

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. ERMENROUT: 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 Laver—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

made, the services to be performed, and the sum to be paid by the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 16th ultimo, a report of the Commissioner of Railroads, together with an itemized statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Central Pacific Railroad for each year from 1871 to 1897, showing the amounts expended for subsidies to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and the amount paid into the sinking fund each year; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, stating, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo regarding changes in the civil-service law, that the chief trouble found in the Department of Agriculture exists in the Bureau of Animal Industry between inspectors, assistant inspectors, stock examiners, covered into the service without examination, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to resolutions of the 18th ultimo, certain information relative to the appointed positions in that Department which should be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission, and also suggesting certain changes or amendments to the present civil-service rules.

Mr. HALE. I ask that the communication be printed and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That will be the order, in the absence of objection.

Mr. ALLISON. As it is the answer of one of the Departments to a resolution applicable to all of them, I suggest to the Senator from Maine that as the answers come in they be printed together in a document, so that we may have all the communications in that form.

Mr. HALE. I think that is a very proper suggestion.

Mr. ALLISON. I understand that every head of Department intends at an early day to communicate his views.

Mr. HALE. So, in addition to the reference to the committee, let all be printed together as one document for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes, let all on that subject be printed together for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the request of the Senator from Maine? The Chair hears none, and that is the order.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. VEST presented the memorial of William G. Doolin and sundry other citizens of Bowling Green, Mo., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Newark, Kidder, New Hampton, Triplett, and Braymer, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anti-cigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Arkansas River improvement commission, of Fort Smith, Ark., praying that an appropriation be made to place the Arkansas River in such navigable condition as to afford the people of the Arkansas Valley an outlet for their products by their natural water route; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of S. M. Benedict, praying that the law establishing national banks be repealed and that the free and unlimited coinage of silver be restored; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the American Sugar Growers' Association, in behalf of the farmers of America, remonstrating against the hasty consideration by Congress of the treaty of annexation with Hawaii; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1723) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Frederick W. Joslin; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1659) granting a pension to Almon Stuart, of Kearney County, Nebr.; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1356) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of George Miller; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TURNER presented a memorial of the Trades Council of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, Wash., and a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate the causes of yellow fever in the Southern States; which were referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Olympia, Wash., praying for the erection of a Federal building, for the improvement of the harbor, and for an appropriation for other needed improvements at that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BATE presented a memorial of sundry bankers, merchants, and other citizens of Greenville, Tenn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. KYLE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Eureka, S. Dak., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Badger Township, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of 52 citizens of Kansas, praying for the speedy passage of the postal savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. McMILLAN presented a petition of Harmony Circle, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., praying for the passage of the postal savings bank bill; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Pattern Makers' Association, of Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, of the Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' Local Union No. 106, of the Machine Wood Workers' Local Union No. 41, of the Longshoremen's Union No. 10, of the Retail Clerks' Local Union No. 168, of the Waiters' Union No. 21, and of Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, all of Detroit, Mich., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. WALTHALL presented a petition of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., praying for the establishment of an exclusive national quarantine; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of the International Steamship Company, of the Portland Steamship Company, and of the Maine Steamship Company, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the exclusion of the Life-Saving Service, the Light-House Service, and the Steamboat Inspection Service from the civil-service rules; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 1452) granting a pension to Lucy A. Smith; which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of sundry citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2801, introduced by Senator THURSTON, to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouri Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of King City, Kansas City, Princeton, and Shelbyville, all in the State of Missouri, and a petition of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorials of Nicholas M. Bell and 4 other citizens of St. Louis; of H. W. White and sundry other citizens of Springfield, and of J. A. Paul and 20 other citizens, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill, or any similar measure; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to forbid traffic and public sports in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of pictures or descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation excluding illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the publication of pictures and descriptions of suicides, except in scientific journals or on judicial order for identification; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULLOM. I present the memorial of L. B. Boswell, of the Quincy (Ill.) Freight Bureau, recommending the adoption of certain amendments to the interstate-commerce law. I move that the memorial be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying Congress to protect the people by the enactment of pure-food laws; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a memorial of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of the proposed pooling law; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the issuance of legal-tender Treasury notes; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation granting woman suffrage; which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., favoring the establishment of international arbitration; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying that the so-called "initiative and referendum" be enacted into law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the establishment of a postal savings banks system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the establishment of a rural free mail delivery system; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., praying for the Government ownership of rail-ways; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Illinois State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Dunlap, Ill., remonstrating against the retirement of greenbacks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Stonecutters' Association, of Peoria, Ill., and a memorial of the Illinois Commercial Men's Association, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Church of Christ, of Danville; of A. H. Pickering, secretary of the Friends' Church, of Chicago, and of the Heavy Hardware Jobbers' National Union, of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, and petitions of the congregation of the Church of God, of Grand Junction, Mich.; of J. G. Ziegler, of Linwood Park, Vermilion, Ohio; of the United Society of the Free Baptist Young People of the United States; of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Cincinnati, Ohio; of the Railway and Telegraph Employees' Political League of America, of Columbus, Ohio, and of the Western Gas Association, of New Albany, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial and accompanying exhibits of the National Association of Merchants and Travelers of Chicago, Ill., reciting cases of unjust discrimination in freight rates against Chicago merchants and shippers; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Church of Christ, of Fremont, Mich., and the petition of W. H. Porter and 28 other members of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Northport, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of Harmony Assembly, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to inaugurate the system of postal savings banks; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of F. E. Gidney and 24 other citizens of Jackson, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation for a more rigid restriction of immigration, to protect American citizenship and the workingmen now in this country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented memorials of Local Union No. 106, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Association, of Detroit; of Cigar Makers' Union No. 167, of Owosso; of the Association of Pattern Makers of Detroit; of Post K, Michigan Knights of the Grip, of Kalamazoo; of Waiters' Union No. 21, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 168, Retail Clerks' National Protective Association, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 20, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, of Detroit; of Local Union No. 10, National Longshoremen's Association, of Detroit; and of the Machine Woodworkers' Local Union No. 41, of Detroit, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. DAVIS presented a memorial of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society, remonstrating against the free distribution of seed by the Government; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against any limitation of the civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against any limitation of the civil-service law; which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a memorial of Crookston Council No. 88, United Commercial Travelers, of Crookston, Minn., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Club of Springfield, Mass., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Massachusetts State Board of Trade, praying for the passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Boston Society of Architects, of Boston, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Squire bill, providing for a tabulated series of results of authoritative value as to the strength and properties of the various kinds of building material; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, praying for the establishment of cordial,

friendly, and free intercourse between the United States and Canada; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the National Paint, Oil, and Varnish Association, of Lowell, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the board of aldermen of Lowell, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the hours of labor of persons engaged in the textile and other manufacturing industries of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented petitions of the Shawmut Young People's Christian Union, of Boston; of the Young People's Christian Union of Everett, of the Young People's Christian Union of St. Paul's Universalist Church, of Springfield, and of the Young People's Christian Union of the Second Universalist Church, of Cambridge, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Christian Union of Hingham, Mass., praying that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited in all Government buildings, for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law, for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and also to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters, the transportation of newspapers through the mails describing prize fights, and the interstate transmission of lottery messages; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of John B. Ryan and sundry other citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the passage of Senate bill No. 2801, to provide for the revision and adjustment of the sales of the Otoe and Missouri Reservation lands, in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, and to confirm the titles under said sales; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of J. W. Moore and 25 other citizens of West Liberty, Pa.; of George May and 122 other citizens of Vanceburg, Ky.; of L. E. Shull and 136 other citizens of Canton, Ohio; of W. M. Turner and 53 other citizens of Roanoke, Va.; of Gustav A. Vogel and 163 other citizens of Baltimore, Md.; and of J. A. Fink and 120 other citizens of Bucyrus, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HOAR presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Club of Springfield, Mass., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting the right to buy and sell railroad tickets; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. McBRIDE presented the petition of F. D. Franklin and sundry other citizens of Oregon, remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Moore, Tex., remonstrating against any change being made in the present system of ticket brokerage; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 18th instant, intended to be proposed to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, reported it with an amendment, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations and printed; which was agreed to.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following resolution; which was read:

Resolved, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 1,000 bound copies of the report of the Librarian of Congress for 1897, 500 for the use of the Senate and 500 for distribution by the Librarian of Congress.

Mr. LODGE. I will state that the expense of the publication will be less than \$500. It is recommended by the Library Committee and also by the Librarian of Congress.

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

DOMESTIC MONEY ORDERS.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I am instructed by the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads to report a bill to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894. I had intended to ask unanimous consent to take the bill up at this time, but I am informed that there is objection to the bill being taken up at the moment. But the bill is of an important character; it comes through communication the committee has had with the Post-Office Department, and I give

notice that to-day or to-morrow, or at as early a day as I can, I shall, on behalf of the committee, ask the Senate to consider the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. It should be read twice to-day.

Mr. COCKRELL. I object to the second reading of the bill. If it is to be railroaded through we want a little time to look into it and investigate it. In my opinion, there is not such an emergency as would justify forcible action upon it to-day.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Very well. I will ask to have the bill read twice.

Mr. COCKRELL. No; I object to its second reading.

Mr. ALLISON. Let it have its first reading.

Mr. WOLCOTT. Let the bill be read the first time.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let the bill be read in full.

Mr. WOLCOTT. I should like to have it read at length.

The bill (S. 3031) to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894, was read the first time at length, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894, be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"The Postmaster-General shall furnish money-order offices with printed or engraved blanks for domestic money orders, the form of which shall be prescribed by him; and no money order shall be valid unless drawn upon such form."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill goes over on its first reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 2919) granting a pension to Olivia Worden, widow of the late John L. Worden, United States Navy; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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. 2920) to provide for the establishment of a national park upon the Palisades of the Hudson River;

A bill (S. 2921) for the relief of H. Clay Conde, a private soldier in Company I, Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, to correct the muster-in roll of said company;

A bill (S. 2922) to provide for the payment of certain bounties to enlisted men afterwards promoted to be commissioned officers; and

A bill (S. 2923) to authorize the Secretary of War to exercise a discretion in certain cases.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2924) for the relief of Joseph Robinson; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

A bill (S. 2925) creating a commission for the condemnation of insanitary buildings in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2926) to vest in the Commissioners of the District of Columbia control of street parking in said District (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2927) to amend "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act relating to tax sales and taxes in the District of Columbia'" (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2928) imposing a license tax upon itinerant musicians and the proprietors of merry-go-rounds in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2929) to authorize the reassessment of water-main taxes in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2930) to establish building lines on minor streets in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2931) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 2932) for the relief of Frederick Carlise; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2933) to incorporate the Maritime Canal of North America, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2934) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2935) to place James W. Foley, late commissary-sergeant, upon the retired list of the Army; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2936) granting a pension to Chester G. Higbee; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2937) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph A. Mower; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEBOE introduced a bill (S. 2938) to divide Kentucky into two judicial districts and to provide officials therefor, and to fix the time and places of holding courts therein; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2939) to amend Title LX, chapter 3, of the Revised Statutes, relating to copyrights; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2940) granting rights of way through the District of Alaska to the Alaska and Northwestern Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest the reference of the bill relating to rights of way in Alaska to the Committee on Public Lands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no objection, the reference will be changed to the Committee on Public Lands. The Chair hears no objection.

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

A bill (S. 2941) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie S. Townsend (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2942) granting a pension to Mrs. Hannah B. Whistler (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2943) granting a pension to Mrs. Caroline Vincent.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2944) providing for the construction of a light-ship to be located near Cape Elizabeth, Me.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

A bill (S. 2945) granting a pension to James E. M. Bright, of Grand Island, Nebr.; and

A bill (S. 2946) granting a pension to Erastus A. Buck, of Bellwood, in the State of Nebraska (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HARRIS introduced a bill (S. 2947) for the relief of John Carrington; 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 Pensions:

A bill (S. 2948) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Anna M. Deitzler;

A bill (S. 2949) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Clark;

A bill (S. 2950) granting a pension to C. A. Howke;

A bill (S. 2951) granting an increase of pension to James Bliss; and

A bill (S. 2952) granting a pension to Mrs. Jane Caton.

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

A bill (S. 2953) for the relief of J. Henry Rives;

A bill (S. 2954) for the relief of the legal representative of Paul McNeel, deceased, of Pocahontas County, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 2955) for the relief of W. E. Judkins, executor of Lewis McKenzie.

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

A bill (S. 2956) granting an increase of pension to Barnabas A. Bonham;

A bill (S. 2957) granting a pension to Richardson M. Penn;

A bill (S. 2958) granting a pension to Charles P. McMasters;

A bill (S. 2959) granting a pension to Eli W. Bradford;

A bill (S. 2960) granting pension to Amos H. Goodnow (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2961) granting a pension to Phebe Sibley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2962) granting a pension to Benton M. Beebe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2963) granting a pension to Robert Scholtz;

A bill (S. 2964) granting a pension to Philetus M. Axtell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2965) granting a pension to Lewis E. Humpton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2966) granting a pension to James M. Fry (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2967) granting a pension to William L. Ray (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2968) granting a pension to John B. Ritzman.

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

A bill (S. 2969) to remove charge of desertion against Anthony R. Ravenscroft (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2970) to remove the charge of desertion against Jacob L. Lynn (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2971) to remove the charge of desertion against William F. Barrett, alias Frank Barrett;

A bill (S. 2972) for the relief of Henry Clay Judson;

A bill (S. 2973) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel McCleary, alias Samuel Greer; and

A bill (S. 2974) for the relief of Edward T. Latta.

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

A bill (S. 2975) for the relief of Daniel J. Ockerson; and

A bill (S. 2976) to reimburse the legal heirs of the late John George Bauer (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 2977) to facilitate the determination of land matters in the Department of the Interior; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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. 2978) for the relief of Adelbert D. Lee (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2979) for the relief of John Kircher (with accompanying papers).

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

A bill (S. 2980) granting an increase of pension to James K. Proudft, of Kansas City, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2981) granting a pension to Mary Jackson, of Galena, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Howe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2983) granting a pension to William T. Buckner, of Fredonia, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2984) granting an increase of pension to Wilson W. Wolf, of Danbury, Nebr. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2985) granting a pension to Rosa L. Couch, of Leavenworth, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2986) granting a pension to Louisa C. Gum (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2987) granting a pension to Addison Walker, of Hutchinson, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2988) granting a pension to Annis M. Nixon, of Downs, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2989) granting an increase of pension to John M. Ayers, of Blue Rapids, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2990) granting a pension to Campbell A. Howke, of Chanute, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2991) granting an increase of pension to Oliver J. Lyon, of Sabetha, Kans. (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2992) granting a pension to Hiram Hopson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2993) granting a pension to Edward M. Turley (with accompanying papers).

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

A bill (S. 2994) to increase the pension of John Butcher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2995) for the relief of Joshua Jenkins, of Clay County, Ill. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2996) granting a pension to Mary A. Newton, imbecile daughter of Asa W. Newton, hospital steward of Eighteenth Kentucky Infantry.

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

A bill (S. 2997) to increase the pension of Gilbert E. Bushnell; and

A bill (S. 2998) to increase the pension of John C. Fenske.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2999) to advance causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States involving the decisions of State railroad commissioners; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3000) to remove the charge of desertion against the record of Daniel Haley; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 3001) granting a pension to Mary J. Freeman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3002) to pension William Russell for services in Oregon Indian wars (with accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3003) granting a pension to Eleanor McDevitt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HOAR introduced a bill (S. 3004) for the relief of the Atlantic Works, of Boston, Mass.; 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 Pensions:

A bill (S. 3005) granting a pension to Zenas T. Haines; and

A bill (S. 3006) granting a pension to I. B. Rogers.

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

A bill (S. 3007) to estop parties from disputing the jurisdiction of United States courts, in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 3008) to fix the salaries of the chief justice and judges of the Court of Claims.

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

A bill (S. 3009) to enable naval courts-martial and courts of inquiry to secure the attendance and testimony of civilian witnesses;

A bill (S. 3010) to organize a hospital corps of the Navy of the United States, to define its duties, and to regulate its pay;

A bill (S. 3011) to authorize the use of depositions before naval courts in certain cases;

A bill (S. 3012) to amend section 1571 of the Revised Statutes, relating to naval officers on sea duty;

A bill (S. 3013) to amend section 4813 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to pensions drawn by inmates of naval hospitals;

A bill (S. 3014) to amend sections 1529 and 1530 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the classification of naval vessels;

A bill (S. 3015) to amend section 3719 of the Revised Statutes, relative to guaranties on proposals for naval supplies; and

A bill (S. 3016) to provide for the examination of certain officers of the Navy, and to regulate promotion therein.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3017) granting a pension to Charles Edwin Brown; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 3018) to refer to the Court of Claims the claims of the confederated Peoria, Piankeshaw, Wea, and Kaskaskia tribes of Indians against the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

A bill (S. 3019) for the relief of W. S. Jennings, of Little Rock, Ark.; and

A bill (S. 3020) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased, late of Benton County, Ark.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 3021) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3022) for the relief of Edwin C. Smith; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

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

A bill (S. 3023) granting a pension to Lucy A. Wheelock; and

A bill (S. 3024) granting a pension to Eliza A. Keeler.

Mr. SPOONER introduced a bill (S. 3025) for the relief of John C. Campbell, late postmaster at Ferryville, Wis.; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3026) granting a pension to Ida Emmott, dependent and invalid daughter of the late Thomas Emmott; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MASON introduced a bill (S. 3027) defining mixed flour; also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of the same; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 3028) to pay to the widow of the late Samuel F. Miller, a justice of the Supreme Court, a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3029) granting an increase of pension to John C. Johnston; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORMAN introduced a bill (S. 3030) for the classification and fixing of salaries of clerks in the first-class and second-class post-offices; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BUTLER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 78) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of Senators by the votes of the qualified electors of the States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

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

Mr. KYLE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

REVENUE CUTTER DANIEL MANNING.

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

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to organize a board of not less than three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and determine how much the hull, machinery, and appurtenances of the U. S. revenue cutter *Daniel Manning*, contracted for by the Department, cost the contractors over and above the contract price, if anything, and report the same to the Senate.

Mr. HOAR. I desire to state in regard to the resolution just passed that it is addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury in the form of a request, because he is not strictly obliged to comply, though it has been the practice of the Senate heretofore to make such a request.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS, ETC.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. President, on July 12, 1897, the Senate passed a resolution directing the Secretary of State "to send to the diplomatic representatives of the United States abroad a circular letter similar to the one sent by Secretary Blaine on May 20, 1881, instructing them to obtain from the several foreign governments to which they are accredited as full information as possible (including copy of laws relating thereto) as to the nature and practical workings (including expenses, receipts, and rates) of the postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks of such countries as have adopted the same."

The same resolution directed the Secretary of State to secure that information and to send it to the Senate upon the opening of Congress last December, or as soon thereafter as possible. On July 17, 1897, the Secretary of State issued the circular letter of instructions to our diplomatic representatives abroad, and on the 23d of July he transmitted to the Senate a copy of the official circular letter, which was printed in Senate Document No. 187, Fifty-fifth Congress.

I have in my hand a message from the President of the United States, which was sent to the Senate December 18, containing a report from the Secretary of State in compliance with the Senate resolution of July 12, and transmitting the reports of our diplomatic representatives, with accompanying documents, to the Senate. I find, however, that the reports and documents, twenty-five in number, which were sent by our diplomatic representatives from the various countries having postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, and telephones have not been printed. The original copies are all stored away in a pigeonhole or room. Of course the information the Senate wanted is in those reports and accompanying documents, as the questions of postal savings banks, postal telegraphs, and telephones are now pending before Congress.

Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that this message of the President to the Senate, under date of December 18, 1897, and the twenty-five replies from our diplomatic representatives referred to in said message, the original copies of which are now on file in the Committee on Printing and have not been printed, together with the circular letter of instruction sent out by the State Department on July 17, 1897, be printed as a Senate document.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from North Carolina?

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

Ordered, That the message of the President to the Senate, under date of December 18, 1897, relating to postal telegraphs, telephones, and postal savings banks, and the twenty-five replies from our diplomatic representatives referred to in said message, the original copies of which are now on file in the Committee on Printing and have not been printed, together with the circular letter of instructions sent out by the State Department on July 17, 1897, be printed as a Senate document.

LAWS RELATING TO COINAGE AND CURRENCY.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise for the purpose of making an inquiry of the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

I think it was at the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress that we ordered the republication of the coinage laws and laws relating to loans and currency, to be bound in one volume with certain statistical matter, and an index to be compiled. That

order has been complied with only partially. The laws relating to the coinage, loans, and currency have been reprinted in pamphlet form, but no statistical matter has been gathered, no index has been prepared, and the pamphlets have not been bound. That was a year and a half ago. I should like to know from the chairman of the Committee on Printing whether we are to expect the completion of that work soon; and if so, how soon?

Mr. LODGE. I have no recollection of the resolution to which the Senator refers. If I understand rightly, it relates to printing the currency laws.

Mr. ALLEN. The coinage laws and the currency laws, and they have been reprinted, I think. There are four little books, which it was intended should be bound in one volume. The resolution called for their reprint in that form with certain statistical matter appropriately indexed and bound. The work has never been done.

Mr. LODGE. I do not recall the resolution at this moment. But such resolutions are disposed of as fast as they come in, and it must be through some accident if there has been any delay. I shall look the matter up.

Mr. ALLEN. I suggest to the chairman the propriety of looking up the matter.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly. It must be owing to some accident.

Mr. ALLEN. And see that the work is completed.

Mr. LODGE. I shall look it up at once.

LETTER OF HON. R. P. PORTER ON THE ELEVENTH CENSUS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, it will be remembered that prior to the recess the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], in a discussion of the so-called civil-service question, presented a letter from Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, which he had received, and of which I had also received a copy. In that letter the methods and the expense of taking the Eleventh Census were very severely criticised.

I called attention subsequently to a letter which Hon. Robert P. Porter wrote for the Philadelphia Inquirer, and on the 20th day of December last I addressed a letter to Mr. Porter, asking him for an expression of his opinion as to the questions raised by Colonel Wright. Under date of January 3 Mr. Porter addressed a letter to me which I now have, and which I desire in some way to bring to the attention of the Senate.

Mr. Porter very severely criticises Colonel Wright's arguments and figures, declaring that they are utterly misleading and false, and at great length gives his opinion touching the questions that are in controversy.

I do not want to delay the Senate to read this very interesting letter of Mr. Porter, but rise simply for the purpose of asking that it may be printed as a document for the use of the Senate, and to request Senators to take the trouble to read the letter, which I think will shed a great deal of light upon the question the Senator from Massachusetts projected in his discussion of this important subject.

I ask that the letter of Mr. Porter be printed as a document for the use of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none; and it is so ordered.

SILVER COINAGE AND COIN REDEMPTION.

Mr. TELLER. I offer a concurrent resolution, which I ask to have read, printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The concurrent resolution was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Whereas by the act entitled "An act to strengthen the public credit," approved March 18, 1869, it was provided and declared that the faith of the United States was thereby solemnly pledged to the payment, in coin or its equivalent, of all the interest-bearing obligations of the United States, except in cases where the law authorizing the issue of such obligations had expressly provided that the same might be paid in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver; and

Whereas all the bonds of the United States authorized to be issued by the act entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," approved July 14, 1870, by the terms of said act were declared to be redeemable in coin of the then present standard value, bearing interest payable semi-annually in such coin; and

Whereas all bonds of the United States authorized to be issued under the act entitled "An act to provide for the resumption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1875, are required to be of the description of bonds of the United States described in the said act of Congress approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt;" and

Whereas at the date of the passage of said act of Congress last aforesaid, to wit, the 14th day of July, 1870, the coin of the United States of standard value of that date included silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains each, declared by the act approved January 18, 1837, entitled "An act supplementary to the act entitled 'An act establishing a mint and regulating the coins of the United States,'" to be a legal tender of payment, according to their nominal value, for any sums whatever: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued, or authorized to be issued, under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited, are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars, of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith, nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

CONSIDERATION OF HAWAIIAN TREATY.

Mr. DAVIS. I desire to give notice that on Monday next, at the conclusion of the morning business, I shall move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business for the purpose of considering the Hawaiian treaty. I also give notice that I shall move an executive session each day thereafter until the matter is closed.

