916) relating to the Washington, Woodside and Forest Glen Railway and Power Company, of Montgomery County, Md.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill (S. 2917) fixing the salary of the postmaster at Washington, D. C.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2918) granting a pension to Frederick Weller; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 76) providing for the restoration to the Navy of graduates of the Naval Academy discharged in pursuance of the act of August 5, 1882; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CHANDLER (for Mr. TILLMAN) introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 77) to authorize the President to appoint as an assistant engineer in the Navy ex-Naval Cadet T. D. Parker; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the legislative appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUAY. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, the amendment providing for secretary of legation at the Swiss mission and a consulate in the Island of Formosa. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolutions; which were considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what appointive positions, if any, in their respective Departments should, in their opinion, be excepted from the operation of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission.

Resolved, That the said heads of the several Executive Departments, respectively, be directed to inform the Senate what changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules seem to be desirable, as indicated by their experience.

STATUS OF FREEDMEN IN CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW NATIONS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I desire to have a resolution passed calling for some information which it seems necessary to have before Congress shall assemble after the holiday recess.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the Senate, as early as practicable, the present status in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Indian Territory, of the freedmen—former slaves and their descendants—of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians; also his suggestions and recommendations, with those of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as to the further legislation by Congress, if any, deemed necessary to properly adjust and establish their status in either of said nations, and to settle their just and equitable claims arising under and growing out of the stipulations of the treaty of 1866 by the United States with the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, and the failure heretofore of the fulfillment thereof.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP MAIL CONTRACTS.

Mr. ALLEN submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate of all railway and steamship mail contracts made with the United States and now in force, the name of the persons or companies with whom made, the services to be performed, and the sum to be paid by the United States therefor.

HARRY K. SPRING AND CHARLES W. NELSON.

Mr. WHITE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President be requested, if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interests, to inform the Senate what action, if any, has been taken looking to the release of Harry K. Spring and Charles W. Nelson, citizens of the United States and residents of the State of California, who are now under arrest in the Republic of Colombia, and also to transmit to the Senate the correspondence, if any, in said matter.

HYDROGRAPHIC CHARTS.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Ordered, That one copy each of Hydrographic Charts Nos. 1262 and 1682, sent in by the Secretary of the Navy, be distributed to Senators by the superintendent of the document room.

MESSAGES RELATING TO HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. MORGAN. I ask for the adoption of the following order:

Ordered, That there be printed, under one cover, for the use of the Senate, the messages of the Presidents relating to Hawaiian affairs, which are set forth in Appendix II to House Executive Document No. 1, part 1, Fifty-third Congress, third session, from page 1151 to page 1397 of said document, both inclusive.

Mr. HALE. Should not that go to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. MORGAN. No; it is not necessary that it should go to the Committee on Printing. It is a reprint of a matter that has heretofore been printed, but in such a cumbersome form and so disconnected that it would be very inconvenient for Senators to use it. It contains the messages of President Cleveland in reference to Hawaii.

Mr. HALE. Is it a little matter that will not cost \$500? All orders to print where the cost exceeds \$500 ought of course to go to the committee.

Mr. MORGAN. It will not cost \$500.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and the question is on the adoption of the order.

The order was agreed to.

STEREOTYPE OF RAMIE DOCUMENTS.

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

Resolved, That the Public Printer be authorized to allow Mr. S. H. Slaughter to have the stereotype of his ramie documents, Nos. 47 and 57, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, and the articles published on the ramie industry by the Government in the September (1897) number of the American Republics Bulletin, to be used in his work for the promotion of the ramie industry.

BERNARD CAMPBELL.

Mr. KYLE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit to the Senate at an early day all papers and correspondence with the Haitian Government relating to the claim of Bernard Campbell.

CAPT. ISAAC D. TOLL AND HENRY WILSON.

Mr. BURROWS. I desire to enter a motion to reconsider the votes by which the Senate passed the bill (S. 959) to increase the pension of Capt. Isaac D. Toll and the bill (S. 1453) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wilson.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The motion to reconsider will be entered.

BENJAMIN L. NOLAN.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 2807) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan.

Mr. HALE. I will not object to this bill, as the Senator from Massachusetts says it will take no time, but there is a large number of nominations that have come in from the President which ought to be referred to-day, and some cases that probably ought to be acted upon. With the knowledge of a speedy adjournment Senators are leaving the Chamber, and I am afraid we shall find ourselves without a quorum if we do not transact the executive business at once. But I shall not object to this bill.

Mr. HAWLEY. I wish to make a suggestion relative to the Senator's remark regarding an early adjournment. I am hoping every moment to hear that the House has adopted the report of the conference committee on the Klondike measure, and I trust the Senate may not adjourn leaving that half finished.

Mr. HALE. We can settle that at any time after we go into executive session.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill indicated by the Senator from Massachusetts?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes to place upon the pension roll the name of Benjamin L. Nolan, late a private in Company D, Eighth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and Troop G, Third United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$12 per month.

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

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

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

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (S. 2612) prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS IN THE VALLEY OF THE YUKON.

Mr. HAWLEY. I present the report of the committee of conference of the two Houses upon House bill 5173, which I ask to have read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CHANDLER in the chair). The Secretary will read the report of the conference committee.

The Secretary read as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said Senate amendment insert the following:

"That the sum of \$200,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, or so much thereof as may be necessary, in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of War, for the purchase of subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country or other mining regions of Alaska, and to purchase transportation and provide means for the distribution of such stores and supplies: *Provided*, That with the consent of the Canadian Government first obtained, the Secretary of War may cause the relief herein provided for to be extended into Canadian territory. That the said subsistence stores, supplies, and materials may be sold in said country at such prices as shall be fixed by the Secretary of War, or donated where he finds people in need and unable to pay for the same. That the Secretary of War is authorized to use the Army of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and may, in his discretion, purchase and import reindeer and employ and bring into the country reindeer drivers or herdsmen not citizens of the United States, or provide such other means of transportation as he may deem practicable. The said reindeer or other outfit may be sold and disposed of by the Secretary of War when he shall have no further use for them under the provisions of this act, or he may turn over the same or any part thereof to the Department of the Interior, and the proceeds arising from all sales herein authorized shall be covered into the Treasury.

SEC. 2. The Secretary of War shall make report in detail to Congress at the beginning of its next regular session as to all purchases, employments, sales, and donations or transfers made under the provisions of this act."

And the Senate agree to the same.

JOS. R. HAWLEY,
THOS. H. CARTER,
F. M. COCKRELL,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
J. G. CANNON,
S. A. NORTHWAY,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. HAWLEY. I desire to say something in regard to the report. The report as agreed to by the conferees is substantially the same as the bill passed by the Senate, with one exception, and that is, we could not get the conferees of the House of Representatives to agree to the provision inserted by the Senate, "and such other supplies as may be contributed by the citizens of Oregon and others." The people of Oregon have accumulated 100 tons of what they consider suitable supplies, and offer to give them if the Government will take them and carry them up to the points where needed; but the conferees on the part of the House objected strenuously to anything in the nature of that kind of charity. We saw no objection in the world to it, because the Secretary of War could take all of such provisions, or such portion of them as would be most suitable and most easily transported, and could have taken his choice. It would have been, in our judgment, something of a saving. I see no impropriety in accepting gifts of that kind, for certainly, if the citizens of Oregon are really anxious to have those provisions distributed to the sufferers, and the Secretary of War goes into the market to purchase provisions on competitive bids, they can offer to sell him all theirs for a cent a pound. But rather than have any further dispute about the matter, as the substantial usefulness of the bill is retained, I move the adoption of the conference report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, it is not my purpose to antagonize the conference report, but it does seem to me that something ought to be said to indicate that it is not the purpose of the Government of the United States to make this a chronic contribution. It is a very grave question as to how far the Government ought to go in relieving distress of this kind. Such action has heretofore been in a large measure, if not exclusively, confined to cases where there has been public calamity of some kind growing out of floods or famine or something of kindred character. This is not of that character. True, it may be termed to be an emergency growing out of the rush of a great number of people to an unknown country without proper anticipation of the hardships to which they would be subjected, and in that view this may possibly be of a kindred character to those cases where suffering is caused by some providential calamity. But the same condition of affairs which exists to-day in that region is one that may exist twelve months from to-day, and probably in greater degree, and while it is not my purpose to antagonize the present appropriation in any way, I desire that it be put upon record that there will be some at least who will not recognize the propriety of a repetition of this charity for those who voluntarily may subject themselves to such hardships and dangers.

Mr. HAWLEY. The application of the Senator's remarks, or a portion of them, would be something like this: He would wait until those people had starved before he would send them food. We should prevent such a calamity.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Connecticut certainly did not understand my remarks.

Mr. HAWLEY. I mean that would be the effect of them.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I am not antagonizing the present appropriation, but desire, in connection with the making of that appropriation, that it should be put on record that there will not be unanimous consent hereafter to a repetition of this charity, because the parties are now on notice. They may heretofore not have known that they would be subjected to these dangers, and it may be in consequence proper that we should go to their relief; but this is not to be the case in the future, because hereafter those who go to that country will know the fact that they are going to a climate where they will be exposed to death from the inclemency of the weather unless they have proper clothing and where they will be in danger of starvation for the want of proper food. Therefore they must not go there hereafter with the expectation that the United States Government is to be a perpetual almoner for the purpose of relieving the distresses of those who voluntarily place themselves in such a position. What I say does not apply to the present condition of those who are now sought to be benefited.

Mr. HAWLEY. It would be quite useless, I should say, for the United States Senate to give informal notice to American citizens that they should not be in a certain place at a certain time. They are going up there if the development of gold continues, and, obviously, we may expect that before the return of another season the enterprise of those who are so deeply interested under these extraordinary temptations will lead to a better means of communication, and that no such emergency will again arise.

Mr. BACON. We can not be altogether sure of that.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. President, I think a word might be said in regard to this appropriation. Last summer, when the great rush to the Klondike occurred, everybody was warned by the newspapers in my section relative to the taking in of supplies, and every effort was made to get supplies into that country by the two great transportation companies; but owing to an unforeseen thing,

namely, the drought in that country, the Yukon River was lower last year than ever before known by anyone who had been in that region.

Food supplies are now scattered all along the river from 50 miles from its mouth to 200 miles, 400 miles, 800 miles, and 1,400 miles. When they reached that distance they were unable to get any farther owing to low water. The transportation companies and the people interested in sending supplies into that country have made every effort to get supplies there. There are thousands and thousands of tons of food supplies along the Yukon River now. There are probably 10,000 tons at Skaguay; but it has been impossible to get them into that country owing to the peculiar climatic conditions and the lateness of the season. I think the Senator will not find that the same conditions will prevail next year. Food will be gotten in there in abundance; and I do not think any appropriation will ever be called for again. That is my judgment.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not wish to be misunderstood with reference to this matter. I have endeavored as plainly as I could to disclaim any opposition to the present appropriation, but I did think that, if there was nothing said upon the subject and this appropriation were made, vast numbers of people might in the coming season go there with the anticipation that it was not necessary that they should make provision for their sustenance, but that the United States Government stood ready to take care of them if they also should fall in need as the people now there are in need. While the next season may present a condition of affairs where it may be proper for us to make an appropriation, I think it is well for the public to be upon notice that it is not recognized by the United States Government as something to be done by them unless the peculiar circumstances of the case will warrant it. That was the sole purpose I had in making any statement in reference to the matter.