PRINTING OF TESTIMONY.

Mr. TELLER. In 1893 a committee of this body took some testimony in California concerning a public reservation, which has never been printed. I desire to use it in connection with another subject. It is a small matter, and I ask that it be printed in the regular form.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, if there is no further morning business to be presented to the Senate, I wish to call up for discussion Senate bill 112, to amend the immigration laws of the United States, and ask that it may be laid before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BURROWS in the chair). The Chair lays before the Senate the bill referred to by the Senator from Nebraska, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, on the 13th day of last month, and when this bill was called up for consideration by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], who pressed for an immediate vote, I objected, and in doing so said:

When the Senator from Massachusetts brought up this matter a few days ago, I supposed it was his purpose to make it the unfinished business and have it debated at times which were convenient until some day, probably next month, when we could agree upon a time for a vote. I am perfectly willing now that the Senator should fix some day, say along about the 15th of January, when a vote shall be taken on the bill; but I am not prepared to say, Mr. President—and that is a thing I want time to settle for myself—that an educational test is the true test of the right of an individual to come to this country.

As I am impressed at this time, I think we ought to have some restrictions, possibly more than we now have, on the right of immigration; but I can readily conceive that a very honest but possibly illiterate man may come to this country who has all the qualifications of making a good citizen—honest, industrious, peaceable, and well disposed to the Government—and yet his early surroundings may have been such that he was unable to obtain an education in his own country sufficiently to enable him to read or to write. In such a case as that I am not prepared to say that an educated anarchist or criminal is preferable to such an individual as a citizen. That is one of the features of this bill I should like to examine; and I hope the Senator will ask unanimous consent to have the bill brought to a vote at some time next month, after the Senate reconvenes, so that we may have ten days or two weeks to discuss it.

It went over on my objection, and finally, by a unanimous-consent agreement, Monday, January 17, was fixed as the date on which a final vote should be taken on the bill and all amendments. Subsequent examination of the measure has satisfied me that my objection was timely and that the bill should not pass.

Its opening clause is too far-reaching and excludes "all persons physically capable over 16 years of age who can not read and write the English language, or some other language." This wording is quite too broad, and if the bill were enacted into a law it would exclude thousands of very worthy foreign-born persons who would, under the persuasive influence of our Government, if admitted, make excellent citizens.

When the bill was before the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, I find by an examination of the RECORD that on a yeas-and-nays vote to postpone to a given time I am recorded as not voting. On a proposed amendment of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. MORGAN] "that this act shall not apply to persons arriving in the United States from any port or place in the Island of Cuba during the continuance of the present disorder there, provided that such persons have heretofore been inhabitants of that island," I am recorded as voting "aye." On another amendment of the same Senator, now not important to be considered, I voted to lay on the table, and on the final passage of the bill I voted "aye." The bill passed both Houses of Congress, was sent to the President for his approval, and was vetoed. It was not again brought to the attention of the Senate, as I now recollect its history, but was permitted to drop for that session, and now it has made its appearance again.

I am satisfied my final vote on the passage of the bill at the last Congress was an error and that a closer inspection of its sweeping terms would have induced me to vote against it, and I now avail myself of the first opportunity presented to correct the error, and I shall, when the bill is put on its final passage, if in its present form, vote against it.

Mr. President, I am fully conversant with the fact that we have been very liberal in our immigration policy, and that we have permitted some of those born in other countries to become citizens of this nation who were not in all respects fully qualified at the time for the citizenship of a republic, but I can not vote to

exclude good men and good women born elsewhere than in the United States who may come to this country to take on themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship and better their conditions. Of course many of them may not, and quite likely did not, in their early life have an opportunity to learn the art of reading and writing; but the ability to read and write is not education, although, of course, it is of primary and indispensable importance. It is quite a common mistake many of our young men and young women of to-day make in believing that when they leave their schools with a certificate of graduation their education is complete. But I have known most excellent persons who could neither read nor write; they were intelligent and successful in life, but had been deprived of this needed primary education.

There should be some other and better test applied than that of the mere ability to read and write some language, desirable as that is. Many of the worst characters that have come to America from Europe can read and write, and in that sense may be said to be educated, and this class could be admitted under the provisions of this bill, regardless of their character or fitness in other respects. Herr John Most is said to be an educated man. He is a gold bug and in 1896 voted the Republican ticket, and yet he is admitted on all hands to be the most notorious anarchist of the country, and has stirred up more lawlessness and done more in the last ten years to bring our country and its immigration laws into disrepute than any other individual in the United States.

Let the test of admission be based on something practical. Let us institute a system of consular inspection in the district in which the proposed immigrant lives before he embarks and incurs the expense and inconvenience of a perilous trip across the ocean. That would be a practical method of reaching the difficulty, for before the consul it might be shown by competent evidence that, while not possessed of the ability to read the Constitution in any language, still he had an adequate conception of our form of government, was honest, industrious, healthy, self-supporting, and energetic, and if found to possess these qualifications, why should we not permit him to come here and establish a home, and as rapidly as he could otherwise qualify himself become a citizen of the United States?

Sir, I admit that it would be unwise for us to imperil our institutions by too great laxity in our laws, but I take it for granted that no gentleman desires to do this. It would not do to allow a horde of men who are alien in feeling and sentiment to a republican form of government, or who have an inadequate conception of the sacredness of our institutions, to come to our shores. We should be careful in this respect and know that we are able to assimilate our immigrants as we receive them, and if we should take these and like precautions, which I think we can do under present laws if our immigration and naturalization acts are properly executed, our institutions will not be imperiled in any degree by desirable immigrants.

And right here, sir, I want to say that we have laws against the importation of contract laborers which are almost hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly violated by those who advocate a high protective policy and who cry out against the importation of articles manufactured in foreign countries by foreign laborers, who themselves violate the laws of the United States in bringing here such laborers to be thrown into deadly conflict with our American laboring people.

To one familiar with the manner in which our immigration laws have been administered the bill under consideration must be regarded as a grim sarcasm. We know it has been the policy in the East to import contract laborers of alien races, and even criminals in some instances, for the express purpose of reducing the condition of the American laboring man. That such of our people as have engaged in violating the law should now be really concerned for the preservation of our institutions is not to be believed.

Mr. President, we should not forget that the policy of this country has been to admit all duly qualified persons who can be readily assimilated, and who are willing to conform to our usages and customs, and who are attached to a republican form of government, and who will take on themselves the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. In fact, we have from the organization of the Government from every newspaper and rostrum in the land declared the United States to be the asylum of the oppressed of all nations and that here, under the aegis of our flag, all who love liberty and are willing to abjure allegiance to the king or potentate of whom they were former subjects shall in the course of time become citizens and receive our protection.

And now the Committee on Immigration propose reversing this policy, because, in the greed of certain sections to obtain cheap labor, they have been overrun by Mongols and by a horde of criminals from the ports of Europe. We should not, however, permit this fact to prevent us doing full justice to the liberty loving of the world who wish to enjoy our institutions, and whose accession will support rather than endanger our Government. Those

who are adapted by blood, habits, and disposition to become respectable and responsible citizens, and who, instead of endangering our institutions, will give aid and assistance in the hour of peril, should be admitted as formerly. We should not forget that in our struggle for liberty we could not have succeeded had it not been for the valuable aid given us by men of foreign birth, and in every great and critical epoch of our national history, at the crucial moment, men born in other climes and under other suns have sacrificed their lives and fortunes to uphold our dignity and the sovereignty of our country.

Mr. President, in my own State there are a very large number of foreign-born people, who, as a rule, are highly desirable and add greatly to our energy and thrift. We have room for more such men and women, but we have no room for native or foreign born who are alien in sentiment to the true interest of the State or the greatness and glory of the country, and who would not sacrifice life, if necessary, to preserve the flag and perpetuate the Union.

These are, as a rule, a religious people, and their churches and schoolhouses dot our hillsides and valleys throughout the State. They pay their taxes and perform their duties nobly and well. They are patrons of education, believe in progress, peace, and good order. Such a people should not be excluded from the blessings of a free government because of their place of birth.

I will readily admit that ethnic conditions should enter into the question, and I would cheerfully vote to exclude any of the various tribes of Mongols as alien in sympathy and whose presence here would impair, if not endanger, the nation. But for the man or woman who belongs to the Caucasian race, wherever he or she may have been born, who looks to this country for aid and protection, and who in turn is willing to give to it of his or her strength of body and mind a full measure of service for its preservation and perpetuity, I would open the gates until the millions of acres of our land now lying idle are occupied, brought into cultivation, and made to yield to the commerce of the world their boundless wealth.

THE CENSUS.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the morning business being concluded, I ask that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill No. 94, known as the census bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 94) to provide for the Twelfth and subsequent censuses.

Mr. CARTER. The bill has been read heretofore, I believe, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill has been heretofore read, and is now in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the amendment known as section 3 be amended, in lines 5 and 6, on page 4, by striking out the words "Secretary of the Interior" and in lieu thereof inserting the word "President."

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the bill be read, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair will state that the bill has been already read. The Senator from Montana proposes an amendment which has just been stated. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let the amendment be read from the desk. The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated by the Secretary.

Mr. HALE. Let the original text be read, so that we may see where the amendment applies.

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; let the whole text be read. Has the report on that bill been read, Mr. President? I do not remember that it has been.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair understands not.

Mr. COCKRELL. Then let the report be read.

Mr. CARTER. The report in the case was exceedingly brief, and referred only to the amendments made to the bill, designating the points where inserted and the character of the amendments. The only material amendment made to the bill is in section 3, and to that section as amended another amendment is this morning proposed, making the rules to be fixed for the examination of applicants for the service subject to the approval of the President, instead of approval by the Secretary of the Interior, as provided in the amendment originally submitted by the committee. This proposed amendment is offered for the purpose of harmonizing the bill with the theory upon which it was originally framed. The amendment of the committee proposing that the rules and regulations be approved by the Secretary of the Interior was offered and adopted upon the supposition at the time, which proved to be erroneous upon reflection, that the census would be taken under the jurisdiction of the Interior Department. Upon careful examination it will be found that the theory of the bill contemplates the establishment of a bureau independent of the Interior Department or any other Department. In view of this fact it was deemed inexpedient to refer the matter of rules or

regulations to the head of any Department, and it was deemed wise to leave the matter of approval to the President direct.

Mr. COCKRELL. In other words, the bill, as I understand, creates a new department practically, a census office, with a head responsible to the President.

Mr. CARTER. A census office, the head of which is to be responsible to the President direct.

Mr. COCKRELL. And the amendment takes the Census Office from under the civil-service law and places in the head of that new bureau the appointment of all the employees under it.

Mr. CARTER. It places the appointments as designated in the bill in the hands of the President primarily, the examination under which persons are to be admitted to the service to be conducted under such rules and regulations as the director of the census, subject to the approval of the President, may from time to time prescribe.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Missouri will bear in mind what was brought out in the discussion which took place here before the holiday recess, that this bill does not cover in any degree the large census force which will be required to do the census work. It only provides for a temporary force, which is to report to Congress a scheme for taking the census and to do the preliminary work. It does not involve anything like the force of a department in extent, but is the preliminary measure which the committee is now taking in order to set the work afoot at the proper time. Then will come the main question as to whether the great census work shall be done under the civil-service law or outside of it.

Mr. COCKRELL. I understand right the reverse of what the Senator says. This is the permanent part of the Census Office—absolutely permanent—and the others who are to come in to do the work of collecting statistics will be the temporary census force. This bill puts the Census Office outside of and beyond the pale of the civil-service law, so that the President can not put it under that law. In other words, you are repealing the civil-service law. It is a square, unconditional surrender by the Republican party of every pretension it has ever made in behalf of the civil-service law—square and unequivocal—and you can not evade the issue. The President can except this office, if he so desires, from the operation of the civil-service law. Congress has no right to do it unless you intend to repeal the whole civil-service law and tie the President's hands so that he can not make exceptions to the law.

Under the existing civil-service law the President can except any office from its operation; he can except any bureau from its operation; he can except any class of officers from its operation; he can revoke any special order which has been made by his predecessor in regard to positions under the civil-service law, and leave no civil-service machinery at all. The matter is entirely within his power. Your President is professing to-day to be in favor of the civil-service law, and you are trying to relieve him from responsibility in the matter by coming in and repealing the law. You gentlemen have got to meet the issue squarely and fairly. You have declared in favor of the civil-service law in your national platforms, and your President has the power to amend, revise, or annul the rules made under it. Let it remain in the hands of the President and let him be responsible.

I voted for the civil-service law because the Republican party was then in power and said their civil service needed reformation and they could not reform it unless such a law was passed. I voted for it to enable a Republican Administration to reform its civil service. It gave to the President what? Nothing on earth that he did not before possess. The President had before this law was passed every particle of authority he has to-day, but he would not exercise it. We passed a law telling him that he could exercise it, and first a Republican President, General Arthur, exercised it and placed certain branches of the Government service under it.

President Cleveland came in and exercised it and extended the operation of the law further and further. President Harrison came in and ratified and confirmed what President Cleveland had done, and extended it still further and further. Then President Cleveland, when he came in again, made a wider extension. Now, President McKinley has come in and stands by what President Cleveland has done, and proposes to extend it still further; and now you gentlemen here propose to take away from him the discretion which he holds and exercises; you propose by legislation to put this office in such a position that he can not place it under the civil-service law, and so that appointments may be made upon any kind of indorsements and recommendations which may be deemed proper. It is not just to your President to do it; it is not fair; it is a step backward; it is in violation of your party platform; it is in violation of the public pledges of your President; and now we shall see whether you will do it or not. We want you to face the music.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator will allow me a moment, he is himself unduly sensitive about civil-service methods being applied to the census work. The whole subject of civil service has never

been a political subject. The original bill, which is the foundation of the practice of the Government since its enactment into law, was introduced here and championed by the other side of the Chamber, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] voted for it, as I did, presented, as it was, and advocated by a then distinguished Senator, Mr. Pendleton, of Ohio, whom we all of us remember with regard and affection, and who was the champion of civil service, reporting it from a Democratic committee. We were glad to pass the bill, that seemed to involve in it some measure of reform as to public service and the method of appointing subordinates in the different Departments.

Now, this is a matter of plain business. The census has never been under the civil service. The census of 1880 was not under the civil service.

Mr. COCKRELL. That was before the civil-service law was passed.

Mr. HALE. The census of 1890 was not under the civil service. It never had been under the civil service, and it never has been under the civil service since the law was passed; and the Committee on the Census in the present Congress, which has reported through its chairman, considering the subject, came unanimously to the conclusion that in launching a new census it would not put it under the civil service; that this temporary work which is provided for here, not the main, final work of taking the census of 1900, but the work of getting ready, should not be put under the civil service, but should be left where it always has been, the director making the appointments, the rules under which they should be made to be submitted to and approved by the President. So no discretion is taken away from him; there is no innovation; there is no back track taken.

I have had some experience in this matter. I had the honor of being chairman of the committee that finished up the census of 1880 and undertook and carried out and performed the work of the census of 1890. I did not then think, I do not now think, that the peculiar work and duties that are required in the census would be better performed if put under the civil service. In providing what has always been the law and always been the practice in regard to this work, no attack is made upon the President or the platform of the Republican party or the attitude of the Democratic party when Mr. Pendleton reported the civil-service bill from a Democratic committee and put it through. The committee had no thought of making an attack of that kind, and was following in the beaten ways of this work.

I believe the bill will be better if left as the chairman reports it, and that if the appointments, not many, to do this work—how long they will be continued I do not know, but they will not do the great work of taking the census—are left in this way, we will get a better class of men to do the work than we would if we adopted the other method, which we never have adopted heretofore.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the pending bill contemplates the establishment of a permanent division for the purpose of carrying on not only this census, but every other one that shall follow.

Mr. HALE. A bureau.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know whether you would call it a bureau. I hardly know what it contemplates, but I presume that is the proper term—a bureau, instead of a division.

It seems to me that that is the place of all others where you should apply the civil service, if you apply it to any other bureau. Whether you ought to apply the civil-service rules to the great body of clerks and employees who must be selected is another question. But this is to be a permanent body. The people are to remain in office, unless we do not apply the civil rules so that they may be turned out, during the coming four years or three years, unquestionably, and if they get into an office where they are liable to stay, they ought to come into it like other people get into the public service.

It will be very different when you come to select two or three thousand more clerks. It may be doubtful whether you can afford to apply the civil-service rules to all those, but you can certainly apply the civil-service rules to the limited number that will be employed in this bureau; and if there is any place, I repeat, where the civil service ought to be applied, it ought to be applied here, which is to be a sort of starting point of the census. The bureau is to lay out and provide for the census, under the direction, of course, of the director or whatever he may be called, and there is no reason that can be given at any time for the use of the civil-service force in the selecting of employees that does not apply to this class of employees, in my judgment.

Mr. HALE. Has the Senator noticed the phraseology of the bill reported by the Senator from Montana providing for this office force?

As a temporary office force, until the force of the Census Office shall be classified and provided for through regular appropriations.

Mr. TELLER. I have; and it struck me at the time that it was for the purpose of enabling a lot of people to be selected without the civil-service rules, to be included immediately under the civil

service. I have not the slightest doubt that is the purpose and that that will be the result.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Mr. President, I regret that the bill has been called up by the Senator from Montana while there is no Democratic member of the committee present. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], who is the senior Democratic member of the committee, is not present; the Senator from California [Mr. WHITE] is not here, nor is the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. MCENERY]; and so far as I am concerned, I would very much prefer that the bill should be discussed when those gentlemen, who have given more personal attention to the matter than I have, are here.

There is one thing, however, which I imagine no Senator will deny, and that is that there were charges of the grossest unfairness in the taking of the censuses of 1880 and 1890. They may or may not have been true. It is due to the American people, however, that hereafter the census shall be taken in such a way that there can be no complaint about its fairness. I believe that the grossest injustice was done in the taking of the last census. I do not believe that a fair census was taken in 1870, 1880, or 1890; and I have given the best attention I could to the matter. It may be that men occupying responsible positions were not to blame for this, but I think they were. In many instances the most incompetent men were selected as enumerators, and those men were selected more from partisan considerations than from any sense of public good.

Now, if this be true, it ought to be corrected in the pending bill. There ought not to be another enactment which will permit the same sort of things to be done and under which the same complaints can come up.

Mr. HALE. I do not suppose the Senator from Arkansas, whatever may be his general view about the scope and wisdom of the civil-service rules, thinks the enumerators could be selected by any process of that kind. They work for only a month; their range is very limited, and it would practically arrest and hang up the whole work if they had to be submitted to an examination under the regular civil-service rules.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. If the Senator will permit me, I have not made any argument or attempted to make any argument in favor of having that class of people put under the civil service. What I insist on is that this bill shall be so constructed that it will be fairly administered; that honest and competent men shall be selected. I believe they can be selected in every enumerator's district in the United States, and that men shall not and can not be selected who are notoriously incompetent and are simply selected for the purpose of giving them political advantage.

Mr. HALE. My observation about that census was that generally the work was well done and done in an honorable way; done, so far as the enumerators were concerned, as well as it could be. I think there were undoubtedly some portions of the country where perhaps offensive men were put at the work, but I do not think it resulted in any great evil. They did the best they could. It was short work, soon over and done with and forgotten.

I agree with the Senator from Arkansas that when the work is to be done, whoever has charge of it, the enumerators, when they are selected, should be selected with care; that they ought to be men who have the confidence of the neighborhoods where they work. They go right into people's houses, and an offensive man becomes doubly offensive when he does that. I agree with the Senator that, whoever does it, the selection of those men should be very carefully made. I will join hands with the Senator when the time comes, but that work really is not considered at all in the pending bill. It is not intended to be.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. But the machinery provided for by this bill will have charge of exactly that class of work, and unless there be some provision made to check its being used for partisan purposes it seems to me we will have a repetition of the troubles which we had before.

In looking at the bill I confess that I am at a loss to know just what ought to be done. I have no desire to find fault for the purpose of finding fault. I should like to see machinery adopted for the taking of a census that will command the confidence of the people of the country everywhere. For instance, you provide for a director of the census and an assistant director.

Instead of having both of those men belong to one political party, if there were a provision that they should belong to opposite political parties, then I imagine there would be no bald-faced effort to carry out partisan purpose, inasmuch as there would be some check or restraint because of a man of opposite politics having access to the files and letters and arguments presented in support of such a movement.

I scarcely know what to suggest; but, for the purpose of testing the sense of the Senate, I move, in line 6 on page 2 of the bill, after the words "an assistant director of the census," to insert the words "who shall not belong to the same political party as the director of the census;" so that it will read.

There shall be an assistant director of the census, who shall not belong to the same political party as the director of the census.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair suggests to the Senator from Arkansas that an amendment of the committee is already pending, with an amendment to the amendment. The Chair will later recognize the Senator from Arkansas for the purpose of proposing the amendment.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I will withhold the amendment, then, until such time as it is in order.

I should be glad if the bill could go over until the Senator from Indiana or the Senator from California or the Senator from Louisiana is here. It seems to me it is too important a measure and involves too much to be hastily carried through. I should like to have the bill carefully considered and a measure passed that will give satisfaction to both sides of the Chamber.

Mr. CARTER. Referring to the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas to the effect that the Democratic members of the committee should be present during the consideration of the bill, I wish to state that no possible discourtesy to the Democratic members of the committee can be implied, for the reason that every member of the committee without exception favored the bill as reported.

The amendment offered this morning to leave the rules pertaining to examinations subject to the approval of the President rather than the Secretary of the Interior was suggested for the purpose of keeping the bill harmonious with the original idea upon which it was framed. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. TURPIE], the ranking Democratic member of the committee, carefully considered each and every part and portion of the bill as reported, and was most cordial and unreserved in his approval of its terms. The bill in itself, as suggested on a former occasion, merely provides for the initiation of the work, without committing Congress in any substantial manner to any particular line of policy with reference to the taking of the census.

As suggested wisely by the Senator from Arkansas, this is a very important question, and there are many details connected with it—details difficult to anticipate in the course of a discussion on the floor of the Senate. Realizing this, the committee provided for this piece of preliminary legislation looking to the presentation of a plan, with the reasons for the details of the plan as presented to be submitted at a later date through the committee, and a bill in conformity with that plan to be then offered for the consideration of Congress. If this preliminary bill shall not be passed in due season to allow the presentation of the plans so that the present Congress can act upon them, then we will have the great difficulty to encounter which was met in 1890, of the organization of a census bureau almost immediately upon the date when the work of taking the census was to be actively commenced.

It is conceded on all hands that the taking of the last census was made more expensive by reason of the fact that the bureau was not organized in due season to allow reasonable preparation for the commencement of the work. Many of the difficulties connected with the selection of enumerators—and some difficulty was encountered in almost every Congressional district in the country on that point—were largely attributable to the fact that the Superintendent of the Census found himself lacking in the matter of time to give due consideration to the selection of proper persons in the various sections of the country to perform this work.

The purpose of this initiatory step, this preliminary bill, is to get before the Congress, prior to its adjournment at the present session, in ample time to permit the fullest and freest consideration of the details, the plan upon which the census shall be taken. Each and every day that the passage of this preliminary bill is delayed delays the presentation of the plan and limits the time for its consideration.

The force to be selected is limited by the terms of the bill itself to thirty-two persons. The nature of the work is obviously temporary, but it is declared to be temporary by the bill as well. No one accepting employment under the terms of the preliminary bill can for one moment assume that such employment is to be made permanent when by the terms of the law under which the employment obtains the work is but temporary.

It is believed by the committee that this plan can be presented, if the pending bill shall be passed within a reasonable time, so that the measure providing for the taking of a census may be submitted for consideration here not later than the 1st day of March. If presented at that time, there will be ample season for full consideration. The manner of taking the census, provisions for non-partisan work in the course of the enumerations, may all be fully and fairly considered. This bill makes no provision at all for these details, and makes no pretense of any provision.

Mr. ALLEN. I should like to ask the Senator from Montana why we should establish a permanent census bureau, what reason there is for it?

Mr. CARTER. In the first place, the work of taking each successive census requires the performance of certain work de novo, which has been performed repeatedly by the directors or superintendents of census bureaus through all the decades that have preceded.

Mr. ALLEN. Would that be true if, in the first instance, you selected competent persons to perform the work?

Mr. CARTER. The difficulty rests not in the character of the persons selected, but in the fact that their employment by the Government is necessarily temporary. There is no continuous existence to the census work.

Mr. ALLEN. There ought not to be.

Mr. CARTER. For instance, all that remains of the last census consists of a single civil-service clerk, now detailed to address envelopes down in one of the rented buildings in the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLEN. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from Montana, however, to the fact that there was an army of clerks within the last two or three years doing some work upon the Eleventh Census, and I was just about to ask the Senator from Montana if he thinks we shall get through with the Eleventh Census in time to begin the Twelfth in 1900?

Mr. CARTER. I doubt it very much. I understand that one volume of the reports will probably not be printed at all.

Mr. ALLEN. Which one volume of the Eleventh Census reports will not be printed?

Mr. COCKRELL. Four volumes pertaining to vital statistics and one volume on agriculture and fisheries have not been furnished to our document room.

Mr. CARTER. That is true.

Mr. COCKRELL. And the statistical atlas has not been printed.

Mr. CARTER. That is correct.

Mr. COCKRELL. I see very little occasion for printing the volume on agriculture and fisheries when they already have one volume that practically includes it. There is no necessity for duplicating it.

Mr. CARTER. This unfortunate condition of affairs leads to the inquiry, how can the recurrence of the misfortune be prevented? The census business ceased to be anybody's business when the Superintendent ceased to have authority or to continue as an employee of the Government in charge.

Mr. ALLEN. Let me ask the Senator from Montana a very plain and possibly a very blunt question. Is there not a constant disposition on the part of those having charge of the census to spin out the work over an indefinite number of years and continue their salaries?

Mr. HALE. Unless the Senator from Montana desires himself to reply, will he allow me to answer the question?

Mr. CARTER. With pleasure.

Mr. HALE. The Senator from Montana allows me to answer the question.

One of the things that the present Committee on the Census is trying to do is first to initiate this work and then to have a plan reported to Congress that shall be rid of these great delays which have encumbered the previous census work.

As I have said, I went through that and suffered considerably in the experience at seeing the work drag out, so that it is true some of the results of the work of the census, now 1898, two years from the time when we are to take another, have not been published, and therefore are of little or no use.

The underlying reason was that the census was made too large in its scope. Instead of being a census such as the Senator from Nebraska, I presume, desires, and as I desire, it was amplified and became a work of preparing and printing immense essays, scientific papers, semiscientific papers, philosophic papers, and all that, which are agreeable to a few men, but which do not reach the public wants, and which prolonged the work of the census, made it expensive, made it of long duration, until at last it became a nuisance.

Now, this year, and I am in favor of it (we do not consider that in the pending bill), the plan will be presented to us from this temporary force, and we will have to take it and put it into shape in the committees and report it to Congress, and then we shall have to consider all the questions raised by the Senator from Arkansas as to the kind of employees and the great delays that have encumbered other censuses. We shall have to consider them when that bill comes up. I shall be in favor then, from my experience, of cutting it down, limiting its scope, so that it shall be a real census and nothing else, cheaper by far than the others, and it ought to be all ended and the results submitted to the public within a year and a half or two years from the time the work is undertaken.

It will be a difficult matter. I say to the Senator that the things which perplex him perplex me a great deal more than they do him, because I had some of the responsibility. I was mortified to see the work continued along, and I dreaded to have a Senator rise and ask me when the old census work would be completed. I was not able, with the design of that census and the way it was run, to bring the work to an end sooner than it was. I regret it very much.

Mr. ALLEN. Am I to understand that a portion of the work of the Eleventh Census is to pass over into the next census decade?

Mr. HALE. No; the work is done. As the Senator from Montana says, there is a single clerk detailed to answer letters and address envelopes.

Mr. ALLEN. But, if the Senator will permit me, of what earthly benefit will statistics gathered in 1890 be to the people in 1900?

Mr. HALE. As I have said, very little.

Mr. ALLEN. If we can not have the statistics within a few months after they are gathered, they are of no earthly account to the American people.

Mr. HALE. As I tried to explain, the committee now intend, when we reach that, to have a work that will be completed and will be presented to the public, not as the old censuses have been, but within eighteen months or two years from the time the work is done—the whole thing. Otherwise it is of very little value.

Mr. SPOONER. Would it not be of some use for purposes of comparison?

Mr. HALE. A great deal of the work is not of very much use for comparison, because it is not sought for or read or seen by one man in a thousand.

Mr. ALLEN. Will the Senator from Maine permit me? I was prompted to make this interruption of the remarks of the Senator from Montana because of the apparent disposition in every branch of this Government, whether it is permanent or temporary, to make the largest possible charge against the Treasury and to take the largest conceivable sum from the Treasury.

Here is a branch of the public service, the gathering and compiling of statistical matter of the census of 1890, which in all reason and justice ought to have been completed within two or three years, at least by 1893. There were an army of clerks, numbering a great many, I will not undertake to say how many, an army of cormorants, if I may so call them, consuming the money of the United States, pretending to render some service in the Census Bureau, until within a year or two ago, when, I suppose, they had eaten up the appropriation practically, and then by force of circumstances they were compelled to march out.

Mr. HALE. There has been a very small clerical force.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator from Maine will indulge me right here, I was going to say that I was prompted to make this suggestion by the additional fact that I have been informed that from the \$100,000 we voted here a little over a year ago to arm and equip a commission to inquire into the true boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana, notwithstanding the commission is functus officio and has done nothing and has never reported to anybody, it has quarters in this city, it has clerks whose only occupation is to draw salaries, and I suppose it will continue until the \$100,000 is gone.

Mr. HALE. There has been a very small clerical force employed within the last three or four years. It has been exceedingly limited. There are now, as the records just sent me show, two volumes, part 1 of Vital Statistics and the Statistical Atlas, not complete. All the rest are completed and ready for distribution. This is the list.

Mr. COCKRELL. But they have not been published.

Mr. HALE. The others are ready for distribution.

Mr. COCKRELL. I beg pardon. The Senator is certainly mistaken about the other volumes being received from the Public Printer and ready for distribution.

Mr. HALE. I do not know whether they have been received from the Public Printer.

Mr. COCKRELL. I know they have not been, because I have been trying to get them for a week or ten days.

Mr. HALE. All of those have been completed.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not one single volume of the four parts of vital statistics has been printed for distribution. The Statistical Atlas has not been, and the other volume, on agriculture and fisheries, has not been printed either. There is one volume on agriculture, irrigation, and fisheries which I take it includes all that there is in the volume on agriculture and fisheries, and that has been published and is ready for distribution, but the other five volumes have not been and neither has the statistical atlas.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator from Maine alluded to the fact that he has had some connection with this question. I suppose that will justify me in saying that as an officer I have had some connection with it.

Mr. HALE. Yes; the Senator had charge of it while at the head of the Interior Department.

Mr. TELLER. Heretofore the census has been taken under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and while I did not have anything to do with the early work in connection with the census of 1880, the closing up of it fell under my control. I know some of the difficulties which we encounter in this work. In the first place, a nation like ours requires a very expensive census report if we are to have any at all. I do not know that we have enlarged it too much. The census of 1880 cost, I think, somewhere in the

neighborhood of \$10,000,000. The census of 1890 cost between ten and twelve million dollars.

Mr. HALE. Fully \$12,000,000.

Mr. TELLER. It cost fully \$12,000,000, the Senator from Maine says. We will inevitably increase the amount. It is impossible to take the census of 75,000,000 people that we will take in 1900 without a tremendous expense, and unless we take a census that will be not only expensive but tedious, and with great delay, it will be of no particular value to us.

The main things that are taken in a census and the most valuable things in a census, aside from the bare question of population, are the statistics of our wealth and of our poverty or debts and what we call vital statistics. The important question to be early determined and reported is that of population, and that has always been done pretty promptly, I think. The other questions are for comparative purposes, and it makes but little difference whether the figures are used as to the census of 1880 or 1890, except as we compare to see what has been the change from one census to another, and for those purposes there is not such a great necessity for prompt action.

I do not believe it will be possible for the Senator from Maine or the committee, with the force that is here to be selected and established, to get a complete disposition of all the questions by two or three years after the census is reported. Delay is inevitable. If we undertake to determine these questions there must be great expense and great delay.

Mr. President, I am a firm believer in the necessity of a bureau for the purpose of taking the census. As was stated by the Senator from Montana, there is not any question but that we have lost in every census we have taken owing to the fact that we did not have a system established and laid out beforehand. I recommended while I was Secretary of the Interior, and tried then to have established, a bureau or a division in some of the Departments where this could be done. The pending bill contemplates the appointment, in the first place, of a director and assistant director, who are not to be responsible to any Department now existing. In my judgment, this business should be conducted either under one of the existing Departments or that quasi department, the Labor Bureau. I do not know whether it is called a department of late or not. It is now the Labor Department, I understand.

Mr. ALLISON. The Department of Labor.

Mr. TELLER. I am opposed to the creation of so many departments. The departments grow in number, and next there will be a demand that every head of a department shall be a member of the Cabinet. There is now a movement in the country that we shall add a department of commerce, whose head shall be a Cabinet officer.

Mr. GALLINGER. And a medical department.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; a medical department, and a mining department.

Mr. GALLINGER. And a scientific department.

Mr. TELLER. And a scientific department. Mr. President, we can not create departments of this kind and increase the Cabinet to an unlimited extent. No benefit will be derived from it. There ought not to be another department created. As the Labor Bureau is in existence, whether it is a department or a bureau, that is the proper place. The Census Office ought to be a bureau under some Department, and the Department of Labor is the proper place for this work.

The creation of a census is a statistical work. It requires peculiar talent and peculiar information on the part of those who take it in charge. It is not an executive department in the sense that the other Departments are executive. It deals with facts. It does not create anything; it does not suggest anything; but it deals with existing facts, and it is established for the purpose of determining and reporting to the Government what are the facts in certain lines. It ought to be, so to speak, a cold-blooded establishment.

There ought not to be any partisanship in it. It ought not to be a department that is dependent upon the advent of one political organization or another. Statistics ought always to be exact. They are worth nothing unless they are truthful. It is the very essence of the value of statistics that they are accurate and correct. You will not get that accuracy if we do not throw around this department the safeguard that we have thrown around the other Departments of the Government in the selection of the men who administer it.

I do not say that the director or the assistant ought to go through a civil-service examination. I should expect them to be selected in the methods ordinarily followed, by the party in power; but I do say that when they are selected, if appointed with reference to their qualification and ability in that line, it ought to be thoroughly understood that they shall remain, and that a change of Administration will not mean a change in the statistical department of the Government, as it has done heretofore.

Mr. President, we have published more statistics than any other

nation in the world. We have more statistics, not because we have more people than any other nation in the world, but we have more than any nation that does anything in the line of statistics amounting to anything. Our statistical work has been considered of value, and the farther you get away from the United States the more valuable they are; that is, we know here that many of them are not valuable at all. The Treasury Department will issue one set of statistics from one of its bureaus, and then again we have another set from another bureau, and no man can make the two agree. The Statistical Bureau, which is a branch of the Treasury Department, will issue its Statistical Abstracts, none of them agreeing with the statistical statements of other bureaus. The Census Bureau ought to be a bureau not only for the census, but for all the statistical information that we give out to the public. It could be made a bureau of permanence, and that ought to be done.

Mr. HALE. I think something of that kind was in the mind of the projectors of the scheme for what was called a permanent census board. It was to meet just the evil the Senator from Colorado is describing, and to gather into it as much as possible all the getting of statistics so as to prepare the work for the decennial census, when it comes, that we might have something authoritative. That was the idea which has been brought out in certain reports by committees of Congress on the subject.

Mr. TELLER. With that idea I am in full sympathy. I know myself that that would expedite and I believe cheapen eventually the census.

There is one thing I am particularly anxious about, and that is that it shall not be a partisan bureau. I am anxious that it shall be a bureau that all classes of people may look to with confidence that it reports the truth. I dislike to say it, but I will repeat here what I have stated in private again and again. I could convict before a jury, if it should be necessary, one Department of this Government for having falsified the returns intentionally upon the financial question. I can prove that the returns from Mexico as to silver were manufactured in the Treasury Department at one time, not under the present régime, where \$10,000,000 was added without a particle of evidence for the purpose of swelling the amount that Mexico had produced, so as to carry out a particular idea that the officer in charge of that bureau had in his mind, to make out that the world's production of silver was larger than it ought to have been.

Mr. President, statistics so manufactured are absolutely worthless, and that will be done when you have a partisan who thinks that it is his duty to carry out a particular principle or policy of the party he is serving. We have not had from the Treasury Department for the last few years a report on the manufacture of coin that is not a misleading and falsifying statement of the facts touching the money of the world. If you intend to do honest, decent work, you must get rid of partisan effort. If there is a single bureau anywhere that ought to be put under the control of the civil-service law, it is this one. Now, this may be temporary—

Mr. SPOONER. Will the Senator from Colorado allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. TELLER. Certainly.

Mr. SPOONER. As I understand the Senator, he thinks the Census Bureau should be a permanent bureau.

Mr. TELLER. I do. That is what the bill provides for.

Mr. SPOONER. It looks so to me, and the question I was about to put to the Senator is whether the bill does not provide for it permanently?

Mr. TELLER. It does.

Mr. COCKRELL. It does not place it under any great Department or branch of the Government.

Mr. SPOONER. That is true, but it says "there shall be at the seat of Government a census office the duties of which shall be the taking of the Twelfth and succeeding censuses and the collection of other information, as hereinafter provided."

Mr. TELLER. Oh, yes; the bill is all right in that particular.

Mr. HALE. That is one of the objects of the bill.

Mr. TELLER. It is one of the objects of the bill. It is one of the merits of the bill. I agree to that. I am in favor of it.

The bill provides that a director shall be appointed at a salary of \$5,000 a year. That is not too much. A man fit to be director, who enters into that work and expects to stay there, should be a technical, scholarly man, acquainted with statistics, and competent not only to manage the statistical department, but to some extent he must have executive ability also to control the great force he must have for a time at least. Then an assistant director is to be appointed with a salary of \$4,000. Then a chief clerk with a salary of \$2,500. To that point, I agree, the President of the United States ought to be left to make the selections without any civil-service law. I believe he can do it better without being trammelled.

Now we come down to the technical work. There is to be a chief clerk at \$2,500 a year, and there are to be five statisticians at an annual salary of \$3,000. Those are the men who ought to go before a board of statistical experts. No man ought to take one

of those places at \$3,000 a year who can not pass a critical examination in one of the schools of technology. If this bill passes, and there is no supervision over those appointments, they will be appointed because of their political connections and their partisan affiliations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Colorado will suspend. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 112) to amend the immigration laws of the United States.

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire to go on with the bill at this time.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the unfinished business be laid aside.

Mr. LODGE. Let it be laid aside informally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no objection, the unfinished business will be laid aside informally. The Senator from Colorado will proceed.

Mr. TELLER. I have no doubt the director of the census will be selected because he is also a partisan, but I am morally certain that when the President of the United States comes to select such an officer he will select him for his qualifications as well. If he can find men in his own political organization who are qualified for the work of a director and assistant director, I have no objection to his preferring those to any others. But when you come to the statisticians, who are to be left there, who, if the permanent bureau is to be of any value, must remain there permanently for many years, they ought not to be selected for political reasons, and I am not willing to trust the director of the census to do what I am willing to trust the Executive of the nation to do.

Then take the other force. I will admit that this is a temporary affair. It ought not to be a temporary affair. There is no reason why this bureau should not be established permanently now, and the force established now, and with permanency.

Mr. COCKRELL. Where does the Senator find anything in the bill to indicate that it is a temporary affair?

Mr. TELLER. There is to be a temporary force, I say.

Mr. COCKRELL. What part of it is to be a temporary force?

Mr. TELLER. Not the statisticians; they are not temporary. But when you have disposed of the director, the assistant director, the chief clerk, the five statisticians, and the stenographer, you come to what is called a temporary force.

Mr. COCKRELL. Not exceeding thirty-two.

Mr. TELLER. Yes; not exceeding a certain number.

Mr. COCKRELL. But all those who mold the machinery will be partisans, and the other thirty-two will simply have to work under their direction.

Mr. TELLER. It ought not to be a temporary force at all. If you are to create a bureau or a department of this character, why should you have a temporary force? It is done for the purpose of escaping the civil-service law. We might just as well be frank about it. It is to enable the new Secretary to make his selections from the partisans of the country and not from the experts of the country.

Mr. CARTER. Will the Senator permit me a moment in reply to his interrogatory?

Mr. TELLER. I will.

Mr. CARTER. It is unquestionably intended by the bill that the director of the census provided for shall direct the taking of the census in 1900. It is contemplated with equal precision that the statisticians selected shall continue. However, the first work to be performed by the director and his assistant and the statisticians will consist in the preparation of the plan, the skeleton, the details, and all the necessary information upon which Congress may proceed intelligently to legislate for that census. In the preparation of this plan it was contemplated by the committee that the director, his assistant, and the statisticians might need the services of certain clerks and messengers and watchmen to run the building and charwomen to clean up the floor, and the force thus to be employed for their convenience, not in connection with the regular census work, because that is not provided for, but in connection with this temporary work, should be a temporary force. It is not to be considered as at all connected with the permanent work of the census.

Mr. TELLER. I understood it quite as well before the Senator made that statement as since. I was contending that that was one of the vices of the bill, and that the vice was inserted for the purpose of making it possible to fill those appointments without the civil service. I think the Committee on the Census would hardly come here and suggest that they would establish a permanent bureau or a permanent department and that the officers who were there permanently should not be within the civil service. But they will not be within the civil service unless the President puts them there. Everybody connected with the bureau except those who are now excepted from the civil service, like the charwomen and messengers and watchmen, etc., and I understand they are not now excepted—

Mr. GALLINGER. Messengers and watchmen are under the civil service, according to the President's order.

Mr. TELLER. It is a great humbug to put watchmen and messengers and that class of employees under the civil service.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is what I think, but they are there.

Mr. TELLER. I am free to say that while I am in favor of the civil-service law as applied to a certain class of employees, it is a farce to put another class of employees under the civil-service law; and it has been done only for the purpose of keeping men in place who are in. That is all there is of that.

Mr. President, I am not willing to assist in carrying out any such further schemes of prostituting the civil-service business as has been done heretofore for the purpose of getting men in without the civil-service law and then keeping them in with the civil-service law.

But I say that these statisticians of all others should be within the civil-service law. I care infinitely more about those than about clerks of classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4. But if clerks of classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, or 4 in the Land Office, in the Pension Office, in the Treasury Department, and everywhere else must get into office under the civil-service law, these men ought to go in under it. There will then be an opportunity for them to remain in office; and if they are valuable men, they should remain in office, and they should not be considered a temporary force, but a permanent force, subject always, of course, to the right of the head of the bureau or department to drop them out for inefficiency or if he should not need them.

Mr. President, I am not as much devoted to the civil service as some people in this country. I voted for the civil-service law, and I believe the civil-service law properly carried out is a very wise measure. I think it has been badly abused, and I think the abuse of it has had a tendency to bring it into disrepute and to weaken its force and value. But yet the time has come when we must have in this country a civil-service system. We can not avoid it. The Republican party stand pledged to it. I do not care what may be said in another branch or somewhere else about it, the Republican party declared that they were for its enforcement and that it was to be extended to every branch of the Government where it was practicable. I found it stated in one of the reports of the platform that it should be extended to every place possible. I prefer to think that perhaps they said "practicable" instead of "possible."

Mr. President, if we are going to maintain the civil-service law at all when applied to this class of appointees, there is no reason why we should not apply it to this force also. I repeat, it seems to me it is absolutely indispensable to a good selection of these statistical officers that they should be selected in some way so as to secure a nonpartisan and a competent force, and a force of that character certainly ought to be permanent, as I think the Senator from Montana will admit.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, on the incidental subject which was touched upon as to the progress of the work of the census of 1890, I find that the circular sent out from the Department of the Interior December 7 is correct as to the condition of the volumes. They are all printed and ready for distribution except part 1 of Vital Statistics and the Statistical Atlas. The Secretary in sending out this circular says, speaking of all the others, some of which were referred to by the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] as not being printed:

These volumes will be mailed to persons whose names and address you may at your convenience submit to the Department with the information that they are sent at your request, provided its records do not show that they have already been supplied, in which event you will be notified.

So, with those exceptions, that work is completed and the volumes may be distributed.

I suggest to the Senator from Montana in charge of the bill that perhaps with the thin Senate, and with the desire some Senators have that the bill shall go over, he may not wish to take a vote to-day, and that we might go into executive session, as a large number of nominations have come in from the President. I leave it to his discretion.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest that the bill be allowed to go over until to-morrow, if no other Senators desire to be heard at this time.

Mr. ALLISON. Before the bill goes over, I suggest that it be reprinted with the amendments now proposed, as I understand, by the committee.

I wish to say before the matter passes that I am opposed to and shall vote against the establishment of an independent department for the census. In my judgment it should be attached to some one of the Departments of the Government. I wish to address myself at the proper time to that question.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, I would like to ask the Senator from Montana if the pending bill provides for what has been described as a "permanent census bureau?" I do not think that its language is clear. The title of the bill is in practically the same phraseology as the bill touching the Eleventh Census. That bill was also described as "a bill to provide for the Eleventh and subsequent censuses." If you will follow this bill through its

several sections, I do not see that there is any language which necessarily provides for a permanent census bureau. There is, however, some equivocal language which looks in that direction. For instance, near the end of section 6 it is said that the director of the census—

in his report he shall make such further suggestions and recommendations relating to the details necessary for taking the Twelfth and subsequent censuses and for the continuous work of a permanent census office as he may deem proper.

Speaking for myself, I can say that I think it proper that there should be an early preliminary organization of the Census Office, so that the next census may be taken in a speedy, systematic, and economical manner; but it has never seemed to me desirable that there should be a formal permanent census bureau. I think if such an office were established, it would soon go the same road that has been traveled by every other bureau since the foundation of the Government. As time went on new subjects for the administration of the bureau would be constantly recommended and entered upon, and we would soon find the original plan overloaded and expanded beyond the wildest conceptions of its designers.

Perhaps every census which has been taken in the United States has been a disappointment to those who planned it. By comparing the eleven censuses we have had in the United States you will find not only a progressive increase in the cost of each census, but an increase in the cost per capita. There is no good reason why there should be a continual growth in the per capita cost of a national census.

It will also be found that every forecast of results by those who have prepared census bills in the past twenty years has been disappointed.

One of the chief actors in the preparation of the last census bill—the one under which the Eleventh Census was taken—was the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], who is now a member of this body; yet, sir, if you will examine the speeches which he made when that bill was pending before the Senate, you will find the most halcyon predictions in regard to the time within which that census would be completed and the probable number of volumes which would be published in illustration of its achievements.

Mr. HALE. Will the Senator allow me?

Mr. CHILTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. HALE. I have already said—I suppose the Senator was not here, or, if here, was perhaps not listening—that it was a source of discomfort to me that all the expectations which we had of that work being done speedily and the bureau reporting its results to the public in two or three years came to naught, and the predictions that were made by myself and others and that the Superintendent held out were not answered by the results. It took a great deal longer, it cost more money, and it dragged in every way beyond any expectation. That is one reason why we are trying, and shall try in the next census, to see if we can not get the work done promptly.

Mr. CHILTON. I hope we shall have better success than accompanied the work of the Tenth and Eleventh censuses, because each of those censuses has been disappointing to earnest friends of efficient census work. As I remember, the Senator from Maine was not only hopeful in 1889 that the work of the Eleventh Census would be completed in two or three years, but he thought that it could be put in print in seven or eight volumes. In that respect, too, the work of the Eleventh Census has been a great disappointment to the friends of correct census work.

Sir, I join with the Senator from Maine in the hope that the census force which is provided for in this bill will be able to devise a scheme by which the Twelfth Census can be limited within reasonable proportions, avoiding both the elaborate essays which are to be found in the Tenth Census publications and the unnecessary investigations which were made under the Eleventh Census.

It is fair to say that all the expense connected with the taking of the Eleventh Census was not due to the Superintendent of that census. After he had outlined the work which was to be done, Congress itself added new and independent subjects of inquiry.

Mr. HALE. Very greatly.