Mr. WILSON. I will say to the Senator that I think it ought to be known that now, at Old Fort Yukon, within 450 miles of Dawson City, there are probably 2,000 tons of food which has reached that point, but which it is impossible to get over the shoals of the river Yukon. So that everything possible thus far has been done. The people who went in there did not carry a year's supply of provisions, thinking such supplies would come up the river. They have been disappointed owing to the inability of the transportation companies, on account of low water, to get there. That has produced peculiar conditions in that section this year which I suppose will not occur at another time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on concurring in the report of the conference committee.

The report was concurred in.

GILA VALLEY, GLOBE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. STEWART. I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the bill from the House of Representatives granting a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, with a view to its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill indicated, which will be read at length.

The bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5 of the act entitled "An act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 18, 1895, be, and the same is hereby, amended so that said section shall read as follows:

"Sec. 5. That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by said company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation within two years after the passage of this act."

Mr. STEWART. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

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

REPORT OF JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE ON ALCOHOL IN THE ARTS.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I desire to ask for an order to print 1,000 extra copies of the report proper of the Joint Select Committee on Alcohol, which was presented yesterday, not to include the testimony, but merely the report, with the views of the separate members of the committee. It will be a very small expense, as the whole matter is stereotyped. The report, when it comes in, will be connected with a mass of testimony, and I desire to have 1,000 extra copies of the report itself printed.

There being no objection, the order was agreed to, as follows:

Ordered, That 1,000 additional copies of Report 411 of the Joint Select Committee on the Use of Alcohol in Manufactures and the Arts, including the views of individual members, be printed without the testimony for the use of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill and joint resolution; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

A bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor; and

A joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending the limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of executive business. After fifty-seven minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 57 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Wednesday, January 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate December 18, 1897.

ASSISTANT SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

Felix A. Reeve, of Tennessee, to be Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Norborne T. N. Robinson, resigned.

Felix A. Reeve was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on August 5, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO.

Jonathan W. Crumpacker, of Indiana, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Needham C. Collier, whose term expired October 31, 1897.

Jonathan W. Crumpacker was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 16, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John R. McFie, of the Territory of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Napoleon B. Laughlin, to be removed.

Frank W. Parker, of the Territory of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, vice Gideon D. Bantz, resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES.

Charles S. Johnson, of Alaska, to be United States district judge for the District of Alaska, vice Arthur K. Delaney, removed.

Charles S. Johnson was nominated to the Senate of the United States for the above-named position on July 17, 1897, and the Senate adjourned without taking action thereon; he was temporarily appointed during recess of the Senate on July 28, 1897.

Hosea Townsend, of Colorado, to be judge of the United States court of southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Constantine B. Kilgore, deceased.

Hosea Townsend was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 30, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

CHIEF JUSTICE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA.

Webster Street, of Arizona Territory, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Arizona, vice Hiram Truesdale, deceased.

Webster Street was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 6, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

JUDGE OF POLICE COURT.

Charles F. Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be judge of the police court of the District of Columbia, vice Thomas F. Miller, deceased.

Charles F. Scott was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 5, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Joseph N. Stripling, of Florida, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Florida, vice Frank Clark, resigned.

Joseph N. Stripling was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 26, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Sardis Summerfield, of Nevada, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Nevada, vice Charles A. Jones, deceased.

Sardis Summerfield was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on November 11, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John H. Wilkins, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the central district of the Indian Territory, vice William J. Horton, removed.

John H. Wilkins was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Charles A. Wilson, of Rhode Island, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Rhode Island, vice Charles E. Gorman, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Charles A. Wilson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 30, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Wilson R. Gay, of Washington, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Washington, vice William H. Brinker, whose term expired August 28, 1897.

Wilson R. Gay was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 23, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John H. Hall, of Oregon, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Oregon, vice Daniel R. Murphy, whose term expired September 1, 1897.

John H. Hall was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 29, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Daniel B. Heiner, of Pennsylvania, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice Harry A. Hall, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Daniel B. Heiner was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 14, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Alfred E. Holton, of North Carolina, to be attorney of the United States for the western district of North Carolina, vice R. B. Glenn, resigned.

Alfred E. Holton was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

William B. Johnson, of Indian Territory, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Andrew C. Cruce, removed.

William B. Johnson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Albert M. Lea, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, vice Robert Charles Lee, resigned.

Albert M. Lea was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Mack A. Montgomery, of Mississippi, to be attorney of the United States for the northern district of Mississippi, vice Chapman L. Anderson, removed.

Mack A. Montgomery was nominated to the Senate of the United States for the above-named position on July 23, 1897, and the Senate adjourned without taking action thereon; he was temporarily appointed during recess of the Senate, on July 26, 1897.

James L. Martin, of Vermont, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Vermont, vice John H. Senter, whose term will expire January 8, 1898.

Isaac W. Dyer, of Maine, to be attorney of the United States for the district of Maine, vice Albert W. Bradbury, resigned.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Leo E. Bennett, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of the Indian Territory, vice Samuel M. Rutherford, removed.

Leo E. Bennett was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Leander J. Bryan, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the middle district of Alabama, vice William H. Tisdale, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Leander J. Bryan was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 17, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John Cannon Short, of Delaware, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Delaware, vice Hewson E. Lannan, whose term expired August 28, 1897.

John Cannon Short was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 2, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Frederick W. Collins, of Mississippi, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Mississippi, vice John S. McNeily, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Frederick W. Collins was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

D. N. Cooper, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Alabama, vice Judge C. Musgrove, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

D. N. Cooper was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 15, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John S. Hammer, of Indian Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of the Indian Territory, vice Charles L. Stowe, removed.

John S. Hammer was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 21, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Zoeth Houser, of Oregon, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Oregon, vice Henry C. Grady, whose term expired September 1, 1897.

Zoeth Houser was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Edward G. Kennedy, of South Dakota, to be marshal of the United States for the district of South Dakota, vice Otto Peemiller, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Edward G. Kennedy was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 18, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Glen Miller, of Utah, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Utah, vice Nat M. Brigham, removed.

Glen Miller was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on July 28, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Frank Simmons, of Alabama, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of Alabama, vice E. R. Morrisette, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

Frank Simmons was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on September 16, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

Canada H. Thompson, of Oklahoma Territory, to be marshal of the United States for the Territory of Oklahoma, vice Patrick S. Nagle, resigned.

Canada H. Thompson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 25, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois, vice John W. Arnold, removed.

MINISTERS, ETC.

Hamilton King, of Michigan, to be minister resident and consul-general of the United States to Siam, vice John Barrett, resigned.

William W. Thomas, jr., of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway, vice Thomas B. Ferguson, resigned.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bogota, Colombia, vice Jacob Sleeper, resigned.

Edgar O. Achorn, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, vice Henry H. D. Peirce, resigned.

MEMBER NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

Col. Peter C. Hains, of the Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission provided for in the act of Congress approved June 4, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Oberlin M. Carter, resigned.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

John K. Pollard, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States at Monterey, Mexico, to fill an original vacancy.

CONSULS.

John N. Ruffin, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States at Asuncion, Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel W. Thome, deceased.

Daniel E. McGinley, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Athens, Greece, vice George Horton, resigned.

William W. Touvelle, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Belfast, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James B. Taney, resigned.

Charles W. Merriman, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Brockville, Ontario, vice James A. Demarest, resigned.

Marshal Halstead, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham, England, vice George F. Parker, resigned.

Lemuel W. Livingston, of Florida, to be consul of the United States at Cape Haitien, Haiti, vice Leonard C. H. Schlemm, resigned.

Daniel Swiney, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Cork, Ireland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lucien J. Walker, resigned.

Charles W. Kindrick, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Juarez, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis M. Buford, resigned.

Harlan W. Brush, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Clifton, Ontario, vice George W. Nichols, resigned.

George H. Moulton, of Colorado, to be consul of the United States at Demerara, British Guiana, vice Andrew J. Patterson, resigned.

John N. McCunn, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Dunfermline, Scotland, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James D. Reid, resigned.

E. Theophilus Liefeld, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Freiburg, Baden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jacob H. Thieriot, resigned.

Levi S. Wilcox, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Hankow, China, vice Jacob T. Child, resigned.

Louis H. Aymé, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Guadeloupe, West Indies, vice Jacob E. Dart, resigned.

Hugh Pitcairn, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William H. Robertson, resigned.

William P. Smyth, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States at Hull, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard L. Miller, resigned.

Lewis Dexter, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Leeds, England, vice Norfleet Harris, resigned.

Chester Donaldson, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Managua, Nicaragua, vice Paul Wiesike, resigned.

W. Stanley Hollis, of Massachusetts, now consul of the United States at Mozambique, to be consul of the United States at Lourenço Marquez, Africa, to fill an original vacancy.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, France, vice Claude M. Thomas, resigned.

Thomas Smith, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Moscow, Russia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Adolph Billhardt, resigned.

Benjamin Nusbaum, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice J. Leonard Corning, whose nomination failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate of the Fifty-fourth Congress.

Gustave C. E. Weber, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nuremberg, Bavaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William J. Black, resigned.

Michael J. Burke, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Port Stanley and St. Thomas, Canada, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George J. Willis, resigned.

Frank W. Mahin, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Reichenberg, Bohemia, vice George R. Ernst, resigned.

James Johnston, of New Jersey, to be consul of the United States at Sheffield, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Bennington R. Bedle, resigned.

Ira B. Myers, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at St. John, New Brunswick, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John S. Derby, resigned.

Robert P. Pooley, of New York, now consul of the United States at Sierra Leone, Africa, to be consul of the United States at St. Helena, vice James B. Coffin, resigned.

Edward D. Winslow, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Stockholm, Sweden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas B. O'Neil, resigned.

Griffith W. Prees, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Swansea, Wales, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice David C. Davies, resigned.

Urbain J. Ledoux, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Three Rivers, Quebec, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice François X. Belleau, resigned.

John C. Billheimer, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, vice R. Dorsey Mohun, resigned.

George L. Darte, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Martinique, West Indies, vice Julius G. Tucker, resigned.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER.

Alfred W. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of Boston and Charlestown, in the State of Massachusetts, to succeed Henry P. Kitfield, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego, in the State of New York, to succeed William J. Bulger, removed.

Silas C. Croft, of New York, to be surveyor of customs in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed John C. McGuire, resigned.

Mr. Croft is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John Peterson, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota, to succeed John C. Geraghty, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

THIRD LIEUTENANT, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Mel, of California, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed S. M. Landrey, promoted.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to succeed William S. Forman, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Edward C. Duncan, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of North Carolina, to succeed F. M. Simmons, removed.

Henry C. Grenner, of Missouri, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of Missouri, to succeed Wayman Crow McCreery, removed.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, to succeed Martin J. Russell, removed.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Richard Le Bert, of Denver, Colo., to be surveyor-general of Colorado, vice Thomas D. Robinson, term expired.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William R. Akers, of Gering, Nebr., to be receiver of public moneys at Alliance, Nebr., vice Frank M. Broome, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

Nels Auley, of Phillips, Wis., to be receiver of public moneys at Ashland, Wis., vice Clarence Dennis, term expired.