Mr. CHILTON. And in that way a very large loss of time and a considerable loss of money ensued. For instance, if you will go now and look into the records of the Eleventh Census, you will find a list of all the surviving soldiers of the last war. This was collected at very great expense; it was totally unnecessary; and, happily, it has never been printed. Then, too, after the Superintendent of the last census had prepared blanks to be used by the enumerators, Congress, by adding new subjects of inquiry, made it necessary to throw aside a large mass of blanks already printed.

It is to be hoped that when we have a director of the next census, and when he makes his recommendations, they will be fully debated and acted upon by Congress, and that after that there will be no change in the arrangement for the taking of that census.

The truth is, American census work has grown too diffuse. The

First Census was printed in one volume, and up to 1860 there had never been more than four volumes of the publications of any one census. After the war we entered upon the census work on a scale which is absolutely astounding in its reach.

I realize that we shall never get back to the old method of enumerating the population strictly, or anything like it, though for myself I believe that the founders of our Republic designed an enumeration of the population for a specific constitutional purpose, namely, the apportionment of representation among the several States. But a construction of the Constitution built up by long process of time is hard to overturn, and, dealing with practical conditions, I recognize the fact that we shall never get back to the census system which prevailed in the earlier times of this Republic.

It might be a fortunate thing if we could get back to it. I have no doubt we shall have the next census on the modern plan. But I do hope that the Senator from Maine, a member of the majority party upon this floor, and especially the majority party which controls the other House and which is represented in the Presidential office, will address himself with vigor and with system to the work of reducing the dimensions of the next census. It was almost a scandal, sir, to print as many volumes as are to be found in the publications of the Tenth and Eleventh Censuses. A great deal of that work is useless, and it ought not to be repeated in a new census.

The Senator from Maine, when he was debating the preliminaries of the Eleventh Census, remarked with telling force that it was only necessary once in a hundred years to have such a census as that which was taken in 1880; and yet we find that the census which he then predicted would be an improvement on former undertakings of the same sort has almost doubled in expense the very census which he condemned upon that occasion. We ought to have no more such censuses.

So far as the question of civil service is concerned, it seems to me that if there is one single bureau in all the bureaus of this great Government which ought to be governed by true civil-service regulation, it is the bureau having charge of the census work. One has only to look back to the investigations which were set on foot in Congress and at the numberless newspaper accusations which were set afloat in this country to see how much partisanship was thought to have been employed in the machinery of the Eleventh Census.

On one occasion a Senator from Missouri read a letter here which had been issued by some man connected with the census work in Missouri, asking certain of the enumerators to take a political poll of the voters in their districts while doing the census work.

I do not charge that the Superintendent of the Census was a party to any of the political manipulations which were alleged to have grown out of the taking of the last census, but, remembering the opportunities which exist to misuse the Census Office for political purposes, it seems to me there ought to be no room left for suspicion in this particular field.

Mr. President, I have said more upon this question than I intended. I understand that on the suggestion of the Senator from Arkansas, reinforced by the suggestion of the Senator from Maine, this bill will pass over until the Senators representing the minority upon the Census Committee are here. At this time I want to ask the Senator from Montana for an explicit statement whether, in his judgment, this bill provides for a permanent census bureau or whether it merely provides for a bureau such as was organized under the other census bills?

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the natural operation of the law would result, I think, in the establishment of a permanent census bureau.

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

Mr. COCKRELL. One moment. I do not think there can be any earthly question that it is proposed to establish a permanent census bureau when this bill says:

That there shall be at the seat of Government a census office, the duties of which shall be the taking of the Twelfth and succeeding censuses and the collection of other information, as hereinafter provided.

Mr. CARTER. I think that is correct.

Mr. COCKRELL. If that does not make it permanent, I do not know what would.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Montana to submit an order for reprinting the bill with the amendments.

Mr. COCKRELL. I wish to make a correction. In the remarks I made about the publication of certain census reports, I referred to the reports as never having been received in the Senate document room, where I supposed they would go in the first place. They have not been received there; but I learn that they have been bound and are in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior for distribution.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I wish to have a clear understanding relative to the request presented by the Senator from

Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], to the effect that all pending amendments to the census bill be printed. That, I believe, includes one amendment proposed by the committee, section 3; likewise an amendment offered by the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. JONES], to be inserted in line 6, after the word "census," on page 2.

Mr. GRAY. To what section?

Mr. TELLER. Section 2.

Mr. CARTER. In section 2, to the effect that the assistant director should not be of the same political party as the director.

Mr. ALLISON. I will suggest to the Senator from Montana that the amendments of the committee be printed in the text of the bill, and that other amendments be printed at the end of the bill, with such descriptive words as will show where they are to be inserted. I want myself to see what the committee finally propose respecting this entire matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, that will be the order.

Mr. WALTHALL. If the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] will withdraw his motion for an executive session for a few minutes, I wish to present some papers to the Senate and ask for an order with reference to them. It is a matter of some importance.

Mr. CARTER. I withdraw the motion for that purpose.

QUARANTINE STATION AT SHIP ISLAND, MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. WALTHALL. I desire to call up resolution 192, offered by me early in the session and now lying on the table, so that I may have an order made with reference to it. The resolution has already been read to the Senate. It provides that the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine shall be directed to investigate and report whether it be not advisable that the quarantine station at Ship Island, Mississippi, be removed to some other point in the Gulf a little more remote from the mainland.

I ask that that resolution may be referred to that committee along with a number of papers which I now present. These papers are:

First, a copy of the act of March 5, 1888, under which the quarantine station was removed from Ship Island to Chandeleur Island, and a communication containing the following matters: The substance of the proceedings in Congress when this measure was under consideration, showing that the act was prayed for by the county authorities of Harrison County, Miss., recommended by the then Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, and passed because such removal was deemed necessary to the health and safety of the people on the mainland; an extract from the present Supervising Surgeon-General's report of 1893, showing that the quarantine station was moved back to Ship Island in October, 1893, and stating the circumstances under which he took that responsibility; and an extract from the appropriation bill approved August 18, 1894, referring to such quarantine station as "transferred from Chandeleur Island."

Second. Extracts from the annual reports of the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service for 1886 and 1887, recommending the removal of the quarantine station from Ship Island.

Third. Report of Dr. H. H. Haralson, quarantine inspector at the port of Biloxi, to the State board of health of Mississippi, dated October 1, 1896, in relation to the Ship Island quarantine and proceedings of the State board thereon, in which the governor of the State is earnestly requested to use his influence to secure the removal of the station from Ship Island.

Fourth. The report of the State board of health to the governor of Mississippi, covering the period between March 24, 1896, and September 30, 1897, in which the Ship Island quarantine is discussed and reasons stated why it should be removed, and containing a copy of a letter from the governor to the Secretary of the Treasury asking for its removal.

Fifth. A letter from Dr. Haralson, of the Mississippi State board of health, dated November 26, 1897, contending that the Ship Island quarantine is responsible for the introduction of yellow fever in 1897; a statement from Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the board, published September 8, 1897, that this quarantine is prejudicial to the public health, giving the reasons for this opinion; and a letter from Surgeon-General Wyman, transmitting one from Surg. R. D. Murray, of the Marine-Hospital Service, combating these views.

Sixth. Resolutions of the board of supervisors of Jackson County, Miss., and of the board of aldermen of Biloxi, Miss., favoring the removal of the Ship Island Quarantine Station, the one to Petit Bois Island and the other to Chandeleur Island; and the proceedings of two meetings of citizens of Biloxi, the one favoring and the other opposing any removal.

Seventh. Comments of the Biloxi (Miss.) Herald, the New Orleans Picayune, the New Orleans Times-Democrat, and other newspapers, showing that the proposed investigation should be made without delay.

Mr. President, the matter involved in this proposed investigation is one of extreme importance to the people of the Gulf Coast and the South Atlantic Coast. If, as has been repeatedly alleged,

the Ship Island quarantine station is dangerous to the health and safety of those people, it should be removed at once; and if it is not, that fact should be ascertained and made public, so that all anxiety on the subject may be put at rest.

I trust that this resolution, or some other resolution looking to the same end, may be promptly reported by the committee and passed by the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection to the reference requested by the Senator from Mississippi of the papers referred to by him to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine? The Chair hears none, and they will be so referred.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, which will be read. The Secretary read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States:

The Secretary of State, to whom was addressed the resolution of the Senate of December 18, 1897, reading as follows—

"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; and further,

"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"—

has the honor to make report so far as concerns the Department of State.

I found upon entering upon my duties as Secretary of State that the entire clerical force of the Department, including the chief clerk, at \$2,500, and six chiefs of bureau, at \$2,100 each, was covered by the civil-service law under a Presidential order extending its operations so as to embrace those officers.

My opinion is that these seven positions should "be excepted from the operations of the laws governing the civil service, or the rules established by the Civil Service Commission," and I so recommend, should any changes or amendments to the present civil-service law or rules be contemplated. These officers should be either appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, or the Secretary of State should be, as formerly, acting for the President, empowered to appoint them.

All these officers bear a close personal relation to the Secretary of State in the conduct of the Department's official business. It is through them, under the Assistant Secretaries, he is enabled to transact his official duties, and it would seem to be the part of prudence and discretion that they should be in sympathetic touch with the head of the Department, to insure cooperation and harmony of action. It is probable that the Secretary of State may not wish to exercise the power conferred upon him to make removals and appointments in these particular positions, but his hands should not be tied or his authority limited whenever, in his judgment, the best interests of the public service demand a change. This freedom of action on the part of the Secretary of State, which should never have been curtailed, would, I believe, promote the public interests. It should certainly instill in those officers a desire to render the best possible service to the Department and stimulate their highest endeavors to discharge their official duties in harmony with the wishes of the Secretary of State.

I may say frankly that my recommendation for a change in this respect is not based upon any want of fidelity on the part of the gentlemen who are at present occupying the seven positions named, or because of a desire to remove any one of them and appoint his successor. They have uniformly shown a commendable spirit of energy and fidelity in carrying forward the great volume of the Department's work, which I can not fail to recognize and appreciate. I have made the recommendation solely because I believe the persons competent to fill these necessarily quasi confidential and important positions should be instantly and freely subject to change by the President or the Secretary of State. I think the service would be benefited by excepting these seven positions from the operations of the civil-service laws.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN SHERMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, January 5, 1898.

Mr. COCKRELL. I ask that that communication may be printed and appropriately referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made, in the absence of objection.

Mr. COCKRELL. In this connection, I desire to say that the communication which has been read is a remarkable production, coming from a Secretary of State who served so long in the Senate, who was here when the civil-service bill was enacted into law, and who knows the force and effect of that law. He must know that the civil-service law gave to the President no authority whatever that he did not theretofore possess under the general law, and that that law vested in the President an absolute discretion whether he would place offices under the civil-service law or not. The extension of the civil-service law has been by Executive action, and not by legislative action. President Arthur extended it just at the close of his term; President Cleveland extended it just at the close of his term, after he had been defeated in 1888; President Harrison did the same thing, and President Cleveland did the same thing again during his second term.

Mr. CULLOM. Worse than ever.

Mr. COCKRELL. President McKinley to-day has the absolute, legal, unrestricted right and power to set aside every solitary order which has been made placing any branch of the public service under the civil-service law and the regulations made under it; and for the Secretary of State to come to Congress for legislative relief when his own chief refuses to grant his request, seems to me to be wonderful presumption.

Mr. ALLISON. I did not especially notice the reading of the communication of the Secretary of State. Does it ask Congress to intervene?

Mr. COCKRELL. Practically, it does. The Secretary recommends it. He recommends it to whom? To Congress.

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator misapprehends, I think, the situation. As I understand it, the resolution to which this communication is a response, required the Secretary of State to give his opinion respecting the operations of the civil-service law in his Department, whether the Department ought to be subject to its operations, whether it should be extended, or whether it should be modified. I ask that the resolution may be read again, so that we may see precisely what was the request.

Mr. COCKRELL. Let it be read again. The Secretary's response is a recommendation and not an expression of opinion.

Mr. ALLISON. If the Senator will allow me a moment, we have asked from the Secretary of State his opinion, and he has given to us his opinion, which I think he was bound to do on the request of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. He was bound to give his opinion, but not to make a recommendation to Congress to do that which the President, his chief, has the right to do without legislation.

Mr. ALLISON. Will the Senator allow the resolution to be read, so that we may see what we asked the Secretary of State to do?

Mr. COCKRELL. Yes; let the resolution be read.

Mr. CULLOM. I had myself the honor of introducing that resolution.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Let it be read.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to have the resolution read, because it will show exactly whether the response made by the Secretary of State is in accordance with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution referred to will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution adopted by the Senate December 18, 1897, as follows:

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.

Mr. ALLISON. There was an explicit direction to the Secretary of State to inform us what clerks or other employees in his Department should be exempted from the operations of the civil-service law, and, in response to that request, the Secretary frankly states his views.

Mr. COCKRELL. The resolution did not call for his recommendation, but simply for his opinion. I must confess that my good friend from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] prepared quite a catching resolution to try to relieve the Executive from the responsibility of putting these people under the civil-service law and bring the question before Congress.

Now, let us understand this question once for all. Congress did not place these offices under the civil-service law. Congress gave the Executive only the power to do it. He has exercised that power. He can exercise the power to undo what he has done; and what is the use of Senators and Representatives consuming their time in discussing this subject unless it is the intention to tie the hands of the President and force him against his will to do these things? The President can take these men from under the civil-service law now. If you want to come in here and enact legislation on this subject, say so. Do you propose by legislation to scoop out from under the operation of the civil-service law the people whom the President has placed under that law and who, he says, should be continued under it? That is the question. Is Congress going to undertake to override the will of the President, to take away his discretion, and put it beyond his power to keep these officers under the civil-service law?

Mr. ALLISON. But the Senator from Missouri criticises, as I understand, the Secretary of State for answering explicitly and candidly the inquiry of the Senate.

Mr. COCKRELL. Oh, no; not for answering it.

Mr. TELLER. The Secretary more than answers it.

Mr. COCKRELL. But for going beyond the answer and recommending to Congress what his chief has now the right and power to do.

Mr. ALLISON. I should be glad to have that part of the communication of the Secretary of State again read. I did not hear it.

Mr. TELLER. Let it be read again.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the whole of it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested. The Secretary again read the communication from the Secretary of State.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I desire merely to say a word, as we shall have plenty of time to debate the general subject when we get the reports all in and take up the question properly, if there shall be occasion for legislation at all.

The only purpose I had in view in introducing the resolution was to get as much information as we could before any legislation on the subject was undertaken by the Senate. We have heard a good deal said by people outside as to what ought to be the change in the law or the regulations.

It seemed to me that there was no class of men in the Government service so well qualified, from their experience in their respective Departments, to say for themselves exactly what change ought to be made in the law or the regulations, and hence it was that I introduced the resolution calling upon the head of each Department to tell us what persons or officers in their employ, if any, ought to be excepted from the civil service, so that we might have all the information before us, coming from the men having the responsibility of great Departments and having to deal with all the subordinates appointed by them.

There is no catch about it. There was no purpose of a catch about it. It was simply to get from the heads of Departments all the information we could secure, they being regarded, so far as I am concerned, as probably better qualified to suggest what modifications ought to be made in the law or the regulations than almost any other class of men. I had no other desire about it; and I think we will find, if we get the reports from the Cabinet officers, as we have had two to-day, that by the time we get all of them and have the information printed we will know more definitely what places, if any, can be excepted than we have been able to ascertain heretofore. I hope we shall get the information.

Mr. ALLEN. If all the answers are of the same drift and tenor as this answer, what does the Senator from Illinois contemplate doing?

Mr. CULLOM. It will then be a question for legislation, if we think legislation necessary, and we will know more definitely, perhaps, whether the President has the power the Senator from Missouri says he has, and whether he ought to modify the rules, and he himself perhaps will know better whether or not he ought to modify the present regulations.

Mr. ALLEN. Does the Senator from Illinois anticipate in that event the introduction of a bill to modify the civil-service law?

Mr. CULLOM. I am frank to say that while I am not in favor of wiping out the civil service at all, I do believe there ought to be modifications of it in the interest of the public service.

Mr. ALLEN. I suppose the Senator recognizes the fact that the civil-service law is constantly being violated?

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know whether or not it is.

Mr. ALLEN. The journals are full of instances of violation. Clerks come to Senators and Representatives by the score and call their attention to violations. There are repeated instances. It can not be possible that the Senator is ignorant of all those things.

Mr. CULLOM. I read what is in the journals and papers, more or less, if the Senator refers to the newspapers of the country.

Mr. ALLEN. I refer to the newspapers and to the fact that persons who have served under the civil-service law for years are reduced to lower stations and lower salaries upon a change of Administration, and if they rebel against the reduction their office is abolished and they are dropped through, as water is through a sieve. The next day the office is reestablished and another person is appointed to the place. That is a condition of affairs which is notorious.

Mr. CULLOM. I think that is probably more or less true.

Mr. SPOONER. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether it is not true that until recently there never had been any civil-service regulation or rule to prevent the removal of a person in the classified service?

Mr. ALLEN. I do not know whether or not there has been, but if there has not been, there has not been much of a civil-service law.

Mr. SPOONER. A rule has recently been made that a man can not be removed without being informed of the charges against him.

Mr. CULLOM. The President of the United States has amended the rule in that respect.

Mr. ALLEN. It is daily openly violated by heads of Departments.

Mr. CULLOM. Does the Senator think that is true now?

Mr. ALLEN. I say it is true now.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not know whether or not it is, but I do know that, somewhat to the surprise of some of us, the President of the United States made a more rigid rule than existed before, to prevent the very thing the Senator says is going on now.

Mr. ALLEN. The civil-service law as administered is a hiss and a byword in this country, and every man understands that a change of Administration means the dropping out of a lot of clerks, subordinate officers occupying positions in the Departments, and the introduction of new ones.

Mr. CULLOM. If the Senator from Nebraska is through, I will state that I am not here especially as the advocate of the civil-service law. I do not believe very much in the law or the rules that have been made under it, and I think that many of

the rules in reference to it are absurd, as the Senator from Colorado said to-day, with respect to watchmen and such people employed in the Departments being put under the civil service. I think, however, that the great body of the clerks in the Departments and bureaus perhaps ought to be under the civil service.

Mr. GRAY. Do not say perhaps.

Mr. CULLOM. They ought to be, then, if the Senator from Delaware objects to the use of the word "perhaps."

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator from Illinois will allow me—

Mr. CULLOM. However, I should like to keep in the word "perhaps" until we find out exactly where we are with reference to the subject.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, I will call his attention to a matter which came to me the other day, without disclosing the name of my informant, who is a man in position to know, a reliable man, a man of experience. He said the clerks who were appointed under the civil service to weigh the mail or to superintend the weighing of the mails carried under contract by the railroads and the steamship companies were in almost every instance absolutely incompetent to discharge the duties, although they had passed a civil-service examination.

If they said that a certain amount of mail matter weighed 600 pounds, and a skilled old expert of the railroad said 1,000 or 1,500 pounds, his word was taken and they were ignored. Would it not be better for the public, would it not come nearer a merit system, if that word is to be used in discussion and in legislation, to appoint men having natural fitness and competency to discharge those duties—

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with the Senator.

Mr. ALLEN. Than to take some cigarette-smoking dude who has just left school and who knows nothing of the practical details of business and put him in charge?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois a question, as we have the subject up for general debate. Does the Senator believe that in the original civil-service law as it was passed there was any intention or any anticipation that there would be any limit at all on the power of removal in the Executive Departments as to clerks appointed even under the civil service?

Mr. CULLOM. So far as that is concerned, I think we are very far away, in the administration of the civil-service law, from where we thought we were when we adopted it; and that is one reason why I am disposed to want the matter investigated from top to bottom in order to see exactly what the men now in charge of the Government have to say with reference to the absurdity of some of the regulations which have been made under the law.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. The bad administration of a law ought not to be made an objection to the law. When the law was adopted, unless I am very much mistaken, there was no thought, no idea of limiting the power of removal. It was simply to provide a method of appointment and to prevent appointments being made simply for the purpose of rewarding party service. But I believe the Executive Department ought now to have the power to remove any clerk whenever the head thereof is satisfied the clerk is not discharging the duties of his office or that he is not competent to do it.

Mr. CULLOM. So do I.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Whenever the chief believes that, he ought to have the power to put the clerk out; but let the place be filled through the civil service.

Mr. CULLOM. I agree with the Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. SPOONER. Have not the heads of Departments that power now?

Mr. CHILTON. Do they not possess that power to-day?

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. I understand the Civil Service Commission claims that by some provision put into an appropriation act a man can not be removed except for cause, and the President of the United States has recently issued an order that nobody shall be removed except on written charges, and they shall be proved, as I understand. I do not believe there is a line of law anywhere to justify the practice.

Mr. SPOONER. That is different. That is a rule of Executive action.

Mr. COCKRELL. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Illinois yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRELL. When the civil-service bill was passed, the man who drafted the measure, its father, Dorman B. Eaton (he presented it to the Select Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, and it was reported by the Senator from Ohio, Mr. Pendleton), expressly said that the object of the bill was not to guard the exit from office, but only the entrance, and that it had nothing on earth to do with removals or retention in office. That was the law, it has been the law, and it is the law to-day, unless Executive authority has modified or changed it.

Mr. CULLOM. Exactly, and therefore, at my suggestion, the

Senate called upon the heads of Departments to answer the question whether there are any people employed by them under the civil service who ought to be excepted from it. I want the facts, so that when we come to legislate upon the question, if we have to do it, we may know what the situation is and the country and the Administration may know what the condition of affairs is. Let the President act in the light of what his own Cabinet officers say ought to be the rule in reference to the government of the different Departments by them, and if, as the Secretary of State says in direct answer to the inquiry made by the Senate resolution, there are seven men who ought not to be under the civil service, let the President, if he has the authority, relieve them from the civil service.

Mr. TELLER. He has the authority, beyond all question.

Mr. CULLOM. If he has, he will know from his own Secretary of State, at any rate, that the latter believes those seven men ought to be taken from under the civil-service law.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas. Does not the Secretary of State suggest that this action must be taken by the Senate?

Mr. CULLOM. The Secretary of State makes some sort of a general answer which may possibly be construed as a recommendation to Congress to legislate, but I do not think the Secretary of State means that at all.

Mr. GRAY. I should like to ask the Senator from Illinois whether he agrees that Congress can legislate efficiently so as to bind the Executive in all the Departments, and whether the existence of the civil-service rules does not depend largely upon the will of the Executive?

Mr. CULLOM. I think it does.

Mr. GRAY. Can we restrain the Executive in the power given him by the Constitution or trammel him at all in regard to appointments? Can we do more than provide a certain machinery of which he can avail himself if he chooses in making appointments to the civil service?

Mr. CULLOM. The Senator's question would lead to a general discussion of the constitutional authority.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will say to the Senator from Delaware, with the permission of the Senator from Illinois, that that question has been decided by the Supreme Court, and I do not think there is any question at all about the power of Congress, if it choose to do it, so far as concerns any officer appointed by the heads of Departments, under the provision of the Constitution. As to any other officers, the question has never been decided, but I do not think it could.

Mr. GRAY. The Senator from West Virginia must have misunderstood me. I spoke of the Chief Executive, as a part of his power in the matter—the President.

Mr. CULLOM. I do not care to take up the time of the Senate further. I think the Secretary of State answers the interrogatory put in the resolution—

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator from Illinois will permit me, I supposed the Senator from Delaware was asking a practical question. No law has ever been enacted that put any limitation upon the power of the President as to appointments by the President. It is only as to officers who are appointed by the heads of Departments.

Mr. ALLEN. Suppose he should appoint a man who is an alien? Can we limit that power?

Mr. FAULKNER. That is not involved in the civil-service question at all. I do not want to be understood as advocating the civil-service system, because I am not a civil service reformer, and I am only speaking of a question of law.

Mr. GRAY. Does the Senator from West Virginia desire to keep the civil-service law as it is and not reform it?

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from West Virginia went too far when he said there can be no limitation put upon the Executive. Suppose the President of the United States should undertake to appoint Queen Victoria to an office in this country, or to confer upon her some lucrative position; does the Senator from West Virginia say that Congress has no power to prevent it; that the President of the United States may go all over the world and select such agencies to conduct this Government as he may see fit?

Mr. FAULKNER. I have not raised any question of that sort.

Mr. ALLEN. Then the Senator must modify his statement that the Chief Executive is without limitation as to his appointing power.

Mr. FAULKNER. I did not say that, and therefore there is no necessity for a modification. I simply say that it is a debatable question whether or not Congress has the right to put any limitation upon the power of the President as to appointments, under the provision of the Constitution conferring that authority upon him.

Mr. ALLEN. Is it not true that in this country each of the three several departments of the Government is a check upon the other?

Mr. FAULKNER. I thought they were coordinate and independent. That is the way I have always understood it.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator pleases, coordinate and independent—within the sphere of their constitutional office.

Mr. FAULKNER. That is right.

Mr. ALLEN. But it is not within the constitutional right of the Chief Executive of the nation, at his caprice, to appoint to an office whomsoever he may see fit, regardless of whether or not that individual is a citizen of the United States. It is not an office without its limitation.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like to—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the debate is proceeding with the consent of the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER].

Mr. CULLOM. I merely desire to state that while I was taken off the floor by other Senators, I have nothing more to say, except to express the belief that the reports which are coming in will give the country and Congress information which will be of value to us before we get through.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CARTER. 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 twenty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 6, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS.

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 5, 1898.

REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Blanche K. Bruce, of the District of Columbia, to be Register of the Treasury, to succeed J. Fount. Tillman, resigned.

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

ASSISTANT REGISTER OF THE TREASURY.

Nolen L. Chew, of Indiana, to be Assistant Register of the Treasury, to succeed John B. Brawley, resigned.

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

COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.

Robert J. Tracewell, of Indiana, to be Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Robert B. Bowler, resigned.

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

DEPUTY AUDITOR.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Deputy Auditor for the Post-Office Department, to succeed William G. Crawford, resigned.

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

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

David N. Comingore, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Kentucky, to succeed Alexander M. Davezac, resigned.

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

Edward T. Franks, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the Second district of Kentucky, to succeed T. J. Yandell, resigned.

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

David W. Henry, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Seventh district of Indiana, to succeed Joshua Jump, removed.

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

Samuel M. Lemon, of Michigan, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Michigan, to succeed Israel C. Smith, removed.

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

Isaac Moffett, of New Jersey, to be collector of internal revenue for the First district of New Jersey, to succeed James Butcher, resigned.

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

Alexander L. Morrison, of New Mexico, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Mexico, to succeed Charles M. Shannon, removed.

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

Ambrose E. Nowlin, of Indiana, to be collector of internal revenue for the Sixth district of Indiana, to succeed William H. Bracken, removed.

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

Benjamin F. Parlett, of Maryland, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Maryland, to succeed Murray Vandiver, resigned.

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

Samuel J. Roberts, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the seventh district of Kentucky, to succeed Wallace M. Shelby, removed.

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

Charles E. Sapp, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the fifth district of Kentucky, to succeed Ben Johnson, removed.

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

Eugene A. Webster, of South Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of South Carolina, to succeed S. A. Townes, removed.

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

James A. Wood, of New Hampshire, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of New Hampshire, to succeed Calvin Page, removed.

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

ASSAYER.

Patrick J. Minter, of South Dakota, to be assayer in charge United States assay office at Deadwood, S. Dak., new office, act of Congress approved June 4, 1897.

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

MELTER.

Louis A. Walker, of Montana, to be melter of the United States assay office at Helena, Mont., in place of Charles Rumley, deceased.

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

SUPERINTENDENT COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

Henry S. Pritchett, of Missouri, to be Superintendent of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, to succeed W. W. Duffield, resigned.

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

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

John Quincy Adams, of Michigan, to be collector of customs for the district of Superior, in the State of Michigan, to succeed John C. Scully, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

John S. Bethel, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, to succeed Charles M. Wallace, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

Henry W. Brendel, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Buffalo Creek, in the State of New York, to succeed Peter C. Doyle, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

Jesse W. Elliott, of Virginia, to be collector of customs for the district of Newport News, in the State of Virginia, to succeed Lewis P. Stearns, resigned.

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

Andrew W. Francisco, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of Los Angeles, in the State of California, to succeed John T. Gaffey, removed.

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

Joseph E. Lee, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Johns, in the State of Florida, to succeed Charles R. Bisbee, removed.

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

Matthew B. Macfarlane, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida, to succeed John T. Lesley, resigned.

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

Zophar M. Mansur, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for

the district of Memphremagog, in the State of Vermont. New office created by act of Congress approved June 4, 1897.

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

Charles H. Maris, of Texas, to be collector of customs for the district of Brazos de Santiago, in the State of Texas, to succeed John A. Michel, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

Olin Merrill, of Vermont, to be collector of customs for the district of Vermont, to succeed Bradley B. Smalley, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

Frank J. Naramore, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Fairfield, in the State of Connecticut, to succeed Walter Goddard, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, to succeed John E. Grady, resigned.

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

John E. Stillman, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, to succeed Daniel G. Brent, removed.

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

Thomas O. Thompson, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of New London, in the State of Connecticut, to succeed A. T. Hale resigned.

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

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

John T. Dare, of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed James E. Tucker, removed.

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

Dwight Jarvis, of Florida, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Tampa, in the State of Florida. New office created by act of Congress approved March 1, 1889.

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

Owen Summers, of Oregon, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of Willamette, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Edward Russell, removed.

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

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Lyman B. Carhart, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. J. Morrison, removed.

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

Frank J. Drummond, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. C. Biglin, resigned.

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

Michael Nathan, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Emil Rose, removed.

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

Warner Sherwood, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. W. A. Strickland, removed.

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

Joseph P. Skillman, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Jacob Schoenhof, removed.

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

George W. Wanmaker, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Thomas H. Craven, removed.

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

Thomas C. Wordin, of Connecticut, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. Rockwell Fay, removed.

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

SPECIAL EXAMINER OF DRUGS.

John H. Dawson, of California, to be special examiner of drugs, medicines, and chemicals in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California, to succeed C. A. Kern, removed.

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

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

Edwin W. Davis, of Ohio, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed W. C. Myers, promoted.

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

Robert F. Halpin, of New York, to be a second assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed M. W. Thompson, resigned.

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

FIRST ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

William C. Myers, of Tennessee, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Willits Pedrick, promoted.

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

Harry L. Taylor, of Maryland, to be a first assistant engineer in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of Eugene Vallat, jr., deceased.

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

SECOND LIEUTENANTS, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Frederick C. Billard, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed J. H. Brown, promoted.

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

Bernard H. Camden, of West Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of W. H. O. Hay, deceased.

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

Benjamin M. Chiswell, of Maryland, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed C. M. White, resigned.

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

Harry G. Hamlet, of Massachusetts, to be a second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed F. H. Dimock, promoted.

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

NAVAL OFFICER.

Henry Demas, of Louisiana, to be naval officer of customs in the district of New Orleans, in the State of Louisiana, to succeed Jeff B. Snyder, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

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

SURGEON, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Parker C. Kalloch, of Pennsylvania, to be a surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of W. H. H. Hutton, deceased.

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

COMMISSIONER-GENERAL OF IMMIGRATION.

Terence V. Powderly, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner-General of Immigration, to succeed Herman Stump, resigned.

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

COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

Thomas Fitchie, of New York, to be commissioner of immigration for the port of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed J. H. Senner, resigned.

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

POSTMASTERS.

John A. Bingham, to be postmaster at Talladega, in the county of Talladega and State of Alabama, in the place of John H. Donahoo, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Charles W. Buckley, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Montgomery and State of Alabama, in the place of William W. Screws, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Samuel D. Clark, to be postmaster at Ozark, in the county of Dale and State of Alabama, in the place of Joseph H. Adams, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

James A. Grimmet, to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama, in the place of Sallie Howard, removed.

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

Elbert Hays, to be postmaster at Cullman, in the county of Cullman and State of Alabama, in the place of Henry L. Heidelberg, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

George S. Lee, to be postmaster at Anniston, in the county of Calhoun and State of Alabama, in the place of Milton A. Smith, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

John B. Lollar, to be postmaster at Jasper, in the county of Walker and State of Alabama, in the place of J. F. Appling, removed.

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

Margaret Miller, to be postmaster at Tuscaloosa, in the county of Tuscaloosa and State of Alabama, in the place of Richard C. McCalla, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Blevins S. Perdue, to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Butler and State of Alabama, in the place of Albert Steinhart, removed.

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

Stephen A. Pilley, to be postmaster at Troy, in the county of Pike and State of Alabama, in the place of John M. Hamil, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Andrew J. Prince, to be postmaster at Pratt City, in the county of Jefferson and State of Alabama, in the place of J. C. De Lacee, removed.

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

Nicholas G. Schad, to be postmaster at Brewton, in the county of Escambia and State of Alabama, in the place of Charles F. Rankin, removed.

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

Dallas B. Smith, to be postmaster at Opelika, in the county of Lee and State of Alabama, in the place of John T. Gorman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Sanford B. Strout, to be postmaster at Evergreen, in the county of Conecuh and State of Alabama, in the place of W. T. Wiggins, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Newton L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Blocton, in the county of Bibb and State of Alabama, in the place of Charles C. Collier, removed.

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

Albert J. Griswold, to be postmaster at Nogales, in the county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Thomas J. Wylie, removed.

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

John J. Hodnett, to be postmaster at Tempe, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Curtin W. Miller, removed.

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

William O. Kellner, to be postmaster at Globe, in the county of Gila and Territory of Arizona, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1897.

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

Thomas J. Coalter, to be postmaster at Flagstaff, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona, in the place of Thomas J. Ross, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

William K. Baker, to be postmaster at Wynne, in the county of Cross and State of Arkansas, in the place of Bedford F. Hamilton, removed.

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

John A. Brouse, to be postmaster at Lonoke, in the county of Lonoke and State of Arkansas, in the place of Robert M. Griffin, removed.

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

Samuel I. Clark, to be postmaster at Helena, in the county of Phillips and State of Arkansas, in the place of Henry P. Grant, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Dora Clow, to be postmaster at Arkadelphia, in the county of Clark and State of Arkansas, in the place of Fannie T. McMillan, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

William B. Empie, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Jackson and State of Arkansas, in the place of Charles H. Wilmans, removed.

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

Leo K. Fesler, to be postmaster at Rogers, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, in the place of John W. Puckett, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Winfield S. Holt, to be postmaster at Little Rock, in the county of Pulaski and State of Arkansas, in the place of James Mitchell, removed.

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

John W. Howell, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Garland and State of Arkansas, in the place of William F. Housley, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

William P. Jones, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, in the place of John A. Hinkle, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

John W. Matthewson, to be postmaster at Mammoth Spring, in the county of Fulton and State of Arkansas, in the place of James M. Archer, removed.

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

William A. Price, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Johnson and State of Arkansas, in the place of John M. Davis, removed.

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

Jacob Shaul, to be postmaster at Marianna, in the county of Lee and State of Arkansas, in the place of Bright B. Nunnally, removed.

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

Floyd Thompson, to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Hempstead and State of Arkansas, in the place of James L. White, removed.

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

Enoch H. Vance, jr., to be postmaster at Malvern, in the county of Hot Spring and State of Arkansas, in the place of George M. Floyd, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Allen N. Vanhooser, to be postmaster at Siloam Springs, in the county of Benton and State of Arkansas, in the place of Eugene C. Talbott, removed.

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

Francis I. Gardiner, to be postmaster at Soldiers Home, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

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

Charles Hapgood, to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Yuba and State of California, in the place of James M. Cremin, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Frank Hickman, to be postmaster at Hanford, in the county of

Kings and State of California, in the place of Henry C. Tandy, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

Allen B. Lemmon, to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, in the county of Sonoma and State of California, in the place of George W. Lewis, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Sheldon Littlefield, to be postmaster at Anaheim, in the county of Orange and State of California, in the place of Maria J. Gardiner, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Lee McLaughlin, to be postmaster at Sanger, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in the place of Lee McLaughlin, whose commission expired April 8, 1896. (Reappointment.)

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

Robert J. Nixon, to be postmaster at Yreka, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, in the place of Austin Hawkins, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

Benjamin A. Osborn, to be postmaster at Watsonville, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California, in the place of Abram B. Hawkins, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

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

Robert Shaw, to be postmaster at Hollister, in the county of San Benito and State of California, in the place of John Paterson, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

George Stickles, to be postmaster at Angels Camp, in the county of Calaveras and State of California, in the place of Frank R. Leeper, removed.

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

Austin Wiley, to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, in the place of James M. Menefee, resigned.

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

Mary E. Bostwick, to be postmaster at Blackhawk, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Homer H. Grafton, to be postmaster at Manitou, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in the place of Homer B. Snyder, removed.

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

Edwin Price, to be postmaster at Grand Junction, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado, in the place of M. M. Shores, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

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

Henry J. Sears, to be postmaster at Central City, in the county of Gilpin and State of Colorado, in the place of Marcus Leahy, resigned.

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

James M. Simms, to be postmaster at Fort Collins, in the county of Larimer and State of Colorado, in the place of David C. Threlkeld, removed.

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

Francis M. Tague, to be postmaster at Las Animas, in the county of Bent and State of Colorado, in the place of Jacob Weil, resigned.

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

George W. Anthony, to be postmaster at New Milford, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of George W. Richmond, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Roswell S. Edgcomb, to be postmaster at Groton, in the county of New London and State of Connecticut, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Marshall Emmons, to be postmaster at East Haddam, in the

county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in the place of James Bride, jr., whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

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

Almon E. Fuller, to be postmaster at Litchfield, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Julius Deming, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

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

Tudor Gowdy, to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in the place of Chester Johnson, resigned.

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

William H. Marigold, to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of Aurelius Steward, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

J. Henry Roraback, to be postmaster at Canaan, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, in the place of William H. Camp, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

George F. Pyles, to be postmaster at Anacostia, in the county of Washington and District of Columbia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

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

Henry W. Bishop, to be postmaster at Eustis, in the county of Lake and State of Florida, in the place of A. Hewett Hill, removed.

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

Dennis Eagan, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Duval and State of Florida, in the place of Harrison W. Clark, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

James Harden, to be postmaster at Bartow, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in the place of Louis J. Marquis, resigned.

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

Levi C. Hull, to be postmaster at Starke, in the county of Bradford and State of Florida, in the place of John C. Richard, removed.

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

John McDougall, to be postmaster at Tallahassee, in the county of Leon and State of Florida, in the place of Robert B. Gorman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Gerard B. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Tampa, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, in the place of Duff Post, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

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

Joseph L. Skipper, to be postmaster at Lakeland, in the county of Polk and State of Florida, in the place of Robert O. Cresap, removed.

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

Frank Vincent, to be postmaster at Apalachicola, in the county of Franklin and State of Florida, in the place of William E. Montgomery, removed.

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

Joseph S. Warner, to be postmaster at Miami, in the county of Dade and State of Florida, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Hervey D. Bush, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Newton and State of Georgia, in the place of Henry B. Anderson, removed.

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

Julia Fleming, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Hancock and State of Georgia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Joseph S. Garrett, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county

of Muscogee and State of Georgia, in the place of William Redd, jr., whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

Mitchell G. Hall, to be postmaster at Cordele, in the county of Dooley and State of Georgia, in the place of James M. Davis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Willie E. Harp, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Butts and State of Georgia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Willie E. Harp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Joshua G. Harris, to be postmaster at Barnesville, in the county of Pike and State of Georgia, in the place of Emmet W. Elder, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Ella M. Henry, to be postmaster at Elberton, in the county of Elbert and State of Georgia, in the place of John T. Heard, removed.

Ella M. Henry is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles R. Jackson, to be postmaster at Darien, in the county of McIntosh and State of Georgia, in the place of Thomas A. Bailey, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

William A. McNeil, to be postmaster at Way Cross, in the county of Ware and State of Georgia, in the place of William A. McNeil, whose commission expired October 3, 1897. (Reappointment.)

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

William D. F. Mann, to be postmaster at Tallapoosa, in the county of Haralson and State of Georgia, in the place of Alexander N. McBride, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Monroe B. Morton, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Clarke and State of Georgia, in the place of James O'Farrell, removed.

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

Charles I. Robinson, to be postmaster at Eatonton, in the county of Putnam and State of Georgia, in the place of Charles F. Dusenbury, removed.

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

Adam D. Rike, to be postmaster at Thomasville, in the county of Thomas and State of Georgia, in the place of J. Monroe Lee, removed.

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

George M. Smith, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Georgia, in the place of Anna R. Moses, removed.

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

William H. Smyth, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, in the place of Amos Fox, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Carlos G. Wilson, to be postmaster at Milledgeville, in the county of Baldwin and State of Georgia, in the place of Chauncey M. Wright, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

Hugh Cramer, to be postmaster at Hailey, in the county of Blaine and State of Idaho, in the place of Charles E. Norris, removed.

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

Warren C. Fenton, to be postmaster at Boise, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho, in the place of Edgar B. Tage, removed.

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

William J. Stoddard, to be postmaster at De Lamar, in the county of Owyhee and State of Idaho, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Cad Allard, to be postmaster at Beardstown, in the county of Cass and State of Illinois, in the place of Albert S. Coil, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Lucian Bullard, to be postmaster at Forrest, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in the place of C. L. Corneau, removed.

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

Hugh Bennett, to be postmaster at Coal City, in the county of Grundy and State of Illinois, in the place of T. M. Moran, removed.

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

Samuel L. Bennett, to be postmaster at Robinson, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois, in the place of Peter Walker, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Sylvester A. Ballou, to be postmaster at Naperville, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of Alvin Scott, jr., whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Ralph F. Bradford, to be postmaster at Pontiac, in the county of Livingston and State of Illinois, in the place of James J. Pearson, resigned.

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

Allen T. Barnes, to be postmaster at Bloomington, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, in the place of John Eddy, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Starr H. Beatty, to be postmaster at Delavan, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, in the place of John Culbertson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

William F. Calhoun, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Macon and State of Illinois, in the place of Jerry Donahue, removed.

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

John H. Creager, to be postmaster at West Chicago, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of John C. Neltner, removed.

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

James F. Crawford, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of George P. Walker, removed.

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

Andrew Challman, to be postmaster at Batavia, in the county of Kane and State of Illinois, in the place of W. L. Grimes, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Peleg A. Coal, to be postmaster at Gibson City, in the county of Ford and State of Illinois, in the place of John A. Pence, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

George W. Curry, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Brown and State of Illinois, in the place of W. B. Davis, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Walter Colyer, to be postmaster at Albion, in the county of Edwards and State of Illinois, in the place of F. C. Smith, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

John Culbertson, to be postmaster at Sumner, in the county of Lawrence and State of Illinois, in the place of H. B. Couchman, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Horace L. Cushing, to be postmaster at Assumption, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in the place of William T. Wallace, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

Milton A. Ewing, to be postmaster at Neoga, in the county of Cumberland and State of Illinois, in the place of F. P. McMunn, removed.

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

Russell W. Folts, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of

Logan and State of Illinois, in the place of J. W. Barr, removed (Marcellus Keene, appointed by the President and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed).

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

Francis A. Freer, to be postmaster at Galesburg, in the county of Knox and State of Illinois, in the place of A. J. Ostrander, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

William T. Gossett, to be postmaster at Roseville, in the county of Warren and State of Illinois, in the place of S. W. Taliaferro, removed.

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

James E. Gregory, to be postmaster at Moweaqua, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in the place of Henry F. Day, removed.

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

William Graue, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Dupage and State of Illinois, in the place of O. H. Stange, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Clarence E. Holt, to be postmaster at Hospital, in the county of Kankakee and State of Illinois, in the place of Walter C. Tuttle, resigned.

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

Harrison P. Huntsinger, to be postmaster at Pinckneyville, in the county of Perry and State of Illinois, in the place of R. J. Rushing, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

William H. Hainline, to be postmaster at Macomb, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, in the place of Rufus Leach, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

William W. Hogue, to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in the place of Seymour Hearst, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Freeman A. High, to be postmaster at Havana, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois, in the place of J. H. Schulte, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

Fred C. Kile, to be postmaster at Blue Island, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of Emil Boehl, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Christian A. Kuhl, to be postmaster at Pekin, in the county of Tazewell and State of Illinois, in the place of B. C. Allensworth, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

William H. Lathrop, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Jasper and State of Illinois, in the place of R. M. Haskett, resigned.

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

George J. Price, to be postmaster at Flora, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, in the place of S. A. McKnight, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

William L. Ranton, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of Iroquois and State of Illinois, in the place of Albert Gilmore, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

George Riddle, to be postmaster at Le Roy, in the county of McLean and State of Illinois, in the place of John H. Brown, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Ozias Riley, to be postmaster at Champaign, in the county of Champaign and State of Illinois, in the place of Isaac Fielding, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

George S. Roush, to be postmaster at Lena, in the county of

Stephenson and State of Illinois, in the place of O. J. Wilsey, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Charles W. Taylor, to be postmaster at Carthage, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in the place of W. R. Hamilton, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Edward G. Thompson, to be postmaster at Springvalley, in the county of Bureau and State of Illinois, in the place of Michael Barton, resigned.

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

Thomas H. Thomas, to be postmaster at Rock Island, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in the place of J. W. Potter, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

John A. Walter, to be postmaster at Lockport, in the county of Will and State of Illinois, in the place of Frank Sloan, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Chester A. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in the place of James P. Montgomery, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

George H. McKinley, to be postmaster at Moline, in the county of Rock Island and State of Illinois, in the place of M. J. McEniry, removed.

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

Robert E. Moon, to be postmaster at Fulton, in the county of Whiteside and State of Illinois, in the place of F. K. Bastian, removed.

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

William J. McEldowney, to be postmaster at Chicago Heights, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in the place of Samuel R. McElroy, removed.

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

Harley R. Moberley, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Shelby and State of Illinois, in the place of B. F. Moberley, removed.

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

Isaac Newland, to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, in the place of H. C. Jones, removed.

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

George W. Parker, to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois, in the place of William Lee, removed.

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

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

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

Richard Seaton, to be postmaster at Camp Point, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in the place of James F. Robertson, removed.

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

James R. Smith, to be postmaster at Taylorville, in the county of Christian and State of Illinois, in the place of Cyrus N. Walls, removed.

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

William J. Baird, to be postmaster at Vevay, in the county of Switzerland and State of Indiana, in the place of Oscar Williamson, removed.

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

William L. Boyce, to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Posey and State of Indiana, in the place of Andrew Wasem, removed.

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

William A. Banks, to be postmaster at Laporte, in the county of Laporte and State of Indiana, in the place of Sylvanus E. Grover, removed.

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

Elliott E. Barnard, to be postmaster at Delphi, in the county of Carroll and State of Indiana, in the place of James W. Weidner, removed.

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

William H. Bonner, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Vermilion and State of Indiana, in the place of Lucius O. Bishop, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Charles B. Bentley, to be postmaster at Warsaw, in the county of Kosciusko and State of Indiana, in the place of William D. Alleman, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

John R. Bonnell, to be postmaster at Crawfordsville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Indiana, in the place of Ed. Voris, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

James F. Brenaman, to be postmaster at Alexandria, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in the place of William Cunningham, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Scott Cole, to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, in the place of John F. Fulton, removed.

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

Milton A. Cornell, to be postmaster at Goshen, in the county of Elkhart and State of Indiana, in the place of Joseph A. Beane, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

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

James L. Caldwell, to be postmaster at Lafayette, in the county of Tippecanoe and State of Indiana, in the place of Michael H. Kennedy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

David L. Elliott, to be postmaster at Warren, in the county of Huntington and State of Indiana, in the place of William R. Hamilton, removed.

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

Matthew Erwin, to be postmaster at Bourbon, in the county of Marshall and State of Indiana, in the place of John W. Colvin, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Granville H. Forkner, to be postmaster at Auburn, in the county of Dekalb and State of Indiana, in the place of Silas J. Brandon, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Harry D. Falls, to be postmaster at Brazil, in the county of Clay and State of Indiana, in the place of John S. Stough, removed.

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

John H. Hoffman, to be postmaster at Ligonier, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in the place of James D. Casey, resigned.

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

James B. Johns, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Tipton and State of Indiana, in the place of Bushrod W. L. Ressler, deceased.

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

Joseph O. Lambert, to be postmaster at Middletown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of Henderson H. Lilly, removed.