John G. Chitwood, of Prairie View, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Dardanelle, Ark., vice John B. Crownover, term expired.

Alvah Eastman, of St. Cloud, Minn., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at St. Cloud, Minn., vice Colin F. Macdonald, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Eastman to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

George M. Laing, of Windom, Minn., to be receiver of public moneys at Marshall, Minn., vice Marvin E. Mathews, removed.

Stephen J. Loughran, of Des Moines, Iowa, who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Des Moines, Iowa, vice William H. Turbett, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Loughran to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

James M. Rhoades, of Glendive, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont., vice James G. Ramsay, removed.

Edward A. Schicker, of Texarkana, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., vice David Dixon, deceased.

Albert W. Thompson, of Clayton, N. Mex., to be receiver of public moneys at Clayton, N. Mex., vice Joseph S. Halland, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

George W. Warner, of Fort Morgan, Colo., to be receiver of public moneys at Akron, Colo., vice William T. Skelton, whose term will expire December 23, 1897.

Rudolph B. Welch, of Topeka, Kans., to be receiver of public moneys at Topeka, Kans., vice James J. Hitt, removed.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

J. H. Battenfield, of Russellville, Ark., to be register of the land office at Dardanelle, Ark., vice William P. Wooten, term expired.

August Doenitz, of Ashland, Wis., to be register of the land office at Ashland, Wis., vice George E. Kuntz, term expired.

Edward W. Fox, of Clayton, N. Mex., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Clayton, N. Mex., vice John E. Slack, removed.

The nomination of Mr. Fox to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

Jacob B. Friedheim, of Camden, Ark., to be register of the land office at Camden, Ark., vice Jesse A. Ross, term expired.

Sam Gordon, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont., vice George W. Myers, removed.

James A. Layton, of Grand Junction, Colo., to be register of the land office at Montrose, Colo., vice Albert E. Amsbary, whose term will expire December 16, 1897.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Oliver P. Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be a justice of the peace in the District of Columbia (assigned to the city of Washington), his term having expired August 24, 1897.

Oliver P. Johnson was temporarily appointed to the above-named position on October 20, 1897, during recess of the Senate.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Andrew J. Duncan, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice Clinton C. Duncan, resigned.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Harlan C. Baird, of Coleridge, Nebr., to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, in Nebraska, vice Joseph Clements, resigned.

Thomas P. Fuller, of Helena, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency, in Montana, vice George B. McLaughlin, resigned.

Jay Lynch, of Dayton, Wash., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Yakima Agency, in Washington, vice Lewis T. Erwin, resigned.

The nomination of Mr. Lynch to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

Charles S. McNichols, of Momence, Ill., who was appointed July 27, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona, vice Charles E. Davis, resigned.

The nomination of Mr. McNichols to said office failed of confirmation at the last session of the Senate.

William H. Smead, of Missoula, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Flathead Agency, in Montana, vice Joseph T. Carter, term expired.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jacob D. Leighty, of St. Joe, Ind., who was appointed August 21, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Indianapolis, Ind., vice Martin V. B. Spencer, removed.

Edwin D. Coe, of Whitewater, Wis., who was appointed September 16, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis., vice Joseph H. Woodnorth, term expired.

John T. Wilder, of Johnson City, Tenn., who was appointed November 8, 1897, during the recess of the Senate, to be pension agent at Knoxville, Tenn., vice Daniel A. Carpenter, removed.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

P. A. Surg. Francis W. F. Wieber, to be a surgeon in the Navy, from the 6th day of November, 1897, vice Surg. John W. Baker, retired.

Paymaster George H. Griffing, to be a pay inspector in the Navy, from the 26th day of September, 1897, vice Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, promoted.

Asst. Naval Constructors Robert Stocker, Frank W. Hibbs, and Elliot Snow, to be naval constructors in the Navy, from the 11th day of November, 1897.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill., to succeed Delos P. Phelps, removed.

ASSAYER.

John L. Hodges, of Colorado, to be assayer in charge of the mint of the United States at Denver, Colo., to succeed William J. Puckett, removed.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to succeed George G. Tanner, resigned.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed William D. English, whose term of office will expire by limitation December 25, 1897.

APPRAISER.

John H. Walkenhorst, of Missouri, to be appraiser of merchandise at the port of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, to succeed James McCaffery, removed.

POSTMASTER.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in the place of William H. Harry, resigned.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1897.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William W. Thomas, jr., of Maine, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Sweden and Norway.

George H. Bridgman, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Bolivia.

Ethan A. Hitchcock, of Missouri, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Russia.

W. Godfrey Hunter, of Kentucky, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras.

Laurits S. Swenson, of Minnesota, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

Archibald J. Sampson, of Arizona, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Ecuador.

William R. Finch, of Wisconsin, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

James T. Dubois, of Pennsylvania, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Gall, Switzerland.

Eugene Seeger, of Illinois, to be consul-general of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Luther W. Osborn, of Nebraska, to be consul-general of the United States at Apia and Nukualofa, Tonga.

William R. Holloway, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

John L. Bittinger, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Montreal, Canada.

Frank C. Partridge, of Vermont, to be consul-general of the United States at Tangier, Morocco.

CONSULS.

Charles E. Monteith, of Idaho, to be consul of the United States at Chatham, Ontario.

Joseph T. Hoke, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Frank W. Mahin, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Reichenberg, Bohemia.

Alvin Smith, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Trinidad, West Indies.

Augustus G. Seyfert, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Stratford, Ontario.

John E. Kehl, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Stettin, Germany.

James Franklin Darnell, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nogales, Mexico.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States at Nagasaki, Japan.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Nantes, France.

Henry S. Culver, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at London, Ontario.

Charles P. Snyder, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

Rafael Madrigal, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cartagena, Colombia.

John Howell Carroll, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Cadiz, Spain.

Daniel Mayer, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic.

Talbot J. Albert, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States at Brunswick, Germany.

W. Irvin Shaw, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Barranquilla, Colombia.

Frank M. Brundage, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Aix la Chapelle, Germany.

Edward C. Cramer, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States at Florence, Italy.

Julian Phelps, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at Crefeld, Germany.

John C. Ingersoll, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Copenhagen, Denmark.

John A. Barnes, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Cologne, Germany.

Chester W. Martin, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Amherstburg, Ontario.

Miffin W. Gibbs, of Arkansas, to be consul of the United States at Tamatave, Madagascar.

William Wallace Mills, of Texas, to be consul of the United States at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Abraham B. Jones, of Alabama, to be consul of the United States at Tuxpan, Mexico.

Leonard B. Smith, of Maine, to be consul of the United States at Curacao, West Indies.

Marshal Halstead, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Birmingham, England.

Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Marseilles, France.

Lewis Dexter, of Rhode Island, to be consul of the United States at Leeds, England.

MEMBER OF CALIFORNIA DÉBRIS COMMISSION.

Maj. William Henry Heuer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the California Débris Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California."

MEMBER OF MISSOURI RIVER COMMISSION.

Maj. William Louis Marshall, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be a member of the Missouri River Commission, provided for by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes."

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Royal B. Bradford, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Equipment in the Department of the Navy.

Medical Director William K. Van Reypen, United States Navy, to be Surgeon-General and Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery in the Department of the Navy.

Naval Constructor Philip Hichborn, United States Navy, to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Thomas P. Fuller, of Helena, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Blackfoot Agency.

William H. Smead, of Missoula, Mont., to be Indian agent for the Flathead Agency.

Harlan C. Baird, of Nebraska, to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency, in Nebraska.

James C. Clifford, of Forsyth, Mont., to be agent for the Indians of the Tongue River Agency, in Montana.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

William Penn Nixon, of Illinois, to be collector of customs for the district of Chicago, Ill.

John Peterson, of Minnesota, to be collector of customs for the district of Minnesota.

James H. Cooper, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Oswego.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

John C. Ames, of Illinois, to be marshal of the United States for the northern district of Illinois.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Joseph S. Spear, jr., of California, to be surveyor of customs in the district of San Francisco.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

James M. Rhoades, of Glendive, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Sam Gordon, of Miles City, Mont., to be register of the land office at Miles City, Mont.

ASSISTANT UNITED STATES TREASURER.

William P. Williams, of Illinois, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at Chicago, Ill.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Richard La Bert, of Denver, Colo., to be surveyor-general of Colorado.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

John H. Walkenhorst, of Missouri, to be appraiser of merchandise at the port of St. Louis, Mo.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Nathan B. Scott, of West Virginia, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Niel, of California, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

POSTMASTER.

Lorenzo F. Watson, to be postmaster at Watseka, Iroquois County, Ill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, December 18, 1897.

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, offered the following prayer:

O Lord, our God and Father, in whose encircling love we dwell, how inadequate is language to express our gratitude, how poor our opportunities to return to Thee those things which we ought to give for all the blessings Thou hast bestowed upon us.

Teach us how to use the faculties of our minds and the powers of our souls that we may best fit ourselves for this life and that higher life to come; how we may best spread abroad Thy kingdom upon the earth, that all men may join in the angel chorus, Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men.

We bless Thee for that life in Jesus Christ which is the great example for us all. Help us to follow in His wake, and accept our thanks for all the great and noble lives who have tried to follow in His footsteps. For—

Lives of great men all remind us
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing, leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time.

As our thoughts go out to-day to one of our members who has passed into that glorious life beyond the grave, may we call to mind all that was pure and noble and best in his character, and may we strive to emulate his virtues.

Bless those whose heartstrings were torn asunder by his sudden death, and all those who knew him and loved him on this floor. And help us to remember that the earth is not man's only abiding place, but that there is a realm above, where the rainbow never fades, where the stars are spread out before us as islands that slumber on the ocean, and where the beautiful forms that here pass before us, like the visions of a dream, will stay in our presence forever.

Hear us and bless us, in the name of Christ. Amen.

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

RELIEF FOR SUFFERING MINERS, YUKON RIVER COUNTRY.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to submit a conference report.

The SPEAKER. The report will be read.

Mr. CANNON. This is a report on the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase stores and supplies for the relief of starving people in the Yukon River country. I ask that the formal reading of the conference report be dispensed with and that the report of the House committee, which fully explains the matter, be read in its place.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is there a written statement of the House conferees?

Mr. CANNON. There is.

The SPEAKER. The statement of the House conferees will be read, in the absence of objection, instead of the conference report.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

The managers on the part of the House of the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of people who are in the Yukon River country, and making appropriation therefor, submit the following written statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The sum of \$200,000 is recommended, in lieu of \$175,000, as proposed by the House, and \$250,000, as proposed by the Senate.

It is provided that the consent of the Canadian Government be first obtained, in order that the relief contemplated may be extended into Canadian territory; and the Secretary of War is authorized to use the Army of the United States in carrying into effect the provisions of the act.

Otherwise the bill is substantially as passed by the House.