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

John W. Lewis, to be postmaster at Huntingburg, in the county of Dubois and State of Indiana, in the place of Frank Behrens, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Donald McCallum, to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in the place of Mary A. Mitchell, removed.

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

William H. Mallory, to be postmaster at Veedersburg, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in the place of Jerome B. Dunkle, resigned.

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

William W. McColloch, to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in the place of John M. Turner, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Mahlon W. Marshall, to be postmaster at Rockville, in the county of Parke and State of Indiana, in the place of Lorenzo B. Humphries, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

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

Maurice Morris, to be postmaster at New Albany, in the county of Floyd and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles W. Schindler, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Fred H. Nauer, to be postmaster at North Vernon, in the county of Jennings and State of Indiana, in the place of James Renie, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

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

Ernest H. Niebaum, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of Dearborn and State of Indiana, in the place of Robert J. Gardiner, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Elam H. Neal, to be postmaster at Jonesboro, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry K. Willman, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Frank Oldham, to be postmaster at Sheridan, in the county of Hamilton and State of Indiana, in the place of Thomas S. Spencer, resigned.

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

Clarkson D. Overman, to be postmaster at Fairmount, in the county of Grant and State of Indiana, in the place of William H. Campbell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

James D. Parvin, to be postmaster at Evansville, in the county of Vanderburg and State of Indiana, in the place of John J. Nolan, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Albert S. Peacock, to be postmaster at Attica, in the county of Fountain and State of Indiana, in the place of Henry G. Schlosser, resigned.

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

Robert S. Potts, to be postmaster at Thorntown, in the county of Boone and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles W. Bristley, resigned.

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

George H. Service, to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in the place of James S. Parnell, removed.

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

Joe E. Shryer, to be postmaster at Bloomfield, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of William M. Moss, removed.

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

Adolphus C. Stephenson, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of Alphonzo F. Wilson, removed.

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

Thomas T. Whiteker, to be postmaster at Kokomo, in the county of Howard and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles H. Leach, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Walter W. Wills, to be postmaster at Linton, in the county of Greene and State of Indiana, in the place of William I. Beasley, removed.

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

Philipp Wilhelm, to be postmaster at Seymour, in the county of

Jackson and State of Indiana, in the place of George D. Price, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

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

Thomas J. Wilson, to be postmaster at Corydon, in the county of Harrison and State of Indiana, in the place of Charles A. Bline, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

David S. Wilber, to be postmaster at Rising Sun, in the county of Ohio and State of Indiana, in the place of Robert W. Jones, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Wallace W. Williamson, to be postmaster at Columbia City, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in the place of John Adams, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Elmer S. Bessey, to be postmaster at Claremore, Cherokee Nation, Ind. T., in the place of A. V. Matney, removed.

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

Nelson H. Norman, to be postmaster at Wynne Wood, Chickasaw Nation, Ind. T., in the place of William C. Lee, removed.

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

Charles J. Adams, to be postmaster at Reinbeck, in the county of Grundy and State of Iowa, in the place of William W. De Wolf, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

Daniel M. Anderson, to be postmaster at Albia, in the county of Monroe and State of Iowa, in the place of W. S. Fall, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

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

William F. Atkinson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Pocahontas and State of Iowa, in the place of Louie E. Lange, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

John Bird, to be postmaster at Parkersburg, in the county of Butler and State of Iowa, in the place of John Knapp, deceased.

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

David L. Boynton, to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Crawford and State of Iowa, in the place of M. M. McAlpin, removed.

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

Phil A. Boland, to be postmaster at Lemars, in the county of Plymouth and State of Iowa, in the place of Anthony Thoma, removed.

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

August F. Bergman, to be postmaster at Spirit Lake, in the county of Dickinson and State of Iowa, in the place of J. A. Smith, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

John J. Clark, to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in the place of Joseph A. Minor, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

William G. Crow, to be postmaster at Eldon, in the county of Wapello and State of Iowa, in the place of E. J. Bradley, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

James P. Davis, to be postmaster at Bonaparte, in the county of Van Buren and State of Iowa, in the place of Philip Eich, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

James T. Ellis, to be postmaster at Panora, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa, in the place of Bayard T. Lindley, removed.

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

James J. Elliott, to be postmaster at Onawa, in the county of Monona and State of Iowa, in the place of Herbert E. Morrison, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Thomas A. Ferguson, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in the place of W. M. Beadel, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Thomas G. Gilson, to be postmaster at Knoxville, in the county of Marion and State of Iowa, in the place of Charles Perry, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

Gideon M. Gifford, to be postmaster at Elkader, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa, in the place of J. G. Hagensick, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Samuel D. Henry, to be postmaster at Coon Rapids, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in the place of J. W. Stuck-enbruck, removed.

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

James A. Henderson, to be postmaster at Cherokee, in the county of Cherokee and State of Iowa, in the place of Louis A. Lißring, resigned.

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

John B. Hungerford, to be postmaster at Carroll, in the county of Carroll and State of Iowa, in the place of John L. Powers, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

William F. Judiesch, to be postmaster at Holstein, in the county of Ida and State of Iowa, in the place of William F. Hutton, resigned.

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

Thomas D. Long, to be postmaster at Manson, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in the place of T. B. Lemoine, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Innes Mackenzie, to be postmaster at Sioux Rapids, in the county of Buena Vista and State of Iowa, in the place of Henry Moore, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Sherman F. Myers, to be postmaster at Anita, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, in the place of C. M. Blakesley, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Bernard Murphy, to be postmaster at Vinton, in the county of Benton and State of Iowa, in the place of Lewis A. Mitchell, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Isaac C. Munger, to be postmaster at Waterloo, in the county of Blackhawk and State of Iowa, in the place of John P. Kieffer, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Albert Romey, to be postmaster at Sibley, in the county of Osceola and State of Iowa, in the place of W. L. Parker, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

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

Willard W. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Sheldon, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in the place of R. E. Kearney, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

John Tooley, to be postmaster at New Hampton, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Iowa, in the place of James Stanton, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Ebenezer A. Teeling, to be postmaster at Charles City, in the county of Floyd and State of Iowa, in the place of Joseph S. Root, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Alfred L. Wood, to be postmaster at Winterset, in the county of Madison and State of Iowa, in the place of T. J. Hudson, removed.

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

James W. Wilson, to be postmaster at Sac City, in the county

of Sac and State of Iowa, in the place of John L. Comstock, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Gerald L. Whinery, to be postmaster at Iowa Falls, in the county of Hardin and State of Iowa, in the place of J. S. Buttolph, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

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

Clinton L. Zollinger, to be postmaster at Ogden, in the county of Boone and State of Iowa, in the place of John T. S. Williams, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

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

John G. Beasley, to be postmaster at Fredonia, in the county of Wilson and State of Kansas, in the place of Isaac Hudson, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

William F. Ewing, to be postmaster at Emporia, in the county of Lyon and State of Kansas, in the place of Judge M. McCown, removed.

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

Levi Ferguson, to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in the place of Oscar J. Hackney, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Henry F. Heisler, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Pottawatomie and State of Kansas, in the place of James Comiskey, removed.

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

Frank R. Lanter, to be postmaster at Olathe, in the county of Johnson and State of Kansas, in the place of Jonathan L. Pettyjohn, removed.

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

Charles E. McNall, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Smith and State of Kansas, in the place of Oliver Z. Glenn, removed.

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

William F. McGill, to be postmaster at Oswego, in the county of Labette and State of Kansas, in the place of John F. Waskey, removed.

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

John H. Madden, to be postmaster at Mound City, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, in the place of Albert H. Mantey, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

John Q. Royce, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Phillips and State of Kansas, in the place of George Van Cleave, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Henry B. Van Nest, to be postmaster at Peabody, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in the place of F. M. Chapline, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Benjamin W. Hall, to be postmaster at Mount Sterling, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kentucky, in the place of Claude S. Hazelrigg, removed.

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

Thomas C. King, to be postmaster at Carrollton, in the county of Carroll and State of Kentucky, in the place of Joseph E. Grobmyer, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

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

Orrin A. Reynolds, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Kenton and State of Kentucky, in the place of N. H. Carlisle, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Henry P. Waits, to be postmaster at Midway, in the county of Woodford and State of Kentucky, in the place of William E. Railey, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

William A. Waters, to be postmaster at Springfield, in the county of Washington and State of Kentucky, the appointment

of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

John H. Biller, to be postmaster at Hammond, in the parish of Tangipahoa and State of Louisiana, in the place of Herman A. Kohnke, removed.

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

Frank C. Labit, to be postmaster at Crowley, in the parish of Acadia and State of Louisiana, in the place of Dallas B. Hayes, whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

James M. Mason, to be postmaster at Lake Charles, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in the place of James P. Geary, removed.

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

Alexander Salomon, to be postmaster at Plaquemine, in the parish of Iberville and State of Louisiana, in the place of William L. Erwin, removed.

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

Elisha E. Clark, to be postmaster at Biddeford, in the county of York and State of Maine, in the place of Jeremiah G. Shaw, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

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

J. Wesley Gilman, to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in the place of William H. Macartney, deceased.

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

Edward Harding, to be postmaster at Gorham, in the county of Cumberland and State of Maine, in the place of Simon B. Guthrie, removed.

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

Frank A. Knight, to be postmaster at North Berwick, in the county of York and State of Maine, in the place of Hosea S. Merrifield, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

Fred E. Littlefield, to be postmaster at Vinal Haven, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of Owen P. Lyons, removed.

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

Isaac A. Macurda, to be postmaster at Wiscasset, in the county of Lincoln and State of Maine, in the place of Benjamin F. Blagdon, removed.

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

Arthur T. Moor, to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, in the place of Hamilton A. Belcher, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Charles W. Farrow, to be postmaster at Snow Hill, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, in the place of John L. Nock, removed.

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

Hamilton Oldfield, to be postmaster at Ellicott City, in the county of Howard and State of Maryland, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Walter N. Beal, to be postmaster at Rockland, in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Andrew Shanahan, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

George F. Bourne, to be postmaster at Lenox, in the county of Berkshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edward P. Lawton, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

Arthur Bliss, to be postmaster at Andover, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of William G. Goldsmith, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Robert A. Beckwith, to be postmaster at Southbridge, in the

county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John W. Ellam, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

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

Frank P. Clark, to be postmaster at Ware, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Jeremiah C. Byrns, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

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

William E. Dunbar, to be postmaster at Taunton, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Sumner B. Sargent, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

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

John F. Freese, to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John F. Freese, whose commission expired September 22, 1897. (Reappointed.)

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

Henry A. Hutchinson, to be postmaster at Walnut Hill, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Henry B. Hildreth, to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

William I. Marble, to be postmaster at Webster, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John J. Love, removed.

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

William Harvey Merrill, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of William F. Cass, whose commission expired December 13, 1897.

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

David L. Parker, to be postmaster at New Bedford, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Charles S. Ashley, resigned.

Charles J. McGurk was nominated to the Senate February 3, 1897, but failed of confirmation.

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

J. Winslow Richardson, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Patrick W. Reardon, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

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

Harry S. Tripp, to be postmaster at Spencer, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Emory E. Harwood, removed.

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

Arthur P. Wright, to be postmaster at East Pepperell, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in the place of John E. Brown, resigned.

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

Edwin M. Wheelock, to be postmaster at Hopedale, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Edwin M. Wheelock, whose commission expired September 14, 1897. (Reappointment.)

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

Ira H. Butterfield, to be postmaster at Agricultural College, in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

James A. Button, to be postmaster at Flint, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in the place of John A. Hicok, deceased (Blendina Hicok, appointed by the President September 3, 1896, and nominated to the Senate, having failed of confirmation).

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

Abram Babcock, to be postmaster at Morenci, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Henry S. Wyman, deceased.

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

Thaddeus B. Bailey, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Washtenaw and State of Michigan, in the place of M. D. Case, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Charles Brown, to be postmaster at Vicksburg, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, in the place of Mottram Hill, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Arthur S. Coutant, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Isabella and State of Michigan, in the place of Charles T. Russell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Aaron W. Cooper, to be postmaster at Fowlerville, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, in the place of Ruel Curtis, whose commission expired September 5, 1897.

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

Andrew L. Deuel, to be postmaster at Harbor Springs, in the county of Emmet and State of Michigan, in the place of A. J. Southard, removed.

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

Freeman B. Dickerson, to be postmaster at Detroit, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of John J. Enright, whose commission expired September 6, 1897.

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

Charles T. Fairbairn, to be postmaster at Ishpeming, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of Donald McVichie, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Alfred S. Follansbee, to be postmaster at Ontonagon, in the county of Ontonagon and State of Michigan, in the place of Robert Mooney, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Milo B. Halliwill, to be postmaster at Flushing, in the county of Genesee and State of Michigan, in the place of L. A. Vickery, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

William H. Hosking, to be postmaster at Calumet, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, in the place of Paul W. Grierson, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Frederick Kruger, to be postmaster at St. Ignace, in the county of Mackinac and State of Michigan, in the place of Michael F. Mulcrone, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Fred. S. Johnson, to be postmaster at Wyandotte, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of H. Roehrig, resigned, W. W. Colfax, nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, having declined appointment.

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

Henry Loss, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in the place of John F. Cullen, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Alexander Magill, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Michigan, in the place of Michael W. Ryan, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Francis E. Marsh, jr., to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Branch and State of Michigan, in the place of Chisholm McKay, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Frederick J. Meech, to be postmaster at Charlevoix, in the county of Charlevoix and State of Michigan, in the place of W. E. Hampton, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Richard M. Sampson, jr., to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan, in the place of James H. Gee, removed.

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

John D. Shull, to be postmaster at Tecumseh, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Thomas R. Kyle, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Alfred W. Smith, to be postmaster at Adrian, in the county of Lenawee and State of Michigan, in the place of Leonard W. Hoch, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

John D. Stephens, to be postmaster at Negaunee, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of C. B. Driscoll, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Charles M. Thatcher, to be postmaster at Escanaba, in the county of Delta and State of Michigan, in the place of John M. Hartnett, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Faustina M. Towle, to be postmaster at Gaylord, in the county of Otsego and State of Michigan, in the place of Faustina M. Towle, whose commission expired January 14, 1897. (Reappointment.)

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

Cary W. Vining, to be postmaster at Lakeview, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in the place of John W. Kirtland, whose commission expired September 5, 1897.

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

William Webster, to be postmaster at Sault de Ste. Marie, in the county of Chippewa and State of Michigan, in the place of James R. Ryan, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

James C. Wooster, to be postmaster at Cheboygan, in the county of Cheboygan and State of Michigan, in the place of A. F. Watson, resigned.

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

Fred A. Woodruff, to be postmaster at St. Joseph, in the county of Berrien and State of Michigan, in the place of J. A. Canavan, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Orrin G. Youngquist, to be postmaster at Marquette, in the county of Marquette and State of Michigan, in the place of Leroy W. Midlam, whose commission expired September 18, 1897.

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

Loren A. Brooks, to be postmaster at Renville, in the county of Renville and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

George W. Buswell, to be postmaster at Blue Earth City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, in the place of Oscar A. Bishop, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Lemmon G. Beebe, to be postmaster at Winnebago City, in the county of Faribault and State of Minnesota, in the place of Michael T. Brady, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

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

Joseph C. Bartlett, to be postmaster at Lake City, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota, in the place of John Montgomery, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

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

Dura Corbin, to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Morrison and State of Minnesota, in the place of Peter Medved, resigned.

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

Frank R. Coughran, to be postmaster at Worthington, in the county of Nobles and State of Minnesota, in the place of Erdmann L. Schwartz, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

James V. Campbell, to be postmaster at Ada, in the county of Norman and State of Minnesota, in the place of Henry M. Hunting, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

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

Valora D. Eddy, to be postmaster at Rush City, in the county of Chisago and State of Minnesota, in the place of Patrick McKeon, removed.

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

Charles C. Eastman, to be postmaster at Wadena, in the county of Wadena and State of Minnesota, in the place of George E. Trent, resigned.

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

Edgar F. Gould, to be postmaster at South St. Paul, in the county of Dakota and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after January 1, 1897.

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

John T. Hammar, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lac qui Parle and State of Minnesota, in the place of John H. Driscoll, removed.

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

John R. Johnson, to be postmaster at East Grand Forks, in the county of Polk and State of Minnesota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

James Ruane, to be postmaster at Slayton, in the county of Murray and State of Minnesota, in the place of John Ahern, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Herman L. Strom, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Jackson and State of Minnesota, in the place of Van Buren Crane, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

John P. Waste, to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Wabasha and State of Minnesota, in the place of Franklin A. Welles, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Seth W. Collins, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi, in the place of T. W. James, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

James William Elliott, to be postmaster at Tupelo, in the county of Lee and State of Mississippi, in the place of William A. McCannless, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

William D. Frazee, to be postmaster at Okolona, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi, in the place of Henry B. Lacey, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

William G. Henderson, to be postmaster at Biloxi, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in the place of Margaret G. Davis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Henry Kernaghan, to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi, in the place of Daniel P. Porter, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

James M. Leverett, to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Montgomery and State of Mississippi, in the place of Walter N. Hurt, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Clara E. Mortimer, to be postmaster at Crystal Springs, in the county of Copiah and State of Mississippi, in the place of A. J. Sturgis, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Edith G. Morrow, to be postmaster at West Point, in the county of Clay and State of Mississippi, in the place of Titus C. Exum, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

Edith G. Morrow is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Sarah K. Travis, to be postmaster at Magnolia, in the county of Pike and State of Mississippi, the appointment of a postmaster for

the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

Sarah K. Travis is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John T. Wood, to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Lowndes and State of Mississippi, in the place of R. E. Moore, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Edwin F. Alden, to be postmaster at Grant City, in the county of Worth and State of Missouri, in the place of John H. Kibbe, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Reuben Albert, to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Madison and State of Missouri, in the place of John E. Clardy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Lewis W. Brannon, to be postmaster at Princeton, in the county of Mercer and State of Missouri, in the place of Edward Evans, removed.

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

Thomas M. Bailey, to be postmaster at Rockport, in the county of Atchison and State of Missouri, in the place of Lysander D. Ramsey, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Elias S. Bedford, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Randolph and State of Missouri, in the place of William H. Balthis, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

William T. Clements, to be postmaster at Platte City, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas J. Cole, removed.

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

Malissa Conway, to be postmaster at Vandalia, in the county of Audrain and State of Missouri, in the place of John W. Jamison, removed.

Malissa Conway is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Samuel A. Chapell, to be postmaster at Monett, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in the place of John Dailey, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Thomas Curry, to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry Shotts, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Alvah H. Dooley, to be postmaster at Excelsior Springs, in the county of Clay and State of Missouri, in the place of Kate E. Sullivan, removed.

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

August W. Dietzel, to be postmaster at Hermann, in the county of Gasconade and State of Missouri, in the place of Conrad Klinge, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

Thomas Francis, to be postmaster at Bevier, in the county of Macon and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas Williams, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

George M. Goodnight, to be postmaster at Cassville, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles Ray, removed.

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

Samuel J. George, to be postmaster at Humansville, in the county of Polk and State of Missouri, in the place of Jacob Burns, removed.

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

John G. Grems, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Nodaway and State of Missouri, in the place of Elmer C. Trueblood, removed.

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

Cassius M. Gilchrist, to be postmaster at Lathrop, in the county of Clinton and State of Missouri, in the place of John T. Summers, resigned.

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

George H. Gardner, to be postmaster at Unionville, in the county of Putnam and State of Missouri, in the place of Zachary T. Brawford, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

James D. Goldsby, to be postmaster at Westport, in the county of Jackson and State of Missouri, in the place of Sophia Booth, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

David B. Hobson, to be postmaster at Willow Springs, in the county of Howell and State of Missouri, in the place of Henry E. Smith, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Cyrus H. Hartzell, to be postmaster at Holden, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in the place of Dorian G. McConnell, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

Charles A. Hamilton, to be postmaster at Kirksville, in the county of Adair and State of Missouri, in the place of Dewitt C. Pierce, removed.

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

Joseph H. Handel, to be postmaster at King City, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles S. Millen, removed.

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

William B. Lewis, to be postmaster at Eldorado Springs, in the county of Cedar and State of Missouri, in the place of William S. Martin, resigned.

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

Theodore N. McHaney, to be postmaster at Kennett, in the county of Dunklin and State of Missouri, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Charles D. Morris, to be postmaster at Trenton, in the county of Grundy and State of Missouri, in the place of Rella C. Harber, removed.

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

Frank B. Miller, to be postmaster at Maysville, in the county of Dekalb and State of Missouri, in the place of John W. Bennett, resigned.

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

Charles L. Mosley, to be postmaster at Stanberry, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Alvin C. Frisbie, resigned.

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

Francis Bion McCurry, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county of Chariton and State of Missouri, in the place of Thomas R. Hamilton, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

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

James M. McNulty, to be postmaster at Nevada, in the county of Vernon and State of Missouri, in the place of Charles B. Ingels, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Albert A. Marshall, to be postmaster at Glasgow, in the county of Howard and State of Missouri, in the place of George W. Vaughan, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

William F. Quigley, to be postmaster at Tipton, in the county of Moniteau and State of Missouri, in the place of S. W. Hurst, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Benjamin M. Prentiss, to be postmaster at Bethany, in the county of Harrison and State of Missouri, in the place of Robert L. Nelson, removed.

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

George A. Purdy, to be postmaster at Pierce City, in the county of Lawrence and State of Missouri, in the place of E. P. Moore, removed.

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

Lewellen P. Robinson, to be postmaster at Breckenridge, in the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri, in the place of Gideon B. Hart, removed.

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

Frank I. Swett, to be postmaster at Lebanon, in the county of Laclede and State of Missouri, in the place of Andrew O. Mayfield, removed.

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

Henry C. Sankey, to be postmaster at Salem, in the county of Dent and State of Missouri, in the place of Moses H. McSpadden, removed.

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

August Schneider, to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Platte and State of Missouri, in place of Alva H. O'Dowd, removed.

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

George W. Smith, to be postmaster at Sweet Springs, in the county of Saline and State of Missouri, in the place of William C. Hall, whose commission expired March 27, 1897.

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

George W. Schweer, to be postmaster at Windsor, in the county of Henry and State of Missouri, in the place of John L. Shelton, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

Jacob Schell, to be postmaster at Savannah, in the county of Andrew and State of Missouri, in the place of Sloan M. Young, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

George W. Shoemaker, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Gentry and State of Missouri, in the place of Reese W. Crockett, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Thomas J. Ulen, to be postmaster at Dexter, in the county of Stoddard and State of Missouri, in the place of James H. Fleming, removed.

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

Robert P. Underwood, to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Dade and State of Missouri, in the place of William R. Bowles, removed.

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

Frank L. Wilson, to be postmaster at Bowling Green, in the county of Pike and State of Missouri, in the place of James R. McAlister, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Daniel K. Weurich, to be postmaster at Joplin, in the county of Jasper and State of Missouri, in the place of William F. Snyder, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Adelbert O. Welton, to be postmaster at Butler, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri, in the place of Jacob D. Allen, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Bernard Zick, sr., to be postmaster at Pleasant Hill, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri, in the place of William D. F. Whitsitt, resigned.

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

William B. Burket, to be postmaster at Bozeman, in the county of Gallatin and State of Montana, in the place of Daniel H. Brooks, removed.

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

Perley N. Bernard, to be postmaster at Kalispell, in the county of Flathead and State of Montana, in the place of F. W. Bucksen, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Maurice Deering, jr., to be postmaster at Marysville, in the county of Lewis and Clarke and State of Montana, in the place of Joseph D. Conrad, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Thomas J. Pollard, to be postmaster at Glendive, in the county of Dawson and State of Montana, in the place of Hubert C. Clancy, removed. (Alexander S. Gillespie was nominated to the Senate February 3, 1897, but failed of confirmation.)

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

Wynne H. Roberts, to be postmaster at Hamilton, in the county of Ravalli and State of Montana, in the place of Jerome H. Bradley, removed.