J. G. CANNON,
JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Managers on the part of the House.

The conference report was agreed to.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the bill (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd, which was heretofore referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, will be referred to the Committee on Pensions.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, leave was granted to Mr. HULL to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, papers in the case of W. T. Dodge, Fifty-fourth Congress, there being no adverse report.

GILA VALLEY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution to amend a bill which was passed on yesterday under a misapprehension. I refer to the bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

I was not in the House at the time the bill was passed, which supposedly extended the time for the construction of the line for two years. The wording of the bill was such, however, that rather than extend the time for two years it contracted the time; and I now ask unanimous consent that a change in the wording of the bill shall be made, so that it will conform to the intention of the House on yesterday, when it was passed.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4769) to amend an act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through the San Carlos Indian Reservation, in Arizona.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the proposed amendment which the gentleman from New York suggests in order to correct the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out, in section 5, the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert "on or before February 18, 1900."

Mr. SHERMAN. Of course, that section taking its place in the original bill, the original bill having given three years within which the construction could be made, this cuts that three years down to two. The intention of the present bill was to extend the time two years. I ask now that that section be amended to the form in which the Clerk has it upon the printed bill, which will conform to the intent.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the proposed change.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 5 by striking out, in line 11, after the word "reservation," the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof the words "on or before February 18, 1900."

The SPEAKER. The question before the House is, Is there unanimous consent to vacate the passage of the bill, and the order for its engrossment and third reading, and to reconsider?

Mr. BERRY. Mr. Speaker, that bill was introduced by the gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH], and he is not present at this moment. I think it is a courtesy to him that he should be present. He will be here in a moment. I have sent for him.

Mr. SHERMAN. The gentleman from Arizona [Mr. SMITH] desires to have this done. I am asking it for him.

Mr. BERRY. I did not know that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on reconsidering the vote by which the amendment was agreed to.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is upon agreeing to the amendment, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] proposes as an amendment to the amendment that which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 11, after the word "reservation," strike out the words "within two years after the passage of this act" and insert in lieu thereof "on or before February 18, 1900;" so that it will read:

"That the right herein granted shall be forfeited by such company unless the road be constructed through the said reservation on or before February 18, 1900."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is upon agreeing to the amendment as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

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

CERTAIN CASH ENTRIES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BAIRD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4221) to confirm certain cash entries of public lands.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Louisiana desires unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which the Clerk will report to the House.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That all entries of the public lands made under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to graduate and reduce the price of the public lands to actual settlers and cultivators," approved August 4, 1851, which are illegal and invalid because of the failure of the registers and receivers to previously collect from the settler the full price of the lands covered thereby, be, and the same are hereby, confirmed, if, upon examination by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the same are found to be otherwise regular and in compliance with said act and the acts supplemental thereto.

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

There was no objection.

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

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

COMMITTEE CHANGES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce the following changes in committees:

The gentleman from Indiana, Mr. JOHNSON, desires to be excused from serving as chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. CODDING, from the Committee on Elections No. 3; the gentleman from New York, Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from service on the Committee on Pacific Railroads. If there be no objection, the Chair will understand that the House consents to these gentlemen being excused from service on these committees. The Chair hears no objection. The Chair will appoint the gentleman from New York, Mr. DRIGGS, to the Committee on Invalid Pensions; the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. LAWRENCE, to the Committee on Elections No. 1 and to the Committee on Mileage; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. ROYSE, to be chairman of the Committee on Elections No. 2; the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. GRIFFITH, to the Committee on the Public Lands; the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. BOUTELL, to the Committee on Elections No. 3; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. CODDING, to the Committee on Pacific Railroads. The Chair would announce that he is unable to appoint the gentleman from South Carolina, Mr. NORTON, to any committee, because it requires the consent of a gentleman whom the Chair has been unable to consult.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5173) authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution (H. Res. 106) extending limit of cost

of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolution:

Resolved, etc., That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers, in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 to be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the bill (H. R. 4769) to amend the act granting to the Gila Valley, Globe and Northern Railway Company a right of way through San Carlos Indian Reservation in Arizona.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM S. HOLMAN, late a Representative from the State of Indiana.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tribute may be paid to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by the Secretary of the Senate to the family of the deceased; and that as a further mark of respect the Senate will, at the conclusion of these ceremonies, stand adjourned.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, the following resolution was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

Concurrent resolution—

Resolved, etc., That there be printed 5,000 copies of Senate Executive Document 125, second session Forty-ninth Congress, entitled "Report of an expedition to the Copper, Tanana, and Koyukuk rivers in the Territory of Alaska," 1,500 copies to be for the use of the Senate, 3,000 copies to be for the use of the House of Representatives, and 500 copies for distribution by the Secretary of the Interior—

To the Committee on Printing.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolution and bills of the following titles:

H. Res. 106. Joint resolution extending limit of cost of the Government building or buildings at the Trans-Mississippi and International Exposition at Omaha, Nebr., and reducing cost of Government exhibit.

H. R. 5173. An act authorizing the Secretary of War, in his discretion, to purchase subsistence stores, supplies, and materials for the relief of the people who are in the Yukon River country, to provide means for their transportation and distribution, and making an appropriation therefor.

S. 2612. An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean.

DEATH OF HON. EDWARD D. COOKE.

Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

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. EDWARD DEAN COOKE, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

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. BOUTELL of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, on this solemn occasion—an occasion of deep and especial solemnity to me—it would have been my preference to have listened in silence to the testimony of his colleagues to the high character and useful life of the late Representative from the Sixth district of Illinois.

But a strong sense of loyalty to his memory, and a knowledge of the affectionate regard with which he is remembered by those whom he represented, as well as deference to the venerable customs of this honorable body, constrain me to break the silence which other feelings equally strong and deep would have imposed upon me.

My acquaintance with Mr. COOKE which afterwards ripened into friendship and esteem, began when he was about to enter public life, and since then there has been a singular sequence in the events of our lives. Fifteen years ago he was elected a member of the general assembly of the State of Illinois from what was then the Sixth senatorial district, a district which was almost identical with the present Sixth Congressional district. When his term in the State legislature expired thirteen years ago he declined to be a candidate for reelection; and, largely through the influence of Mr. COOKE and his friends, I was nominated and elected as his successor. In 1894 and again in 1896 he was elected a member of this House, and when, a few months ago, he was called to a higher assembly and it became necessary to elect his successor the choice again fell upon me.

And so it has come to pass, as part of this strange series of coincidences, that the first words that I am called upon to utter in this Chamber are a tribute of affectionate regard to him who was doubly my friend and predecessor. But what place could be more fitting in which to pay such a tribute than this Hall—the scene of his best labors, where his genial presence was so familiar and where we would all rejoice to see him again to-day? To me the cloud that overshadowed the contest for the choice of his successor was the thought that it was to fill the place of one whose life had been so full of useful labors for the people, so rich in promise of a still more useful future.

EDWARD DEAN COOKE was born at Cascade, Dubuque County, Iowa, on the 17th day of October, 1849. He received his preliminary education at the public schools and academy of his native town and at the Dubuque High School. After spending some time in the study of law at Dubuque he entered the law department of the Columbian University at Washington, where he received the degree of bachelor of law in 1873. The same year he moved to Chicago and was admitted to the bar. From this time he lived and practiced his profession continuously in Chicago till the time of death, during the last twenty years as partner with Maj. Henry D. Beam, for many years one of the leading lawyers of the Illinois bar.

While a member of the State legislature in 1883 Mr. COOKE served on the judiciary committee, the committee on banking and currency, and was chairman of the committee on elections. Here he laid the foundations of his accurate knowledge of parliamentary law and acquired that skill and experience in dealing with contested-election cases that made his services of such great value in this House.

He was first elected to Congress in 1894, receiving 17,062 votes against 15,433 for his Democratic opponent and 4,159 for the Populist candidate. In 1896 he was reelected by a vote of 25,723 against a vote of 19,144 for his opponent. He died suddenly, in Washington, on the 25th of last June, during the special session of this Congress.

Success in life is not to be measured by the multitude of things accomplished, nor by the splendor and applause with which they are achieved, but by the manner in which the life is lived. Judged by this standard, Mr. COOKE'S life, short as it was, must be regarded as a successful life. He had a friend in everyone who knew him, and he was widely known, not only in his own district, but throughout the city which he represented. Those who knew him best loved him best. He lived a quiet, unostentatious life, governed in all its relations and activities by a high sense of duty. As a lawyer, he was accurate and painstaking; as a legislator, he was broad minded and conscientious; as a citizen, he was public spirited and patriotic; as a friend, he was sincere, loyal, and true.

Although an ardent Republican, there was no spark of partisan bitterness in his nature, and many of his most intimate personal friends were among his political adversaries. During an acquaintance of many years I never heard him speak a harsh word or utter an unjust sentiment against any man. Even in the heat of a political discussion or a partisan debate, his was always the answer that turneth away wrath.

It was my privilege during the recent contest to visit many industrial establishments located in my district, employing variously from 10 to 4,000 men, and it was a great pleasure to me to note the high esteem in which Mr. COOKE'S memory was held, not only by those who knew him personally, but by those who knew him only as the Representative of this House and the advocate of the principles maintained by this honorable body.

In Mr. COOKE'S own ward, and within a few squares of his former home, stands Saint-Gaudens's noble statue of Abraham Lincoln, at the main entrance to the beautiful park that bears his name. This statue is familiar to many of you. To me it is the most impressive work of art that I have ever seen. Mr. Lincoln is represented in a standing posture, with his head bent forward, his face haggard with thought. It seems as if he would soon raise his face and speak words of wisdom and counsel to a listening nation.

This statue seems to me a sublime embodiment of the loftiest conception of the solemnity of life and the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. I have often met Mr. COOKE in the vicinity of this statue and talked with him there of the life and character of Lincoln. It seems as if that mute, unyielding bronze, in some mysterious way, gave to those who were willing to accept it some measure of participation in the lofty traits which it represents. And if I were to try to mention the strongest characteristic of Mr. COOKE'S life, I should say that he had learned one of the lessons of that statue—the dignity attaching to the conscientious performance of the common duties of daily life.

And now he has gone from us; but let us not say that we have lost him, or that the influence of his life has ceased.

In last Monday's issue of a German newspaper that comes to me daily from Chicago, appeared an account of the last hours of the mother of our Chief Magistrate. The heading of the article

was "Der Heimgang der Mutter des Präsidenten"—the home-going of the President's mother. What a beautiful and tender expression of our fondest hopes and our highest faith! What a comforting conception of the passing of a noble life! The President's mother had become the type of all that is strong and pure and noble in American womanhood.

To her the Almighty had granted length of days that she might reap the fruit of years of self-sacrifice and devotion, that she might have the joy of beholding the highest earthly honors bestowed upon the object of her affections. Her years had been prolonged beyond the allotted span of human life and her cup of felicity had been filled to the brim. And when, in the calm, serene twilight of her life, the long-expected summons came for her home-going, it fell gently upon waiting ears, as she lay surrounded by all that she held dearest upon earth, while around her couch a nation watched in tender solicitude.

It was the same summons, and none other, that came to your colleague, my friend and predecessor, though it came to him unexpected, while he was at the post of duty, in the prime of mature manhood, alone and unattended.