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

Alfred J. Stephens, to be postmaster at Lewistown, in the county of Fergus and State of Montana, in the place of John E. Murray, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

Mr. Stephens is now acting under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Engene Stark, to be postmaster at Virginia City, in the county of Madison and State of Montana, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

George W. Avery, to be postmaster at Fairfield, in the county of Clay and State of Nebraska, in the place of Alfred G. Corey, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

Ephraim R. Bee, to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Furnas and State of Nebraska, in the place of Richard J. Trant, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Charles Callahan, to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Cheyenne and State of Nebraska, in the place of Pierre Sanders, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Ephraim D. Einsel, to be postmaster at Holdrege, in the county of Phelps and State of Nebraska, in the place of James I. Rhea, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

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

Ross L. Hammond, to be postmaster at Fremont, in the county of Dodge and State of Nebraska, in the place of Thomas Carroll, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

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

George W. Jackson, to be postmaster at Fairmont, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in the place of Alvah W. Loomis, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Martin V. King, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in the place of C. E. Summers, removed.

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

Arthur A. Logan, to be postmaster at Creighton, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska, in the place of William W. Weigel, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

William H. McNeal, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Wayne and State of Nebraska, in the place of A. P. Childs, removed.

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

Joseph S. Paradis, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Boxbutte and State of Nebraska, in the place of Charles Nichols, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

James L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in the place of William R. Boughn, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Henry P. Kraus, to be postmaster at Reno, in the county of Washoe and State of Nevada, in the place of Henry J. Berry, removed.

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

A. Elmer Bean, to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in the place of George S. Wilson, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

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

Ira A. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Colebrook, in the county of Coos and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Benjamin F. Drew, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

William H. Small, to be postmaster at New Market, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Charles A. Morse, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

William O. Sides, to be postmaster at Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in the place of John E. Leavett, whose commission expired April 15, 1897.

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

Walter H. Stewart, to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Rufus E. Bean, removed.

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

Charles E. Slate, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in the place of George H. Snow, removed.

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

Roger M. Bridgman, to be postmaster at Ridgewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of John F. Cruse, whose commission expired September 29, 1897.

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

Samuel V. Davis, to be postmaster at Phillipsburg, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in the place of S. B. Mutchler, removed.

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

Richard F. Goodman, to be postmaster at Newton, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, in the place of John S. Kintner, removed.

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

Benjamin F. Honness, to be postmaster at Clinton, in the county of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey, in the place of William H. Carpenter, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

James Harris, to be postmaster at Englewood, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey, in the place of Alexander Livingston, jr., whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Dennis W. Mahoney, to be postmaster at Passaic, in the county of Passaic and State of New Jersey, in the place of Adrian Norman, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

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

Maurice B. Rudderow, to be postmaster at Merchantville, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in the place of William Macfarlan, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

August C. Stecher, to be postmaster at Riverside, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Joseph D. Troth, to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, in the place of Francis H. Ware, whose commission expired September 21, 1897.

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

Anthony T. Woolley, to be postmaster at Long Branch, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in the place of Japhia Van Dyke, whose commission expired August 30, 1897.

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

Hollis G. De Baun, to be postmaster at Haverstraw, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in the place of E. C. Reynolds, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Edward C. Fisk, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in the place of Frank Burns, resigned.

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

Max Geldner, to be postmaster at New Dorp, in the county of

Richmond and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after April 1, 1897.

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

John J. Inman, to be postmaster at Salamanca, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in the place of Hudson Ansley, removed.

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

James C. McCarty, to be postmaster at Rhinebeck, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in the place of Albert L. Rider, removed.

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

John D. Nicholson, to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, in the county of Essex and State of New York, in the place of George L. Brown, removed.

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

John T. Robinson, to be postmaster at Elmhurst, in the county of Queens and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Prine Riggs, to be postmaster at Sodus, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in the place of M. W. Gurnee, removed.

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

George Ripperger, to be postmaster at Long Island City, in the county of Queens and State of New York, in the place of J. A. McKenna, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Frederick G. Shafer, to be postmaster at Cape Vincent, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in the place of James L. Dunning, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Albert P. Seaton, to be postmaster at New Hartford, in the county of Oneida and State of New York, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

John F. Wilkin, to be postmaster at Montgomery, in the county of Orange and State of New York, in the place of James A. Lodge, removed.

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

Samuel D. Willard, to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of Henry B. Graves, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

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

Henry B. Whitney, to be postmaster at Phelps, in the county of Ontario and State of New York, in the place of R. E. Connolly, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

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

Francis H. Wilson, to be postmaster at Brooklyn, in the county of Kings and State of New York, in the place of Andrew T. Sullivan, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

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

John F. Dobson, to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, in the place of John W. Bryan, resigned.

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

Israel D. Hargett, to be postmaster at Rocky Mount, in the county of Edgecombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of Bennett Bunn, deceased.

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

Jonas W. Mullen, to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in the place of Thomas R. Robertson, whose term expired September 7, 1897.

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

Duncan C. Pearson, to be postmaster at Morganton, in the county of Burke and State of North Carolina, in the place of Warren G. Turner, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

James H. Ramsay, to be postmaster at Salisbury, in the county

of Rowan and State of North Carolina, in the place of Archibald H. Boyden, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

George W. Reed, to be postmaster at Biltmore, in the county of Buncombe and State of North Carolina, in the place of James M. Brookshire, removed.

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

John F. Callahan, to be postmaster at Casselton, in the county of Cass and State of North Dakota, in the place of Hugo H. Walters, whose commission expired October 6, 1897.

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

Martin N. Chamberlin, to be postmaster at Oakes, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Hattie A. Lynch, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Frank S. Goddard, to be postmaster at Ellendale, in the county of Dickey and State of North Dakota, in the place of Duane E. Geer, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Patrick McHugh, to be postmaster at Langdon, in the county of Cavalier and State of North Dakota, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1896 (William J. Mooney, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed).

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

Clarence E. Nichols, to be postmaster at Mandan, in the county of Morton and State of North Dakota, in the place of Patrick W. McGillie, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Harry S. Oliver, to be postmaster at Lisbon, in the county of Ransom and State of North Dakota, in the place of Emmett S. Wisner, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Mary J. Cunliffe, to be postmaster at Las Cruces, in the county of Donna Ana and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of Simona Stephenson, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

Louis O. Fullen, to be postmaster at Eddy, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico, in the place of William H. Slaughter, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Hugh Barnhill, to be postmaster at Wellston, in the county of Jackson and State of Ohio, in the place of Frank A. Hockett, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Walter S. Brigham, to be postmaster at Wauseon, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, in the place of John C. Bollmeyer, removed.

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

Charles S. Dunn, to be postmaster at Lockland, in the county of Hamilton and State of Ohio, in the place of Raby Shinkle, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Ivor J. Davis, to be postmaster at Niles, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, in the place of James C. Kearns, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Leonidas S. Ebricht, to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Summit and State of Ohio, in the place of William B. Dobson, removed.

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

Melancthon B. Everitt, to be postmaster at Payne, in the county of Paulding and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Hattie A. Huffman, to be postmaster at Bradner, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in the place of Jacob F. Huffman, deceased.

Hattie A. Huffman is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George W. Hofman, to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Richland and State of Ohio, in the place of Daniel Kirkpatrick, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

John B. Kagey, to be postmaster at Louisville, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in the place of Augustus F. Juilliard, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

John C. Metzger, to be postmaster at Oakharbor, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, in the place of William Bleckner, removed.

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

William D. Powley, to be postmaster at Monroeville, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of Charles P. Prentiss, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Reuben A. Roether, to be postmaster at McComb, in the county of Hancock and State of Ohio, in the place of Andrew J. Ewing, deceased.

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

John J. Robinson, to be postmaster at Port Clinton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Ohio, in the place of James H. McRitchie, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Edward I. Snyder, to be postmaster at Columbiana, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in the place of Bertram Renkenberger, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Theodore D. Shepherd, to be postmaster at Norwalk, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in the place of Frank M. Roth, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

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

Benjamin F. Trescott, to be postmaster at Alliance, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio, in the place of John C. Devine, whose commission expired September 12, 1897.

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

William R. Tyler, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1896. (Franklin L. Krock, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed.)

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

Edwin P. Webster, to be postmaster at Gambier, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in the place of Edward M. Young, removed.

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

Chester R. P. Waltz, to be postmaster at Delta, in the county of Fulton and State of Ohio, in the place of Mary J. Huntington, resigned.

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

George W. Wilkinson, to be postmaster at North Baltimore, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, in the place of A. W. Adams, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Fred Yeager, to be postmaster at Perrysburg, in the county of Wood and State of Ohio, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1896. (John Cranker, appointed by the President, and by him nominated to the Senate, not having been confirmed.)

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

John C. Ardrey, to be postmaster at La Grande, in the county of Union and State of Oregon, in the place of Alphonzo Le Roy, resigned.

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

Charles E. Fell, to be postmaster at Pendleton, in the county of Umatilla and State of Oregon, in the place of James F. Johnson, whose commission expired March 29, 1897.

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

Burtis W. Johnson, to be postmaster at Corvallis, in the county of Benton and State of Oregon, in the place of Robert Johnson, removed.

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

Byron T. Potter, to be postmaster at Baker City, in the county of Baker and State of Oregon, in the place of George H. Foster, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

John A. Buckles, to be postmaster at Enid, in the county of Garfield and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Augustus P. Wilcox, removed.

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

William C. Douglass, to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Samuel L. Johnson, removed.

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

Jabez A. Felt, to be postmaster at Hennessey, in the county of Kingfisher and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of John T. Baldwin, removed.

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

Mervain L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Pondcreek, in the county of Grant and Territory of Oklahoma, in the place of Samuel H. Cummins, removed.

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

George W. Brown, to be postmaster at Wayne, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph M. Fronefield, removed.

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

James Bickerton, to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of James S. Crawford, resigned.

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

Frank R. Cyphers, to be postmaster at East Pittsburg, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Daniel R. Corbus, to be postmaster at New Brighton, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William Wallace, removed.

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

Samuel O. Comly, to be postmaster at Watsonstown, in the county of Northumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Catharine J. Piatt, whose commission expired September 13, 1897.

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

Robert B. Clayton, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Charles C. Graeber, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Henry J. Van Dusen, to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Raymond J. Kaylor, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

Benjamin F. Davis, to be postmaster at Freeland, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William F. Boyle, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Joseph E. Euwer, to be postmaster at Natrona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Alexander J. Myers, removed.

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

Daniel D. Groves, to be postmaster at Brockwayville, in the county of Jefferson and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Dora M. McElhany, removed.

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

George W. Heinbach, to be postmaster at St. Clair, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a post-

master for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Frank E. Hollar, to be postmaster at Shippensburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of E. J. McCune, resigned.

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

Henry T. Hall, to be postmaster at Lock Haven, in the county of Clinton and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Ira M. Harvey, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Thomas L. Hicks, to be postmaster at Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William W. Carr, whose commission expired September 8, 1897.

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

John C. Koch, to be postmaster at St. Marys, in the county of Elk and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Joseph F. Windfelder, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

George H. Moore, to be postmaster at Verona, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of R. L. Kent, removed.

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

James I. McKenna, to be postmaster at California, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Laurence C. Powell, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

John D. Scott, to be postmaster at Coraopolis, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

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

John W. Stuart, to be postmaster at State College, in the county of Center and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of T. F. Kennedy, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Clayton O. Slater, to be postmaster at Latrobe, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of William A. Shrum, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

George Sowash, to be postmaster at Irwin, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of George W. Fink, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Charles Seger, to be postmaster at Emporium, in the county of Cameron and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Michael T. Hogan, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Samuel M. Turk, to be postmaster at Parkers Landing, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Abner Carson, removed.

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

Samuel Wallace, to be postmaster at Bennett, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of A. M. Ketter, deceased.

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

William Day Wilson, to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of B. H. Framp-ton, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

Norris L. Yarnall, to be postmaster at Thurlow, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of John T. Ives, removed.

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

Jacob R. Zuck, to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in the place of Urbanus B. Hubbs, whose commission expired September 9, 1897.

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

John W. Cass, to be postmaster at Woonsocket, in the county of Providence and State of Rhode Island, in the place of Frank A. Campbell, removed.

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

Samuel J. Bampfield, to be postmaster at Beaufort, in the county of Beaufort and State of South Carolina, in the place of G. W. L. Jenkins, deceased.

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

Jesse M. Robertson, to be postmaster at Laurens, in the county of Laurens and State of South Carolina, in the place of Thomas B. Crews, whose commission expired September 15, 1897.

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

Preston Rion, to be postmaster at Winnsboro, in the county of Fairfield and State of South Carolina, in the place of Mary L. Eggleston, deceased.

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

William S. Chase, to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota, in the place of William A. Dawley, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

David B. Jeffris, to be postmaster at Huron, in the county of Beadle and State of South Dakota, in the place of James B. Cogan, removed.

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

Marcellus B. Kent, to be postmaster at Elk Point, in the county of Union and State of South Dakota, in the place of Charles H. Freeman, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Frank L. Mease, to be postmaster at Madison, in the county of Lake and State of South Dakota, in the place of William Tobin, removed.

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

John C. Campbell, to be postmaster at Johnson City, in the county of Washington and State of Tennessee, in the place of C. H. Lyle, resigned.

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

Peter J. Clarke, to be postmaster at Pulaski, in the county of Giles and State of Tennessee, in the place of Frank M. Bunch, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Harlan P. Dewey, to be postmaster at Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee and State of Tennessee, in the place of William H. McLemore, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Hugh F. Fariss, to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, in the place of William A. Howard, removed.

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

John L. Goddard, to be postmaster at Maryville, in the county of Blount and State of Tennessee, in the place of William Y. C. Hannum, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Robert F. Haun, to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, in the place of W. G. Harrison, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Andrew B. Herring, to be postmaster at Ripley, in the county of Lauderdale and State of Tennessee, in the place of John W. Clark, removed.

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

C. Green Parker, to be postmaster at Humboldt, in the county of Gibson and State of Tennessee, in the place of Isaac H. Dungan, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

William A. Pamplin, to be postmaster at Fayetteville, in the county of Lincoln and State of Tennessee, in the place of Joel J. Jones, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Alexander Ragan, to be postmaster at Newport, in the county

of Cocke and State of Tennessee, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Albert L. Scott, to be postmaster at Dickson, in the county of Dickson and State of Tennessee, in the place of C. M. Lovell, removed.

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

William Spellings, to be postmaster at McKenzie, in the county of Carroll and State of Tennessee, in the place of James H. Chandler, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

John L. Sinclair, to be postmaster at Dyersburg, in the county of Dyer and State of Tennessee, in the place of F. W. Thomas, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Robert S. Sharp, to be postmaster at Chattanooga, in the county of Hamilton and State of Tennessee, in the place of Thomas J. Dement, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

George T. Taylor, to be postmaster at Union City, in the county of Obion and State of Tennessee, in the place of G. A. Gibbs, resigned.

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

Robert C. Wilcox, to be postmaster at Clarksville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Tennessee, in the place of N. L. Northington, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

Henry A. Cady, to be postmaster at Ballinger, in the county of Runnels and State of Texas, in the place of Pinckney E. Truly, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

Harry H. Cooper, to be postmaster at Nacogdoches, in the county of Nacogdoches and State of Texas, in the place of William B. Pearson, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

General B. Clark, to be postmaster at Itasca, in the county of Hill and State of Texas, in the place of James H. Messimer, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

John T. Cunningham, to be postmaster at Graham, in the county of Young and State of Texas, in the place of Granville H. Crozier, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Thomas J. Darling, to be postmaster at Temple, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in the place of Felix Grundy, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

William E. Dwyer, to be postmaster at Brenham, in the county of Washington and State of Texas, in the place of Frank A. Eldridge, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Columbus Emanuel, to be postmaster at Jacksonville, in the county of Cherokee and State of Texas, in the place of Andy J. Chessher, removed.

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

William H. Harvey, to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in the place of Hannah G. Denison, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Harry H. Little, to be postmaster at Decatur, in the county of Wise and State of Texas, in the place of John W. Hogg, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

Charles K. Miller, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Henderson and State of Texas, in the place of Thomas M. Matthews, removed.

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

Jacob Mayfield, to be postmaster at Whitesboro, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, in the place of Sam H. Horton, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

James R. Neece, to be postmaster of Mexia, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas, in the place of Newton E. Meador, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Henry Palm, to be postmaster at Albany, in the county of Shackelford and State of Texas, in the place of Edmund R. Manning, removed.

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

John M. Parish, to be postmaster at Huntsville, in the county of Walker and State of Texas, in the place of Elam L. Parish, whose commission expired October 4, 1897.

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

Theodore Ray, to be postmaster at Midland, in the county of Midland and State of Texas, in the place of Henderson M. Horton, removed.

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

Harry W. Rankin, to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas, in the place of Richard H. Pinckney, resigned.

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

Joseph E. Roach, to be postmaster at Atlanta, in the county of Cass and State of Texas, in the place of Lottie A. Davis, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Edmund F. Seydler, to be postmaster at Weimar, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas, in the place of Stephen McCormick, resigned.

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

Marshall Smith, to be postmaster at Brownwood, in the county of Brown and State of Texas, in the place of Ed. E. King, removed.

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

Charles Andrews, to be postmaster at Nephi, in the county of Juab and State of Utah, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after July 1, 1897.

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

James P. Driscoll, to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Juab and State of Utah, in the place of Angus J. McPhee, removed.

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

John C. Graham, to be postmaster at Provo City, in the county of Utah and State of Utah, in the place of William D. Roberts, removed.

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

Orson Smith, to be postmaster at Logan, in the county of Cache and State of Utah, in the place of Jedediah M. Blair, whose commission expired September 25, 1897.

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

Trescott A. Chase, to be postmaster at Bradford, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in the place of George A. Dickey, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

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

Joseph B. Eldredge, to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Orange and State of Vermont, in the place of J. D. Wheeler, resigned.

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

Elwin A. Howe, to be postmaster at Ludlow, in the county of Windsor and State of Vermont, in the place of Daniel Reed, deceased.

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

Burt Merritt, to be postmaster at Brandon, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in the place of D. C. Brown, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

Paul G. Ross, to be postmaster at Poultney, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in the place of Robert J. Humphrey, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

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

Austin O. Spoor, to be postmaster at Winoski, in the county

of Chittenden and State of Vermont, in the place of C. G. Allard, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

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

Ellery H. Webster, to be postmaster at Barton, in the county of Orleans and State of Vermont, in the place of Charles P. Jenness, whose commission expired October 28, 1897.

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

John P. Webster, to be postmaster at Lyndonville, in the county of Caledonia and State of Vermont, in the place of George H. Weeks, whose commission expired October 2, 1897.

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

Thomas W. Carter, to be postmaster at Orange, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in the place of William Graham, removed.

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

John N. Davis, to be postmaster at Woodstock, in the county of Shenandoah and State of Virginia, in the place of James H. Rodeffer, whose commission expired September 28, 1897.

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

William H. Faulkner, to be postmaster at South Boston, in the county of Halifax and State of Virginia, in the place of William E. Owen, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

John M. Goodloe, to be postmaster at Big Stone Gap, in the county of Wise and State of Virginia, in the place of William C. Robinson, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

Charles H. Hardy, to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Frederick and State of Virginia, in the place of Alfred Ferguson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

John O. Jackson, to be postmaster at Blackstone, in the county of Nottoway and State of Virginia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

Jacob H. McClintic, to be postmaster at Hot Springs, in the county of Bath and State of Virginia, the appointment of a postmaster for the said office having, by law, become vested in the President on and after October 1, 1897.

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

William T. Miller, to be postmaster at Shenandoah, in the county of Page and State of Virginia, in the place of John M. T. Smith, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

Charles H. Revercomb, to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Alleghany and State of Virginia, in the place of William A. Gilliam, whose commission expired September 22, 1897.

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

Benjamin B. Weisiger, to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Chesterfield and State of Virginia, in the place of David L. Toney, removed.

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

Thomas M. Ware, to be postmaster at Williamsburg, in the county of James City and State of Virginia, in the place of Archer Brooks, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Joseph W. Waddy, to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Rockbridge and State of Virginia, in the place of Charles F. Jordan, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

William G. Young, to be postmaster at Tazewell, in the county of Tazewell and State of Virginia, in the place of George W. Doak, removed.

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

Arthur M. Blackman, to be postmaster at Snohomish, in the county of Snohomish and State of Washington, in the place of Edson C. Ames, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Obadiah B. Hayden, to be postmaster at Tacoma, in the county

of Pierce and State of Washington, in the place of A. B. Case, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

George N. Lamphere, to be postmaster at Palouse, in the county of Whitman and State of Washington, in the place of William Goodyear, resigned.

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

Alexander Watt, to be postmaster at Cheney, in the county of Spokane and State of Washington, in the place of Isaac J. Balinger, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

William A. Chapline, to be postmaster at Shepherdstown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in the place of Edward H. Reinhart, removed.

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

Jacob R. Grove, to be postmaster at Harpers Ferry, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in the place of John J. Conway, removed.

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

James Forsyth Harrison, to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in the place of Thomas F. Kenny, whose commission expired October 10, 1897.

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

James W. Holt, to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia, in the place of Stephen W. Poe, removed.

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

John O. Huey, to be postmaster at Mannington, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia, in the place of Charles A. Prichard, resigned.

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

Alonzo E. Linch, to be postmaster at Moundsville, in the county of Marshall and State of West Virginia, in the place of J. C. Simpson, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

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

Stuart F. Reed, to be postmaster at Clarksburg, in the county of Harrison and State of West Virginia, in the place of Lloyd Reed, removed.

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

George E. Work, to be postmaster at Sistersville, in the county of Tyler and State of West Virginia, in the place of Frank D. McCoy, whose commission expired December 11, 1897.

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

George Wise, to be postmaster at Wheeling, in the county of Ohio and State of West Virginia, in the place of Michael J. O'Kane, whose commission expired December 13, 1897.

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

Allan Beggs, to be postmaster at Hudson, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George D. Cline, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

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

E. Henry Bruederle, to be postmaster at Mayville, in the county of Dodge and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Louis Schuknecht, removed.

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

Matthew J. Connors, to be postmaster at Hurley, in the county of Iron and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Michael G. McGeehan, whose commission expired October 25, 1897.

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

William H. Cochran, to be postmaster at Centralia, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Emmanuel Menet, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

John F. Cole, to be postmaster at Marshfield, in the county of Wood and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Adam Paulus, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Benjamin R. Evans, to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Freeman W. Sackett, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Samuel S. Fifield, to be postmaster at Ashland, in the county of Ashland and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John T. Kingston, jr., whose commission expired September 19, 1897.

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

Lewis S. Fisher, to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of Monroe and State of Wisconsin, in the place of David W. Cheney, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Chalmers Ingersoll, to be postmaster at Beloit, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James G. Wickhem, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Jorgen C. Jacobson, to be postmaster at Elroy, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James W. Wightman, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Christian N. Johnson, to be postmaster at Merrill, in the county of Lincoln and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Julius Thielman, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

John E. Jones, to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of Bayfield and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John A. Jacobs, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

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

Rollin C. Lybrand, to be postmaster at Richland Center, in the county of Richland and State of Wisconsin, in the place of James M. Keys, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Oscar F. Nowlan, to be postmaster at Janesville, in the county of Rock and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Agestlaus O. Wilson, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

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

Richard Price, to be postmaster at Wonewoc, in the county of Juneau and State of Wisconsin, in the place of George W. Bishop, resigned.

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

Josiah L. Pettingill, to be postmaster at La Crosse, in the county of La Crosse and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Norris C. Bacheller, whose commission expired November 2, 1897.

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

Thomas Porter, to be postmaster at New Richmond, in the county of St. Croix and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Nicholas Donohue, whose commission expired October 20, 1897.

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

Adelbert M. Penney, to be postmaster at Waupaca, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Henry C. Mumbrue, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Joel L. Stewart, to be postmaster at Clintonville, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John F. Meisner, whose commission expired September 7, 1897.

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

Fred S. Thompson, to be postmaster at Superior, in the county of Douglas and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Joseph D. Connan, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Alfred W. Trevitt, to be postmaster at Wausau, in the county of Marathon and State of Wisconsin, in the place of John Ringle, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

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

Clayton H. Underhill, to be postmaster at Sharon, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of Frank L. Henn, removed.

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

James T. Webb, to be postmaster at Lancaster, in the county of Grant and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William J. McCoy, deceased.

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

Wilbur P. Keays, to be postmaster at Buffalo, in the county of Johnson and State of Wyoming, in the place of Andrew W. Kennedy, removed.

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

Perry L. Smith, to be postmaster at Rawlins, in the county of Carbon and State of Wyoming, in the place of Louis Schalk, removed.