The change that came to them, that comes to all who lay aside the cares and burdens and renounce the joys of life, is not death, destruction, and loss; it is simply going home.

Alas for him who never sees
The stars shine through his cypress trees;
Who, hopeless, lays his dead away,
Nor looks to see the breaking day
Across the mournful marbles play;
Who has not learned in hours of faith
That truth to flesh and sense unknown,
That life is ever lord of death,
And love can never lose its own.

Those whom we love are never lost, and the influence of a good life never dies. Those whom we see no more in their accustomed places have been summoned home to become, in a higher, fuller, larger sense than was possible amid these earthly surroundings, the stewards and ministers of the mysteries of Divine Providence in the conduct of the affairs of men.

Our departed friend has left us the example of a well-spent life and a good name, which is rather to be chosen than great riches.

From his life we learn the value of the quiet performance of life's simple duties, and from the manner of his death we learn the importance of discharging day by day our obligations to our fellow-men, so that at each day's close we may say, as he might have said:

Before me loom the dark untrodden hills,
Which in the night, led by an unseen hand,
I soon must pass. Although what joys or ills
May lie beyond I do not understand,
The faith of all my years is with me still:
Calm and content, I wait the last command.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, it is fitting and appropriate that this House should pause in its deliberations upon the important questions of the hour and pay tribute to the memory of one who a short time ago was a member of this body, but was suddenly taken from it by the decree of an all-wise Providence, whose ways we must believe are for our own good.

In the ripeness of manhood, in the full strength of intellectual vigor, at the summit of a useful career, in love with all the world, EDWARD DEAN COOKE, on the morning of June 24 last, passed from the land that he loved to "the undiscover'd country from whose bourn no traveler returns."

I knew him well, and knowing him so well, I would not indulge in fulsome eulogy upon this occasion. He was a plain man who liked plain things. There was no superficiality about him. He was substantial. Manner and form did not attract him. His injunction to-day would be, Speak if thou wilt as thy heart speaketh.

Mr. COOKE was what we commonly term a self-made man. His life "in low estate began, and on a simple village green." He worked his way through school and college, and by his own unaided efforts and perseverance forced himself to the front in his profession and into public position. While ambitious in a marked degree, he was never envious of the success of others.

He entered the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Representative of the Sixth Illinois district, and served during that term, and in 1896 he was reelected by three times as large a majority as was his plurality in 1894. He served until the day of his death, June 24, 1897. In such a large body as this it is not usual that a new member can in the short period of a little more than one term leave much of an impress behind him. The most that such an one can do is to familiarize himself with the rules and proceedings of this body and prepare himself for future usefulness. But our lamented colleague, by reason of his past experience and natural aptitude, readily seized upon the work before him and took part occasionally in the debates.

He was a member of the Committees on Elections, Banking and Currency, and Patents. His most important labors were per-

formed in the hotly contested election case of Rinaker vs. Downing. He was the chief spokesman for the contestant, and delivered an able argument upon that side of the case.

In the performance of all his Congressional duties, wherever they might lead him—to the Departments, into the committee room, or in this Hall—EDWARD DEAN COOKE was faithful to every trust.

He had many traits of character which endeared him to all who knew him well. He was frank and outspoken. There was no guile in his heart. He was honest in his actions. He was pure in his life. He was tender, sympathetic, and obliging; slow, perhaps, to make friends, but his unselfishness bound those he made to him with hooks of steel. "So long as I have been here," said President Lincoln after his second election, "I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom." One of the Senators from Illinois said this of COOKE upon hearing of his death: "His chief virtue was in this—he never carelessly or willingly wounded the feelings of a human being."

He was always hopeful and courageous. When his associates in any undertaking had lost heart and were in despair, COOKE was just buckling on his armor and entering the field full of faith and confident of victory. He was always at his best when sorely pressed. Then he displayed the true metal of which he was made. Reserved in manner, but reserved in power.

He was a modest man. There was no pretense about him. There was no assumption on his part. If others led, he was willing to follow, but they could only lead him where his conscience approved. Slow, perhaps, to make up his mind, but when decided he was quick to act. Convinced of his position, then let them assail him who would. He stood there to do battle for truth as he saw it. He wanted no other panoply than the approval of his own conscience.

He was a master of details. There was nothing so small but what his keen eye perceived it. He loved to delve and grope. His was an analytical mind, but, at the same time, he had a breadth of vision which saw facts in their true relation to principles. In his profession he might be called a case lawyer; in his public life an accurate, careful, and painstaking legislator.

He was methodical. Everything had its proper place. He lost no time in finding what he wanted. A student, he was well informed on all important subjects. Ready to speak, ready to act, and, ah, yes, ready to die. A few weeks before his death, while lunching with some of his friends in the Senate restaurant and discussing the subject of death, he said:

I am prepared for death, and have no fear of it. If I knew this minute that I was soon to die, it would not quicken or check my pulse in the slightest degree. Death has no horrors for me. We must all die some time and should have our affairs so arranged that we can go at any moment. We never know when the summons will come, and should be ever ready.

If this man with all his splendid abilities had lived, ever ready as he was for what was before him, it is not too much to say that in time he would have won a commanding position for himself in this House. But the silent angel of death beckoned him away, and to-day an aged mother mourns a loving son; innumerable friends, a genial associate; a large constituency, a faithful and incorruptable representative; a great city, one of her most loyal citizens; this House, an industrious and conscientious member, and the nation, an honest public servant.

To one who was summoned to his room a few hours before he died, and ministered to his wants, he, mistaking the relief of the moment for a sign of permanent cure, said—and these were his last words—"I will be better in a little while."

Let us hope that those last words were only prophetic of that peace and happiness which is his now to enjoy and will be his through all eternity.

I like the man who faces what he must
With step triumphant and a heart of cheer;
Who fights the daily battle without fear;
Sees his hopes fail, yet keeps unflinching trust
That God is God; that, somehow, true and just,
His plans work out for mortals; not a tear
Is shed when fortune, which the world holds dear,
Falls from his grasp. Better, with love, a crust,
Than living in dishonor; envies not
Nor loses faith in man; but does his best,
Nor even murmurs at his humbler lot;
But with a smile and words of hope, gives zest
To every toiler. He alone is great
Who, by a life heroic, conquers fate.

Mr. DINSMORE. Mr. Speaker, my acquaintance with EDWARD D. COOKE began upon his entering this body at the beginning of the Fifty-fourth Congress. I have not sought to inform myself particularly with reference to the details of his earlier life, but rather choose to speak from my heart the impressions which have come to me from contact with the man and association with his friends.

We have just been told that he was a self-made man; that he belonged to that class of men in this great country who throughout its history have proven themselves to be the most useful—the

men who have made themselves. He did not begin life under those favorable auspices which come to the rich. He was born in humble circumstances, and his education was acquired in the schools and the academies of the time. He came into this body flushed with the full vigor of manhood, apparently in the very blossom of health, and entered with avidity upon legislative duties.

I was associated with him on an important committee of the House, and there collaborated with him and had an opportunity to observe his characteristics. He impressed me favorably from the beginning. There was a warm glint in the eye, full of sympathy, and a cordial clasp of the hand, which told me at once, "This man has a kindly heart, full of humanity and of gentleness;" and the longer I knew him the more I became convinced that my first impressions were correct.

He was, I have said, in the flush of manhood; and when one morning I came to the House and was told that EDWARD COOKE was dead, the blood chilled in my veins, and I felt a sickening horror, and said to myself, "Can this be? EDWARD COOKE dead! Who of us may not be the next?" When the shoulders are bowed down with the burden of accumulated years and wintry hairs have drifted themselves over the temples of old age, men live in expectancy of death—the old man sits by his hearthstone and awaits the coming of the grim messenger; but when one is snatched away while the cup of young life, sweet and full and warm, is at his very lips, it causes us to pale and shiver and grow cold and think that the dark hour that must come to each of us at some time may come at any time; for surely, Mr. Speaker, "Man cometh forth as a flower and is cut down."

EDWARD COOKE was an earnest, honest, faithful man; sincere, frank, and direct in all his methods, and if at times I was possessed of a fancy that he may have been too much impelled by partisan zeal, mayhap it was I who was partisan; for is there any man in this great body who is never overpersuaded by partisan zeal, whose judgment is never impaired by partisan feeling? It is a fact, however, that he gave evidence of fair and just manhood at all times, and was earnest and direct in his methods of work.

I was wont to believe, and I may be wrong in that, since we have been told differently by those who have preceded, that Mr. COOKE was an impulsive man. It struck me so, sir.

A man of warm impulses, yet at all times dignified and reserved, he seemed to respond to the demands of every situation promptly and vigorously. When aroused he was sharp and aggressive in conflict; yet, the conflict being over, there remained no traces of resentment; the clouds and dust of contest were soon dispelled by his warm and sunny disposition, and his heart and hand were ready for his recent adversary. He was a zealous worker, earnest in every undertaking, devoting himself to the pursuits which lay out before him; and, Mr. Speaker, in his death this House and the country have sustained a loss, an irreparable loss, because in this world each has his own work to do, and that work ceases when he dies.

EDWARD COOKE was not called a great man. If he had lived longer, he might have been. But I now claim for him that which is better—he was a good man, an honest, a just, a useful man, and all who came in contact with him in the sphere of his citizenship will miss him.

But the greatest loss, that which is felt most keenly and leaves a wound too deep for healing, is the one which comes to the domestic circle, the home.

Mr. COOKE was a devoted son, an affectionate and loyal brother, and, being an unmarried man, he poured out all the wealth of his affections at the feet of his old mother and his kindred. That mother had taught his toddling steps in infancy and with watchful and gentle care had guided him through the critical stages of childhood and youth, and when he had reached man's estate and had secured a footing in the pathway of life he did not forget her, but turned with grateful affection and remembrance to her and gave her the best of his life. He had become her staff and her support.

I stood at the side of his grave, Mr. Speaker, and saw the hundreds there assembled, a vast concourse of people, coming from all classes, in every station, with saddened faces and sorrowful hearts, and that old mother, her aged form shaken with the agony of grief, the weeping sisters, and the brother whose pallid face and fixed features bespoke the storm of sorrow raging in his heart. I looked upon the heartrending scene and I thought surely it must be in another world that we find compensation for the sorrow and pain we bear in this.

But the hour came to him, as it must come to all. He received a sudden summons; but sad and shocking to us as it was at the time, Mr. Speaker, how beautiful were the incidents attending that last hour. Having spent the evening in social converse with a few chosen friends and bidden them a cheerful good night, he sat down at his table to perform a duty which I am told he never neglected, to write a message of love and dutiful remembrance to that old mother who had ever been so faithful to him. Then, sanctified by the purest and holiest affection known to men on this

earth, the love for mother, he folded his hands and closed his eyes. That was his extreme unction, that holy love, that feeling which drives out all sinful emotion and banishes every wicked desire. He folded his hands and closing his eyes fell peacefully and sweetly into a sleep which drifted into that last deep "sleep that knows no waking."

Mr. HENDERSON. Mr. Speaker, it is painful to note how often one who is long a member of this body finds himself standing by the grave of a friend. The subject of our thoughts to-day was born in my county of Dubuque, in a simple little village called Cascade, built by the side of a little stream where flow the pure waters of Iowa. From that place he came to the city of Dubuque and sought an education, and it was there that I first knew Mr. COOKE as a young boy struggling for an education. Perhaps the word "struggling" is unfortunately chosen, for he never seemed to me like a boy that was struggling; he always seemed to me as one who found pleasure—entertainment, in fact—in the discharge of the duties of life.

My good friend who has just preceded me [Mr. DINSMORE] said that Mr. COOKE had not been fortunate in his youth because he had not been blessed with this world's goods; but, Mr. Speaker, that old mother, so tenderly alluded to by my friend from Arkansas, gave him something richer and more precious than gold. She gave him character, and there is nothing better for men in this life than sterling character. She shaped the young life, and shaped it well. I can look back over the years and remember well the face of young ED COOKE, as we always called him, and as I never ceased to call him. It was a face among many thousands—a beautiful, delicate complexion, a genial and pleasant manner, and that eloquent eye, referred to by the gentleman from Arkansas, was conspicuous even then. But politeness—inborn, not cultivated, not assumed—was his marked characteristic. I have often thought, when marking his bearing as a boy, of an old German maxim, which may be translated:

With hat in thy hand, go through the whole land.

This genuine natural courtesy was a marked characteristic of Mr. COOKE, and it neared him and endeared him, if I may so express it, to all who knew him. He went to school in my city, but he had a better school there than our public schools or our high school. He studied law with the firm of Cooley & Eighmey. That firm, I believe, had much to do with shaping the character and subsequent career as a public man of Mr. COOKE. Judge Cooley was ambitious. He had been State senator, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, president of the Southern Claims Commission. He was a man of wonderful address, great power of endurance of work, and possessed of an affability in dealing with his fellow-men that attracted the attention of all who knew him.

He was a man who amassed a very considerable fortune by the exercise of his abilities. The other partner, Mr. Eighmey, was conservative, careful, a man of details, a man whose integrity was never questioned by anyone who knew him, and up to the present hour widows and orphans go to him as their trustee and counselor. He was at all times earnest, and I have often looked upon Mr. Eighmey and thought of the pictures of Lincoln, so solemn, earnest, honest, and yet so gentle and kind. It was with these two men that this graceful boy's character, after being molded and shaped by his mother, took on the form which gave him ambition and armed him with the knowledge of his profession which led to his success. My friend from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE] said he thought there ought to be a better life than this. That thought never occurred to me when I was with Mr. COOKE, for he seemed to feel, as I have always felt, that this world was good enough for him, and he made the best of it. He enjoyed it, and he made others enjoy it, which was still better.

Now, I do not know, but I believe that some feel that there is a sort of aristocracy and democracy in the world beyond. I have always had my doubts about that. If there are boxes there and a dress circle, and a separate place for the common people above, and another place for "the better class," so called, I have never been able to figure it out. But if there is such a place with these distinctions, I think we will all agree that the best ought to have the best, if there is a best; and this I do know, and stand here to vouch for—that Mr. COOKE was one of the best.

We stand by the grave of a friend and look at his monument. To me it is instead a great interrogation point. Where is he? What is he now? I do not undertake to answer such questions. It is enough for me to know and believe that the Infinite Power that laid ED COOKE in his cradle laid him also in his coffin; and with that I am content.

Mr. BELKNAP—

So part we sadly in this troublous world,
To meet with joy in sweet Jerusalem.

Mr. Speaker, these words came into my mind with peculiar force when, on the 24th day of June last, in the early morn, I heard that EDWARD DEAN COOKE was dead. Hastening to his apartment, I found my friend and colleague in the sleep that knows no

waking, and gazing upon his peaceful features there came to me the sad and truthful thought, there is nothing certain in life but death.

Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
And stars to set; but all,
Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death.

Mr. COOKE was an able lawyer and a good citizen, honored and respected by all who knew him. In 1883 the voters of his legislative district elected him a member of the general assembly of Illinois. In that body he served on most important committees. His work was thorough and marked with earnestness, and there he rendered services valuable to his district and to his State. In 1894 he was honored with a seat in the National Congress, receiving a plurality of over 2,000 votes. We can easily imagine how his heart was filled with pride as he raised his hand to take the oath of office, remembering that in early manhood he pored over his law books in Columbian University in this city, where, by his studious habits and persevering effort, he gained the knowledge which in later years brought him preferment and honor. In 1896 he was returned to Congress by a plurality of over 6,000 votes, thus showing that his course met with the high appreciation of his people.

His ambition was not only to occupy, but to fill with honor the place to which he had been elected, and we all know with what unusual earnestness and care he performed his duties in the House of Representatives. One of the most beautiful traits of Mr. COOKE's character was his thorough devotion to his mother. Each day this man of many cares found time to write messages of tenderest love to her who gave him life. To her and those others who were most near and dear to him I well know that, at this time, words of sympathy can have but little meaning; but, Mr. Speaker, we all know that in the providence of the Divine Ruler time with loving hands will lighten the burden of their grief, and they will be comforted by the memory of his noble character and by the record of his manly life. With a grateful heart that I knew ED COOKE so well, and proud that he claimed me as his friend, I close, Mr. Speaker, as I began—

So part we sadly in this troublous world,
To meet with joy in sweet Jerusalem.

Mr. ROYSE. Mr. Speaker, in keeping with the time-honored custom, we have set apart this day to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of our deceased member, EDWARD D. COOKE.

This practice, so early introduced into the American Congress and so closely followed, is a beautiful one, and must exert a wholesome influence upon all who engage in it, as well as upon the public in general.

The work thrown upon a Congressman is exacting. If he is conscientious and faithful, he has but little time for the consideration of other questions.

The subjects to be investigated on this floor are important ones and demand our closest attention and study. The debates which occur are earnest, and sometimes acrimonious, often leading to bitterness of feeling. In our parliamentary contests we sometimes forget everything else but party advantage; the real worthiness and individual merit of our opponent is often entirely lost sight of. We see him only as blocking the way to some coveted advantage. In the zeal for our cause and in our impatience at the obstacles he throws in our way we are apt to ascribe to him unworthy motives and selfish ambitions. When the strife is ended and the heat of the debate is over, we see the man more as he really is—a patriotic American, loving his country, and desiring only the welfare of its people.

But, somehow, we are never able to take the full measure of the man's merit until after he is dead.

In the presence of death our angry contentions are hushed and forgotten. Our criminations and recriminations are at an end. It is strange, when we look into the pale face of our dead friend, how much it reveals to us of that which was truly good and noble in his life and character. We think then only of the cheery smile with which he greeted us and the warm clasp of his hand. We recount his acts, his heroic deeds, his high purposes, his generous impulses. He stands out before us in all his excellence, a creature fit to be the handiwork of God. He now receives the honor which he has justly earned. It is unfortunate that he could not receive more of it while in life. How it would have sweetened his toil and encouraged his effort.

Tardy as it may be, we are here to show our appreciation of EDWARD D. COOKE. Softened and subdued by this solemn occasion we see him in an entirely new light. He now walks in among us clothed in all those virtues most conspicuous in his character. Here and now is the place and time when the tongue of the detractor must be silent. Whatever there may have been of this while he was in life has left no blot upon his good name. Of our dead companion we shall hear nothing except it be good. Of this there is an abundance.

I became acquainted with him on the meeting of the Fifty-fourth Congress in December, 1895. We were put to work together on

the Committee on Elections No. 1, and here is where I saw most and learned most of Mr. COOKE. Of this acquaintance I shall speak principally.

No man, unless he has served upon the Committee on Elections, can form any adequate idea of the hard work that it has to perform or the qualities of mind which best fit one for these duties. In many of the cases the evidence is voluminous and closely printed upon poor paper. Parties suit their own convenience in taking it and putting it together, so it is never in an orderly or systematic shape. The work of the committee could be greatly lightened if the parties would classify and arrange this evidence.

But this is not always done, and when it is, it is done so poorly as to afford but little aid. So this important and intricate work invariably falls upon the committee. This task would not be so difficult if all the evidence were pertinent to the real questions at issue, but this is seldom the case. A large mass of it is wholly irrelevant and worthless. This is intermingled with that which is relevant and important, and must be weeded out before you can get at that which throws light upon the dispute. For all this kind of work Mr. COOKE was admirably equipped. He was thorough, patient, and industrious. He was orderly, methodical, and systematic.

In these latter qualities I am disposed to believe that he was superior to any member of the committee. His judgment was clear and discriminating. He arrayed his facts so that their bearing could be seen at a glance. I remember upon one occasion he adopted the form of the bookkeeper and aptly used the words "debtor" and "creditor" to set forth what he believed should be the findings both for and against the parties to the contest. No statement that he ever made was confused or unintelligent. Whether he arrived at the right view or the wrong one, he was sure to set it forth in a clear light. He was painstaking and conscientious and willing to subject himself to any amount of hard work in order to get at the truth.

While he had faith in himself and relied upon his own convictions, yet he was teachable and was always ready to lend an ear to what others had to say. If he found he was in error, no man ever yielded more cheerfully.

He was not overhasty in coming to conclusions, but when his convictions were once formed they were sincere and abiding, and he maintained them with vigor and unflinching courage.

He was an intense lover of the right and an uncompromising enemy of wrong and of fraud.

No man who had tampered with the elective franchise or sought to hold a seat on this floor which had been obtained by fraud could receive any countenance from Mr. COOKE. Such things were revolting to his honest instincts and his love of fair dealing, yet he was not pharisaical, but considerate and charitable. Hence he was not hasty, not unduly severe in his condemnation of the wrong. He could rebuke the wrong and yet be kind to the wrongdoer. While his pursuit of the wrongdoer was persistent and unhesitating, yet it was not passionate nor pitiless. He was self-poised and even-tempered. This made him conservative, deliberative; not rash nor imprudent. No step was taken without considering well its results.

These things made him an exceedingly reliable and safe man, one not likely to lead you into danger. Such a man, I am quite certain, must have had the confidence and esteem of his constituents. I judge they must have chosen him as their Representative in Congress because of this same confidence and esteem. I also believe he would have retained it. Had he lived he doubtless would have had a long career in public life which would have been creditable both to himself and those who trusted him.

But there would have been none of the intermittent and flash-like brilliancy about his career. His excellence would have burned with a steady and increasing glow, broadening his horizon as the years went by. As a friend and an acquaintance he was gracious, courteous, and sunny, but never gushing, nor given to fulsome flattery. He carried about him a pleasant atmosphere which made you feel easy and comfortable when in his presence. There was nothing of the cynic about him. Every day with him was a good day and gave prophecy of a better one on the morrow.

I have thus given you the portrait of Mr. COOKE as it is pictured upon my memory. Taking him all around, I believe he was a man of sterling worth. His sudden taking off in the full vigor of his manhood and usefulness was indeed pathetic, and left behind it a keen sense of bereavement. But it is comforting to know that the world is better because EDWARD D. COOKE lived in it. He contributed a share to the rich treasures garnered in from the lives of good men. Such a life is not lost. All there was in it of true nobleness has been gathered into the everlasting arms.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, EDWARD DEANE COOKE was a most genial soul. He was thoroughly good natured; never ecstatic, I think, but always smilingly pleasant. He did not aspire to great leadership and made no pretensions to great statesmanship, but he was a critical, careful, and thorough student of some of the

pending political problems. He brought no strong passion to the study of a question, but he did bring a quiet desire and determination to seek the truth and do the right.

The city of Chicago mourns his loss because he was patient with her faults, faithful to her interests, careful of her honor, and appreciative of her growth, her hopes, and her destiny. He believed in the great city which sent him as one of her Representatives to the National Legislature. He saw in her present condition more than the realization of the fondest dreams of the past, and he believed in the full success of her future. He was never tired of working in her interest; but he looked outside and beyond the limits of his city into the broad scope and realm of the national problems and the national domain.

For some time prior to his death he had been giving his conscientious consideration to the question of the rights and duties of the United States in relation to the Cuban question. In a conversation with him only a few days prior to his decease he discussed to me some of the phases of that question in, what seemed to me at the time, a most remarkably clear and analytical way. I think that I have heard no one else discuss the subject with so much clearness and depth. He had no passion in this discussion, and yet was not cold-blooded. He had warm sympathy for the suffering Cubans, and yet reenforced his opinions with logic and precedent.

He was a man who was respected by his opponents, admired by his acquaintances, and beloved by his friends. As a lawyer, he had the confidence of both the bench and the bar, and his clients always knew that their interests would be thoroughly protected and conscientiously forwarded. He never betrayed a trust or a friend. No taint ever attached to his character and no suspicion was ever leveled at his acts. He was a man and a gentleman, and I am glad of this opportunity to express my sorrow for his loss and my high appreciation of his sincere and noble qualities.

He had served the public in various capacities and his service was always satisfactory. We who knew him best mourn him most. His term of service in this House had not been extended enough for him to acquire great influence here, but he had easily made a distinct impression on the delegation from his own State and gave promise of rapid development in his Congressional career. The hand of fate took him from our midst and left us to bear without him the burdens and responsibilities which he would so willingly have shared with us and for which by nature he was so well equipped.

The memory of his gladsome ways, his cheerful greeting, his kindly interest, his gentle reasoning, and his friendly manner will long remain green and comforting in my heart.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Speaker, having been associated with Mr. COOKE on an important committee in the last Congress, and sharing in the common illusion that words are the most suitable mode of expressing our sense of loss when friends whom we love or public characters whom the world can ill afford to lose are taken away, I cheerfully embrace the opportunity afforded by this occasion to add one little flower to the chaplet with which affection and esteem have garlanded the memory of our departed friend.

My acquaintance with Mr. COOKE was of short duration, but long enough for him to make conquest of my regard and esteem. He was an attractive character. He possessed qualities of mind and heart which invited confidence and extorted admiration. He was affable, cordial, and courteous. There was no service he would not render a friend with cheerfulness. He was painstaking, industrious, and punctual in the discharge of duty. From what I have heard of him to-day from those who knew him best and from my own observation, I hazard nothing in suggesting that his career exemplifies at least three sterling traits of character—courtesy, duty, and honor. These were at least some of the jewels in the crown of his character, and I set them apart to-day and lift them over his new-made grave as the golden texts in the lesson of his life.

From my observation, and from what I have heard to-day, I think Mr. COOKE was a born gentleman. The finest courtesy characterized his intercourse with his fellow-men. He had a warm, tender, compassionate nature. He was always sensible of what was due to others—which is the very soul of courtesy. His graces of mind and heart, his amiability of character, sweetness of disposition, and gentleness of manner made conquest of universal esteem, and placed him high in the hearts of all who knew him.

His fidelity to duty was conspicuous. No draft ever made upon it went to protest. He was prompt and conscientious in the discharge of all his obligations. He studied public questions with assiduity and intelligence until he acquired a comprehensive grasp of them. On the subject of banking and currency, to the study of which he was called as a member of the committee charged with that subject, and where I was afforded the best view of his character, he was a diligent student and well informed. No per-

son could converse with him on that subject without appreciating, in some measure, at least, the thoroughness of his study and the amplitude of his knowledge.

So on all the varied occasions of life, I believe, Mr. COOKE always bowed before the temple that enshrined the divinity of duty. He illustrated the religion of the shipmaster in the story, who prayed to Neptune, "O God, thou canst save me if thou wilt, or thou canst destroy me; but however it be, I will hold my rudder true." So our departed friend has been twice ennobled. Duty and death ennoble all men.

I think Mr. COOKE was also the very soul of honor, and honor is the noble mind's distinguishing perfection. There was in him no inconstancy of purpose or laxness of morals or insensibility to the claims and obligations of probity and patriotism. His constituents knew him and esteemed him. They trusted him and were never betrayed. They confided in him and found him worthy.

But our friend has closed his earthly career. He did not live out man's appointed years. The mysterious clock which the angel of life wound up to run three score years and ten before handing the key to the angel of the resurrection, ran down before the lapse of the allotted time. It was not the ripe sheaf that was garnered, not the ripe man full of years, who had enjoyed all life's blessings and finished all life's tasks, but a young man in the fullness of life's bloom, in the vigor of strength, in the midst of his usefulness, with his fortune and his fame yet ahead of him. But he was summoned. Nature, with some rudeness in her touch, in the solitude of his chamber, disengaged the vital cord; and he passed, serenely, I hope, to his final rest on the other shore "of that mysterious river that never yet has borne on any wave the image of a homeward sail."

His call was sudden. But what difference to the good man, who is always ready, whether he go quickly—at a bound—or prolong the journey, whether the candle is blown out or burned out?

Oliver Wendell Holmes once expressed his preference in the suggestion that "it always made his mouth water when he heard of anyone being called suddenly away."

What is death? I remember some one gives an exquisite picture of it in a comparison of rare beauty:

"As the shadows steal at evening over the earth, softly closing the flowers and touching them to sleep, silently and lovingly, in the promise of a bright awakening—so is death."

Still it remains to be said that the manner of this man's death teaches us a great lesson—recalls an incident and illustrates a song.

When Tell's arrow pierced the breast of the tyrant Gessler, and he lay bleeding and dying in the mountain pass, a company of friars of mercy passing along that way surrounded him and sang these words:

With noiseless tread death comes on man.
No plea, no prayer delivers him;
From amidst busy life's unfinished plan,
With sudden hand it severs him;
And ready, or not ready, no delay,
Forth to his judge's bar he must away.

And now, in conclusion, may I say to those who knew him best, who loved him most, and to that fond mother who nourished and cherished him, as they leave the contemplation of his memory, they can carry with them the consolatory reflection, "that while green grass will cover his grave, blue skies bend over it, sweet birds sing near it, and the place will be hallowed ground; yet greener than the grass, fairer than the skies, sweeter than the birds, more hallowed than the grave itself, will be his fragrant memory enshrined with supreme sacredness in their heart of hearts."

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Speaker, little need as there is for further words, I can not permit myself to remain entirely silent on this occasion. Our friend made too deep an impression upon me to allow this day to pass without adding to the tributes to his memory by at least a word, a phrase, or a sentence.

My acquaintance with him began in the opening hours of the Fifty-fourth Congress. In that Congress he and I alike began our public service in this body. With the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. ROYSE] and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. DINSMORE], fortune placed me upon that division of the Committee on Elections upon which Mr. COOKE was also designated to serve.

Upon every occasion it was clear that he was bringing to the performance of his high duties upon that committee a judicial temperament, a disposition to be fair and just to the contesting parties, and a mastery of facts in their detail, as well as the secret of applying to them the true principle of law. In every case except one which came before us his judgment and mine were in accord. Upon one occasion only we differed. It was in the case which has been already referred to, the case of *Rinaker vs. Downing*. We came to different conclusions, and in the ensuing contest Mr. COOKE rendered the most conspicuous of his public services in this House. It was a contest in which there was something of

feeling; and yet, from the very beginning to the end of it, between him and me I believe there was not the slightest trace of irritation. I had learned to respect his judgments before, and by no word of his did he give me reason to think that he did not respect mine.

The argument which he delivered in the House when that case was before it for its decision has been referred to as an able one. It most certainly was able, although delivered while he was suffering from a recent sickness from which he had not recovered. But it was in another part of his duty in that cause where his greatest distinction lies.

It was my duty at that time to examine the work which Mr. COOKE did in the silence of his chamber in that case. Doubtless few members of the House ever read the report which he drew, although it did not bear his name.

I believe I examined every important statement it contained, and examined every report submitted to us in the election contests of the Fifty-fourth Congress. My duties compelled me to examine the reports in many cases of past Congresses. I speak within the restrictions of truth when I say that I have never read a report in an election case the ability of which exceeded that displayed by Mr. COOKE in the majority report in the case to which I have referred.

The facts were voluminous and intricate; the principles of law were important, but doubtful. Our friend displayed in that report a mastery of detail, a clearness of statement, and a power to apply the principles of law to ascertained facts which I have never seen surpassed in this House or elsewhere.

It was not alone, Mr. Speaker, in the duties to which his committee appointments called him that our friend disclosed his powers here. I soon began to know that when the House assembled daily the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. COOKE] was in his seat; that he was watching the course of public business, not hastily interfering and seeking to make a display where he had no knowledge, but seeking to perform his full duty to his constituency and to the country. When I learned of his death, it came to me as a shock and an admonition.

We are in the habit of believing that as we one and another pass from this world, out of sight beneath the surface, we leave little trace behind us; that there is always some one ready to take the place which we have left vacant. But who can measure the extent of the loss of the community when a brave, steadfast, courageous, loyal man, such as he whom we commemorate to-day, passes away? Our comfort is that his memory will be an inspiration to his constituency and to the people of the great State which he represented, and an inheritance among his loving friends and kindred through all the days to come.

Mr. GRAFF. Death seldom comes other than as an untimely and cruel visitor. The departed babe who has left behind us sweetest memories of a heavenly visitation; the loss of a child in boyhood or girlhood, giving him or her only a view of life while the world glistened with the dew of youth; the death of our dear ones when aged and infirm, when it must come to them as a longed-for relief, all, all of these experiences pierce our hearts deeply and bring to most of us a rebellious feeling against unreasonable and illogical death. Why to us all does death seem always too soon? There is much more sincere doubt as to the true philosophy of this life than there is of doubt as to immortality.

No matter what the span of life has been, nor how much of splendid achievement, pleasure, or even deeds of mercy have been crowded into it, we would fain linger yet a little longer and justify the living. There is always a sense of the incompleteness of life. The more successful, the more noble the life, the more filled its future is of opportunity, the more unreasonable is death. Of what avail is all this mental development and character culture? May I not suggest that this life is only a part of our existence, only a stage of our development, a simply "passing on."

From a human standpoint, EDWARD DEAN COOKE, my late colleague from the Sixth district of the State of Illinois, departed this life at what seems to me the hardest period of any at which death can come. He was 47 years old. The glamor of boyhood had gone, the disappointments and struggles which come to almost every man in securing a place for himself in professional life had been met and overcome. He had reached the age when the climax of mental strength approaches; when cynicism gives place to a belief in humanity, fixed convictions, and charity; when the years begin to soften and the mind to broaden and philosophy comes in to help us meet our inevitable troubles. The years before are a preparation.

This is the age of contentment, if it is to come. Here man reaches his highest measure. Here life begins to sweeten. Yet here he was, in this honorable body, where perhaps his ambition had been pointing him for years, in his second term, with splendid prospects of an influential position in this House, and working to that end, not impatiently, but painstakingly and ably. Some do not like the life here. He did. He has told me so. None can

earn any permanent and prominent position here who does not plan to pursue this career through a period of years. He was a good lawyer, most exact in his knowledge, most accurate in his conclusions. Yet in this solemn hour, when the thought of death and the future is upon us, I think he would consider it more important, as do we, to know that he was as a man rather than as a lawyer or legislator.

It is not so much what we do as what we are. Achievement may depend more largely upon the accident of environment and opportunity than upon ourselves. Hundreds of men before us in this House have attempted to leave a permanent impress upon public life and have failed. How few of those who have thus striven we can remember. But the influence of private character we can not even restrain. It goes on forever and forever. We can only give it direction.

I did not know Mr. COOKE intimately, as did those of the Illinois delegation who represented with him his great city. But the short acquaintance with him that was my privilege moves me at this time to pay this honest tribute.

He was remarkable for his manly gentleness. It commanded a respect and won a regard for him at once and everywhere he met men. He was courteous, but sincerely courteous—a most rare gift. He was forceful, but not brutally and offensively so. Men would like to see a man like this one win his victories and enjoy his success. He was elevated in his ideas and a clean man. There was the marked influence of a pure-hearted mother yet upon him. His conversation was for gentlemen.

I am glad to pay this tribute to one of our number and that he honestly deserved it, and to express my sincere sorrow for his sudden death.

It has become popular to assert, either directly or indirectly, that the trend of political life is toward corruption and sordidness. It is not so. The motive which brought here the most of the men who are in this body was the patriotic desire that their ideas might be woven into the warp and woof of this greatest Republic. I glory in the memory of EDWARD COOKE because he was a product of American citizenship, because he was a type of which I hope and believe there are many others in this Chamber. Inscrutable as it may seem to us now, from a human standpoint, that this untimely death should have occurred, I believe—

That we will shortly know that lengthened breath
Is not the sweetest gift God gives His friend,
And that sometimes this sable pall of death
Conceals the fairest boon His love can send.
But not to-day. Then be content, sad heart,
God's plans, like lilies, pure and white, unfold;
We must not tear the close-shut leaves apart;
Time will reveal the calyxes of gold.
And if, through patient toil, we reach the land
Where tired feet, with sandals loosed, may rest,
When we shall clearly know and understand,
I think that we will say "God knew the best."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the resolutions.

The resolutions were agreed to.

Accordingly, under the terms of the concurrent resolution heretofore agreed to, the Speaker (at 2 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) declared the House adjourned until January 5, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

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

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a photograph of work on the La Mesa Dam, in California, with the request that it be included in the report on reservoir sites in Wyoming and Colorado—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, submitting a report on agriculture in Alaska—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting for consideration and ratification an agreement between the commissioners of the United States to negotiate with the Five Civilized Tribes and the commission on the part of the Muskogee or Creek Nation, together with certain reports bearing thereon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting the report of the commanding officer of Watertown Arsenal of "tests of iron, steel, and other materials for industrial purposes," made at the arsenal during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897—to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, requesting the printing of 2,500 copies of the report on agriculture in Alaska for his Department—to the Committee on Printing.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of

Jacob H. Lindsey against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the finding filed by the court in the case of J. S. Goss, administrator of J. S. Lee, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, with accompanying report, submitting designs and estimates for a stone arch bridge and for a steel bridge with stone foundations over Rock Creek, on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President of the United States, transmitting papers relating to claims for indemnity by the Norwegian steamer *Nicaragua*—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A message from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relating to proposed action under section 4086, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

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. DAVIDSON of Wisconsin (by request): A bill (H. R. 5430) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 5431) for the investigation of leprosy—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) for the investigation of pollution of water supplies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) for the purchase of site and erection of building for the hygienic laboratory of the Marine-Hospital Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5434) to repeal in part and to limit section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5435) for the construction of a public building at Clinton, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5436) fixing the qualifications of all officers to be appointed for the Territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona, and the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5437) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio (by request): A bill (H. R. 5438) increasing the rate of pension in cases of partial or total deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5439) providing for the sale of the surplus lands on the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo Indian reservations in Kansas, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5440) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant permission to cut timber from the public lands in the State of Mississippi, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5441) for preventing the adulteration, misbranding, and imitation of foods, drugs, and condiments in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and for regulating interstate traffic therein, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5442) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 5443) for the creation of a commission to examine into the mineral character of lands patented to the Southern Pacific Railroad Company within the State of California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PLOWMAN: A bill (H. R. 5444) for the erection of a public building at Selma, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Joint resolution (H. Res. 107) proposing an amendment to Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Concurrent resolution (House Con. Res. No. 10) requesting the Secretary of War to furnish information concerning the improvement of Charleston Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

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. 5445) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William W. Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5446) for the relief of Emily A. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BLAND: A bill (H. R. 5447) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jehu Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Henry Sharp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Francis M. Gaddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Thomas V. Atchely, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Nathan H. Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of H. A. Gaddy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of William Strawhorn—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5454) granting a pension to Harriet A. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRENNER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5455) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Van Cott, Company H, Eighty-seventh New York Infantry, and Company B, Fortieth New York Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph D. Moyer, Battery I, Fourth United States Artillery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRODERICK: A bill (H. R. 5457) for the relief of Robert Kennish—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: A bill (H. R. 5458) for the relief of Charles Farmer; to grant a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) for the relief of Lewis Miller Bennett, Company K, Fifth Michigan Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON: A bill (H. R. 5460) granting a pension to Amalia C. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) granting a pension to Elizabeth H. Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5462) for the relief of B. F. Moody & Co., or their legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting an honorable discharge to Prentice Holmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) authorizing the Oklahoma State Fair Association to purchase certain lands in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DANFORD: A bill (H. R. 5465) granting a pension to Martha J. Gardner, widow of James H. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5466) granting a pension to Sarah E. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DORE: A bill (H. R. 5467) to relieve David Stephenson from the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5468) granting a pension to Christina Layer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) to pension Nancy Banton, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLES: A bill (H. R. 5470) granting a pension to Samuel G. Trine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5471) increasing the pension of Mrs. Addie Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) for the relief of Edward Housom, of Glenwood, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5473) for the relief of Maria Johnson (widow) and minor children—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) increasing the pension of Mrs. Laura A. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCORMICK: A bill (H. R. 5475) for the relief of Francis H. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5476) for the relief of Ann Stewart, administratrix of William Stewart, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) for the relief of George W. Taylor's administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) for the relief T. P. Salyer, of Lawrence County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) for the relief of Thomas V. Stirman's estate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5480) for the relief of Joseph B. McClintock, of Harrison County, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 5481) to remove charge of desertion against Edward J. Hoyt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5482) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Late—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) for the relief of the trustees of Fletcher Chapel, in King George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SETTLE: A bill (H. R. 5484) for the relief of Robert Langston—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 5485) for the relief of James Clark Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) to complete the military record of James Hicks, formerly captain Company M, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) for the relief of the Madison Female Institute, located at Richmond, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 5488) for the relief of A. W. McClure, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

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. ALLEN: Petition of A. W. McClure, of Corinth, Miss., asking that his claim be referred to the Court of Claims under the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARLOW: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Emily A. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELKNAP: Petitions of the Building Trades Council and the Federation of Labor, of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of a bill forbidding railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Chicago Branch of the Lake Seamen's Union, favoring the passage of House bill No. 1, for the regulation of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLAND: Petition of certain citizens of Buffalo, Mo., to grant a pension to Thomas S. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of T. B. Robinson and others, for the relief of George Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRODERICK: Petition of William J. Spencer and 100 other citizens of Fort Dodge, Kans., in favor of a system authorizing the Soldiers' Homes to furlough inmates and allow them commutation of rations in order that they may live with their families—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Sundry petitions of Iron Molders' Unions Nos. 31 and 244, Retail Clerks' Union No. 168, Waiters' Union No. 21, Pattern Makers' Association, Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, Longshoremen's Union No. 10, and Amalgamated Sheet-Metal Workers' Local Union No. 106, all of the city of Detroit, Mich., protesting against the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CURTIS of Iowa: Petition of 200 or more citizens of Scott County, Iowa, protesting against legislation to further restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of the St. Joseph's Society of the Holy Trinity Church, First Regiment of the Uniformed Knights of St. George, and over 3,000 members of the German Beneficial Society, all of the city of Pittsburg, Pa., against the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DORR: Petition of Preston Rives Sherrard and others, asking for a constitutional amendment declaring the practice of polygamy a felony—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., advocating an increase of artillerymen for the proper manning of our new seacoast defenses—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: Petition of the Boston Fish Bureau, of Boston, Mass., favoring reciprocity with Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., to grant a pension to Christine Layer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Louisville, Ky., to grant a pension to Nancy Banton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILBORN: Resolutions of the Anti-Civil Service League, of Alameda, Cal., favoring the repeal of the civil-service law, and thanking Senator GALLINGER and Representatives GROSVENOR and DOLLIVER for their efforts in behalf of the repeal of the law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. HULL: Resolutions adopted at the twenty-third annual encampment of Iowa Grand Army of the Republic, urging the establishment of the national military park at Vicksburg, Miss., and naming a committee to present the same to Congress—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOY: Resolutions of John W. Noble Camp, No. 51, Sons of Veterans, Missouri Division, favoring the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RIXEY: Paper to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Late, of Gordonsville, Va.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: Sundry petitions of T. T. McCarthy and 52 others, J. W. Albaugh and 52 others, J. Whiting and 52 others, T. F. Turner and 52 others, C. C. Bon and 52 others, H. A. Wise and 49 others, J. A. Rice and 52 others, I. H. Taylor and 52 others, I. Hath and 52 others, E. W. Van Waggener and 51 others, J. P. Fawlk and 52 others, all citizens of the State of Ohio, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi: Petition of certain citizens of the Fifth Congressional district, Mississippi, protesting against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2383 for the relief of Henry T. Hatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4574 for the relief of Elizabeth Hollis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1898.

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

Mr. LEE MANTLE, a Senator from the State of Montana, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 18, 1897, when, on motion of Mr. MILLS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

BELLS FOR RUSSIAN CHURCH.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, at the request of the Secretary of State, a draft of a bill providing for the entry, free of customs duties, of certain bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn., and recommending that it be enacted into law; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES IN LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 17th ultimo, a statement showing the names of the employees appointed by him to places in the Library, together with the States or Territories from which they were severally appointed, and also information as to the special library training or experience of such appointees prior to the time of their appointment; which was referred to the Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

SURVEY OF FOREST RESERVES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 15th ultimo, a letter from the Director of the Geological Survey, together with a full and complete report of the operations of that Survey in carrying out the provisions of the sundry civil appropriation act approved June 4, 1897, providing for the survey of the public lands that have been or may hereafter be designated as forest reserves by Executive proclamation under section 24 of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1891; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP MAIL CONTRACTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo, a report of the Second Assistant Postmaster-General for 1897, giving all railway and steamship mail contracts, the names of the persons or companies with whom