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

Rachel E. Booth, to be postmaster at Dothan (late Dothen), in the county of Henry and State of Alabama, in the place of F. D. Smith, removed.

Robert Cloud, to be postmaster at Tuscumbia, in the county of Colbert and State of Alabama, in the place of William T. Farley, whose commission expired December 12, 1897.

Seborn E. York, to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of Limestone and State of Alabama, in the place of John M. Russell, whose commission expired September 23, 1897.

George W. Lovie, to be postmaster at Redwood City, in the county of San Mateo and State of California, in the place of Valentine Hussey, deceased.

Daniel E. Cooper, to be postmaster at Lamar, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado, in the place of Adelbert Van Deusen, removed.

Robert J. McCartney, to be postmaster at Silverton, in the county of San Juan and State of Colorado, in the place of Thomas H. Tully, removed.

Frank M. Reardon, to be postmaster at Victor, in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, in the place of Andrew Royal, jr., removed.

Wallace K. Deem, to be postmaster at Knightstown, in the county of Henry and State of Indiana, in the place of John A. Sample, whose commission expired November 3, 1897.

Theodore H. Haecker, to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Franklin and State of Iowa, in the place of W. J. Stonebraker, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

John D. Martin, to be postmaster at Madisonville, in the county of Hopkins and State of Kentucky, in the place of Amos K. Bradley, whose commission expired December 14, 1897.

Horatio Ed. Smith, to be postmaster at Dows, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in the place of J. F. Kent, removed.

Frederick J. Will, to be postmaster at Eagle Grove, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in the place of J. H. Howell, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

John M. Jameson, jr., to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Bourbon and State of Kentucky, in the place of Fletcher A. Jones, removed.

George T. Hodgman, to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Knox and State of Maine, in the place of Isaac Coombs, whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Frank M. Hume, to be postmaster at Houlton, in the county of Aroostook and State of Maine, in the place of James Gillin, jr., whose commission expired December 20, 1897.

Walter D. Stinson, to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in the place of Thomas J. Lynch, whose commission expires January 17, 1898.

George L. Minott, to be postmaster at West Gardner, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in the place of Levi W. Wood, removed.

Levi M. Copeland, to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Kearney and State of Nebraska, in the place of McLeod W. Chappell, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

Albert Clement, to be postmaster at Antrim, in the county of Hillsboro and State of New Hampshire, in the place of Anson Swett, whose commission expired December 19, 1897.

David D. Bragaw, to be postmaster at Newark, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in the place of Joseph E. Haynes, deceased.

Ole Howard, to be postmaster at Hillsboro, in the county of Traill and State of North Dakota, in the place of A. G. Foogman, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

John Bell, to be postmaster at Spearfish, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, in the place of William H. Todd, whose commission expired November 1, 1897.

Arthur L. Thomas, to be postmaster at Salt Lake City, in the county of Salt Lake and State of Utah, in the place of Caleb R. Barratt, removed.

Edwin L. Brunton, to be postmaster at Walla Walla, in the county of Wallawalla and State of Washington, in the place of William O'Fallon, whose commission expired September 14, 1897.

William A. Buckley, to be postmaster at Sprague, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in the place of Thomas F. Meagher, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Lawrence A. Inkster, to be postmaster at Davenport, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in the place of John Horwege, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Loren E. Sperry, to be postmaster at North Yakima, in the county of Yakima and State of Washington, in the place of Bernard Wilkinson, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Samuel P. Tapping, to be postmaster at Fairhaven, in the county of Whatcom and State of Washington, in the place of George H. Watrous, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

Charles S. French, to be postmaster at Lake Geneva, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin, in the place of William J. Cutteridge, whose commission expired December 21, 1897.

UNITED STATES MINISTERS.

Charles Page Bryan, of Illinois, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Denby, resigned.

Owen L. W. Smith, of North Carolina, to be minister-resident and consul-general of the United States to Liberia, vice William H. Heard, resigned.

SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

Herbert G. Squiers, of New York, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, vice Charles Denby, jr., resigned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

Francis C. Lowell, of Massachusetts, to be United States district judge for the district of Massachusetts, vice Thomas L. Nelson, deceased.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Henry L. Burnett, of New York, to be attorney of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice Wallace Macfarlane, to be removed.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William Henkel, of New York, to be marshal of the United States for the southern district of New York, vice John H. McCarty, to be removed.

Frederick C. Leonard, of Pennsylvania, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania, vice John W. Walker, whose term will expire January 14, 1898.

Aulick Palmer, of the District of Columbia, to be marshal of the United States for the District of Columbia, vice Albert A. Wilson, whose term will expire January 8, 1897.

George Louis Siebricht, of Texas, to be marshal of the United States for the western district of Texas, vice Richard C. Ware, whose term expired August 21, 1897.

William Edgar Sterne, of Kansas, to be marshal of the United States for the district of Kansas, vice Shaw F. Neely, whose term will expire January 11, 1898.

ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER.

Leander P. Mitchell, of Indiana, to be Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, to succeed Edward A. Bowers, resigned.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John M. Kemble, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourth district of Iowa, to succeed William H. Stackhouse, removed.

John W. Patterson, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the Third district of Iowa, to succeed John C. Kelly, removed.

Thomas F. Penman, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of internal revenue for the Twelfth district of Pennsylvania, to succeed Grant Herring, removed.

John G. Ward, of New York, to be collector of internal revenue for the Fourteenth district of New York, to succeed Louis W. Pratt, removed.

ASSAYER OF MINT.

James 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.

This nomination is in lieu of a former one nominating John L. Hodges. The former nomination is withdrawn.

CONSULS.

James G. Stowe, of Missouri, to be consul-general of the United States at Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, vice Frank W. Roberts, resigned.

James M. Ayers, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States at Rosario, Argentine Republic, vice Willis E. Baker, resigned.

Edmond Z. Brodowski, of Illinois, now consul at Breslau, Germany, to be consul of the United States at Fürth, Bavaria, vice Charles W. Erdman, nominated to be consul at Breslau.

Charles W. Erdman, of Kentucky, now consul at Fürth, Bavaria, to be consul of the United States at Breslau, Germany, vice Edmond Z. Brodowski, nominated to be consul at Fürth, Bavaria.

Adolph L. Frankenthal, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Berne, Switzerland, to fill an original vacancy.

John H. Grout, jr., of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States at Malta, vice Daniel C. Kennedy, resigned.

Neal McMillan, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States at Port Sarnia, Ontario, vice Arthur M. Clark, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John Fox, of Oregon, to be collector of customs for the district of Oregon, in the State of Oregon, to succeed Charles H. Page, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles H. Morrill, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, to succeed John M. Burks, resigned.

LIEUTENANTS, REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Eben Barker, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Richard O. Crisp, promoted.

Albert H. Buhner, of California, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Andrew J. Henderson, promoted.

Charles W. Cairnes, of Maryland, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, in place of Frank L. Smith, deceased.

Oscar G. Haines, of New Jersey, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Preston H. Ueberroth, promoted.

George H. Mann, of Michigan, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Godfrey L. Carden, promoted.

Ernest E. Mead, of Massachusetts, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed Ellsworth P. Bertholf, promoted.

Charles Satterlee, of Connecticut, to be a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to succeed William V. E. Jacobs, promoted.

PENSION AGENTS.

Jonathan Merriam, of Atlanta, Ill., to be pension agent at Chicago, Ill., vice William B. Anderson, term expired.

Charles A. Orr, of Buffalo, N. Y., to be pension agent at Buffalo, N. Y., vice Samuel E. Nichols, term expired.

Sidney L. Willson, of Washington, D. C., to be pension agent at Washington, D. C., his term of office having expired January 31, 1897.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Felix S. Baker, of Harrison, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Harrison, Ark., vice John A. Bunch, term expired.

Charles L. Brockway, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice Washington C. Graybill, removed.

Frank A. Brown, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice C. Boyd Barrett, term expired.

John E. Bush, of Little Rock, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Little Rock, Ark., vice Benjamin H. Crowley, term expired.

Lloyd L. Carter, of Shasta, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Redding, Cal., vice Lafayette S. Barnes, whose term will expire January 16, 1898.

Thomas H. Conniff, of Pierre, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Pierre, S. Dak., vice John F. Hughes, term expired.

George A. Smith, of Utah, to be receiver of public moneys at Salt Lake City, Utah, vice Frank Harris, whose term will expire January 20, 1898.

John Westdahl, of Huron, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Huron, S. Dak., vice Austin D. Hill, term expired.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Charles A. Blake, of Wessington, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Huron, S. Dak., vice John M. Davis, term expired.

George E. Foster, of Alexandria, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice Abraham Boynton, term expired.

Prince A. Gatchell, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Thomas J. Foster, removed.

Frank M. Swasey, of Redding, Cal., to be register of the land office at Redding, Cal., vice Sylvester Hull, whose term will expire January 16, 1898.

John S. Vetter, of Aberdeen, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice Frank M. Hopkins, term expired.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

Frank A. Morris, of Tripp, S. Dak., to be surveyor-general of South Dakota, vice Richard B. Hughes, whose term will expire January 20, 1898.

INDIAN AGENT.

Henry C. Baird, of Coleridge, Nebr., to be agent for the Indians of the Santee Agency in Nebraska, vice Joseph Clements, resigned. Mr. Baird was erroneously nominated December 18, 1897, as Harlan C. Baird, and confirmed on the same day.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 5, 1898.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Charles M. Dickinson, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey.

Hezekiah A. Gudger, of North Carolina, to be consul-general of the United States at Panama, Colombia.

CONSULS.

William K. Herzog, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States at Zittau, Germany.

John Jenkins, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at San Salvador, Salvador.

A. Homer Byington, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Naples, Italy.

George H. Jackson, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States at Cognac, France.

Samuel A. Macallister, of Delaware, to be consul of the United States at Barbados, West Indies.

George P. Pettit, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Dusseldorf, Germany.

James W. Ragsdale, of California, to be consul of the United States at Tien-Tsin, China.

Benjamin F. Clark, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States at Pernambuco, Brazil.

Percy McElrath, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Turin, Italy.

Oscar F. Williams, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Manila, Philippine Islands.

William Martin, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Chingkiang, China.

Philip C. Hanna, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States at San Juan, Puerto Rico.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States at Palermo, Sicily.

Wilbur S. Glass, of South Dakota, to be consul of the United States at Kehl, Germany.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Medical Inspector George A. Bright, to be a medical director.

Surg. Paul Fitzsimons, to be a medical inspector.

P. A. Surg. Frederick J. B. Cordeiro, to be a surgeon.

Asst. Surg. Arthur W. Dunbar, to be a passed assistant surgeon.

P. A. Engineer William B. Dunning, to be a chief engineer.

Asst. Engineer Milton E. Reed, to be a passed assistant engineer.

Pay Inspector Albert S. Kenny, to be a pay director.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Hugh Rodman, to be a lieutenant.

Ensign Andrew T. Long, to be a lieutenant (junior grade).

Lieut. Albert G. Berry, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) John A. Hoogewerff, to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. Commander Albert Ross, to be a commander.

Lieut. John A. Norris, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Edward E. Capehart, to be a lieutenant.

Commander Caspar F. Goodrich, to be a captain.

Commander Richardson Clover, to be a commander.

Lieut. William H. Driggs, to be a lieutenant-commander.

Lieut. Commander James M. Miller, to be a commander.

Capt. John C. Watson, to be a commodore.

Commander French E. Chadwick, to be a captain.

Lieut. Commander Frederick M. Wise, to be a commander.

Lieut. Commander John V. B. Bleeker, to be a commander.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Henry B. Wilson, to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) George P. Blow, to be a lieutenant.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Spencer S. Wood, to be a lieutenant.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Edward A. Schicker, of Texarkana, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Archibald A. Young, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, January 5, 1898.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 18, 1897, was read and approved.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

The SPEAKER announced the following changes of reference: House Document No. 31, a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, with accompanying papers, relating to the alleged fraudulent pensioning of Elizabeth, mother of James T. Hughes—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The bill (H. R. 1166) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to L. L. Eggleston Post, No. 184, Department of New York, Grand Army of the Republic, of Deposit, N. Y., a condemned cannon—from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

House Document No. 92, being a letter from the Acting Attorney-General, transmitting a list of judgments rendered in favor of claimants and against the United States and defendant Indian tribes and not heretofore appropriated for—from the Committee on Indian Affairs to the Committee on Appropriations.

House bill 3963, to permit certain parties to intervene in the equity cause of the United States against Morris and others, pending in the supreme court of the District of Columbia—from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these changes of reference will be considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. MOODY, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the purpose of further considering the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, with Mr. HOPKINS in the chair.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, as gentlemen upon both sides of the House very well understand, the pending bill has received full consideration, except that part of it upon page 23 relating to the appropriation for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission.

In pursuance of an understanding entered into on some previous day, the consideration of that paragraph was postponed until this time. The proposition made, which received general assent, was that from this time this paragraph should be under general debate until such time as the House should see fit to conclude it.

I do not know, Mr. Chairman, that there is any occasion for me to say anything further. I do not know that it is proposed that the time should be controlled by gentlemen upon the respective sides of this question. I understand that gentlemen desiring to speak have left their names with the Chair, and that it is the purpose of the Chair to so control the debate that gentlemen will speak alternately upon the two sides of the question, not upon the two sides of the House, and that full opportunity will be given every member for the expression of his views.

Mr. DOCKERY. Do I understand the gentleman to say that an agreement has been reached that the Chair is to control the time?

Mr. MOODY. I do not understand that any such agreement has been reached, but it seemed to me that on the whole that was the wisest way to divide the time, because the differences of opinion on this subject do not coincide with the divisions of the House upon general political subjects, and what we want to have is a fair division of time between those who differ in opinion upon this subject.

Mr. DOCKERY. Does the gentleman ask for the control of the time in that way?

Mr. MOODY. I do not know that I said that. I said that as to the general debate that is a fair method to divide the time. I am content with it, to say the least.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. I think we had better let the matter run for a day or two as it is.

Mr. MOODY. I do not propose, Mr. Chairman, to make any arrangement, but only to bring the subject before the attention of the committee.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, if I can have the attention of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY]. This is Wednesday, I believe. As one member of the committee, it seems to me that this bill ought to pass between this and Saturday night. Now, as to how this time will be controlled, I think it quite immaterial whether my friend the gentleman from Massachusetts shall control it on the one hand and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] on the other, or whether the Chair shall control it; but I hope

there will be no arrangement made that looks beyond the present week for the final disposition of this bill.

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say, Mr. Chairman, in reply to the chairman of the committee, that I do not understand the gentleman from Massachusetts suggests at this time any limitation upon the debate. I certainly would not desire to agree to any limitation at this time. As I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], he expresses a desire, at least, that the Chair should control the time and divide it.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I will say that was rather a repetition of a desire which had already been expressed by the chairman of the subcommittee having this bill in charge. I have no independent views of my own. I certainly hope that the free expression of views that he alluded to can be completed, so that this bill will receive its final passage by Saturday night. I suppose that all agree that it is desirable to do that.

Mr. DOCKERY. I simply desire to express the desire on this side that the time be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts on the one side and a gentleman representing the minority on this side.

Mr. CANNON. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts it seems to me that that is desirable.

Mr. MOODY. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time during the progress of this debate shall be equally divided, one part to be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] and the other part to be controlled by myself.

Mr. KNOX. I desire to ask my colleague if the time for debate is to be limited?

Mr. MOODY. I understand that remains an open question.

Mr. CANNON. I hope, however, it can be settled now satisfactorily to the gentleman from Massachusetts and the gentleman from Missouri. Why not agree as to the time now?

Mr. DOCKERY. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I am not prepared at this time to offer any agreement, inasmuch as I have not had an opportunity as yet to consult with gentlemen on this side who may desire to speak.

Mr. CANNON. You can settle that time in the future, either to-day or to-morrow.

Mr. DOCKERY. The question of the limitation of the debate can be settled in the future, after I shall have had an opportunity to ascertain who desire to be heard.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the proposition made by the gentleman from Massachusetts is scarcely a fair one. Now, I understand that those he represents are opposed to any modification of the present system. The gentlemen on the other side are in favor of the entire repeal or destruction of the present system. Now, there is a large body of gentlemen here who do not agree with either. They propose a wholesome and proper modification of the system.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. HEPBURN. And there are, therefore, three sides to this question; and the arrangement the gentlemen have made—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Iowa yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. HEPBURN. I do.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to know how you come to the conclusion that everybody here is in favor of the repeal of the whole business?

Mr. HEPBURN. Simply because that would be wrong. [General laughter and loud applause on the Republican side.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, there ought to be some arrangement in the division of time by which that large body of gentlemen (certainly more than a hundred of the Republican members of this House) who want a modification should have some portion of the time, and I insist that it shall be divided in that way rather than in the manner suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. KNOX. I should like to ask my colleague how the limit of the time for debate is to be obtained?

Mr. MOODY. There would be some affirmative proposition in the way of limiting the time.

Mr. LIVINGSTON. There appearing to be such a muddle among the Republicans on this subject, does not the gentleman think it would be better to attempt to settle the matter among themselves?

Mr. HEPBURN. There is no muddle about it. We will all agree when the time comes.

Mr. MOODY. I do not think the gentleman meant to misrepresent my request.

Mr. HEPBURN. I only formed an opinion on what the gentleman said—

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa will suspend.

Mr. RICHARDSON. And that is, What is the pending motion?

The CHAIRMAN. It is the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Is it to strike out the appropriation or is it simply to pass the provision as it is inserted in the legislative bill? If so, Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Tennessee that this discussion relates simply to general debate on the provision.

Mr. RICHARDSON. But there must be a motion pending.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the understanding of the Chair.

Mr. RICHARDSON. There can be but two sides to a question.

The CHAIRMAN. The understanding of the Chair is that the time was to be set apart on this day for general debate on this subject, and after the close of general debate that the committee will take such action as in its wisdom it may choose.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The proposition pending, as I understand it, is to adopt the text of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee has not come to that.

Mr. MOODY. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that I agree entirely with the views which have been expressed by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] in regard to the division of time in this debate. So far as the time is within my control he may be assured that, according to the best justice I can do, the time will be divided fairly, according to the differences of view upon this side of the House. Of course, however, I am subject to error, and I am by no means anxious to assume the responsibility of controlling the time.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to suggest that it is not the common practice, where the time for a debate is unlimited, to have it controlled by particular gentlemen on either side. If a limitation of the debate had been agreed to, then I would be perfectly willing to see the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] control the time on the one side and on the other; but the debate being unlimited, so far as any action of the House now is concerned, I think it is fair and right that all shades of opinion should be privileged to have a hearing without being required to ask permission of any gentleman on the floor.

Mr. MOODY. Let me say to the gentleman from Texas, who probably was not in at the beginning of this discussion, that the method which he suggests is the one which I originally proposed to the House, but as the result of a suggestion by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY], followed by a suggestion of the gentleman from Illinois the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. CANNON], the proposition was submitted to the House in the form in which it is now pending. I have no desire whatever to control the time and did not expect to, but if I do control it, I shall try to control it according to justice.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that the suggestion I made arose from the fact that several gentlemen around me here insisted that the time on this side should be controlled by the minority of the committee. That is why I made the suggestion.

Mr. BAILEY. The usual practice would be that the Chair would first recognize the members of the committee, both of the majority and of the minority, and then, after those gentlemen had exhausted the time, or had exhausted themselves, as the case might be, he would recognize others.

A MEMBER. Oafter they had exhausted the House. [Laughter.]

Mr. BAILEY. When we reach a point where we know how much more time is desired for the debate, then it will be entirely proper that the remaining time shall be controlled by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY].

Mr. MOODY. We do not want to control the time under such circumstances just when the pressure becomes greatest.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask if the Chair has not in its possession a list of members who desire to speak on this subject—a list coming over from the December session? It seems to me fairer to let the gentlemen upon that list come in and speak in their own time than to require them to obtain time of others.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no disposition to interfere with any arrangement that has been agreed upon. I have simply volunteered a suggestion as to what has been the practice heretofore.

Mr. HEPBURN. I want to say to the gentleman from Massachusetts that in the suggestion I made with regard to the disposition of the time I did not desire to introduce any possible element of unfairness.

Mr. MOODY. Not at all. I did not so understand it.

Mr. HEPBURN. But it seemed to me that the proposition for alternation in the debate which the gentleman suggested was scarcely a fair method of disposing of the time, and I would much

rather, if it be agreeable to the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the Chair should allot the time.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Chairman, it is quite evident that this morning there can be no unanimous consent as to time this debate shall run, or as to how the time shall be controlled, except through the Chair. I indulge the hope, however, that by to-morrow we shall have progressed so far that we can come to an agreement or can take such action as will close the debate and dispose of this bill this week.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, after the expression of views that has been had upon the floor, I withdraw the request for unanimous consent and ask that the pending paragraph of the bill be read.

The paragraph was read, as follows:

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

For three Commissioners, at \$3,500 each; chief examiner, \$3,000; secretary, \$2,000; eight clerks of class 4; ten clerks of class 3; thirteen clerks of class 2; fifteen clerks of class 1; three clerks, at \$1,000 each; two clerks, at \$900 each; one messenger; two laborers; engineer, \$840; and two watchmen; in all, \$91,340.

For necessary traveling expenses, including those of examiners acting under the direction of the commission, and for expenses of examinations and investigations held elsewhere than at Washington, \$7,000.

Mr. GROW rose.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the Chair that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GROW] desires to be heard for about twenty minutes, and as no member of the committee is ready to speak at the present time, I shall be glad if he may be allowed to occupy the floor.

Mr. DOCKERY. What is the request?

The CHAIRMAN. The purpose of the Chair was to recognize members in the order in which they made their requests for recognition, and if no member of the committee is ready to speak, the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] would be entitled to the floor.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I very willingly yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Chairman, I shall not trespass upon the time of the committee with any discussion as to the mode in which the civil-service law has been administered heretofore by any Administration. The manner of administration of a law is, however, an essential part of it.

There is no question that there should be some law to regulate, to a certain extent at least, appointments to office in such a way as to relieve the President from spending so much of his time in hearing the application of every applicant for all the offices that are to be filled. Either the lives of our Presidents must be assured by a physically iron constitution or they can not live out their full official terms, if they must, in addition to other duties, be engaged in examining all the cases of appointments.

Whether the system I shall now suggest could be introduced without a change of the Constitution may be a question; but I think that by a law of Congress approved by the President regulating the mode of appointment might continue in practice the same as it would—

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. We desire to hear the gentleman from Pennsylvania on this subject, and there is so much confusion that we can not do so unless we are near him.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of order made by the gentleman from Maine is well taken. The committee will please be in order.

Mr. GROW. I was saying, Mr. Chairman, that as the Constitution vests the appointing power in the President, an amendment of the Constitution might be necessary to introduce a change in that respect. But a law of Congress, approved by the President, might, by such acquiescence by the Executive, take the place of a formal amendment to the Constitution.

Without discussing at length any proposed change, I simply wish to express at this time my views on this subject, which are not merely the views of to-day. I have been committed to them for a third of a century. Without stopping to discuss the constitutional difficulty which might be in the way, I would have a civil-service regulation taking from the President the power to appoint any officer of the Government save the judges of the courts of the United States and the representatives of our Government in foreign countries. These appointments should be left to the President for this reason: The judiciary is a coordinate branch of the Government, and the power of appointment could not well be vested in any inferior tribunal.

Mr. PEARSON. Would the gentleman allow the President to appoint his own Cabinet?

Mr. GROW. I will come to that question in a moment. The appointment of all foreign officials of the Government should remain with the President, because he represents our nation in its intercourse with other nations. Those two classes of appointments therefore should be left with the President. The members of his Cabinet he would have, of course, the right to appoint, for

they are his own official family, and it is nobody's business whom he may choose for those positions. But I would vest in each officer of the Cabinet the appointment of all persons engaged in his branch of the service, and would hold him responsible for the faithful performance of public duty in his Department. Such appointments as are by law to be confirmed by the Senate I would have, as now, transmitted to it by the President. Thus all appointments of that character would pass through his hands. Under the prerogative of his office he might object to some of them if he chose.

But in this way he would be relieved from sitting day by day for the determination of minor appointments when the most momentous questions between this nation and others, and questions involving perhaps its life, might be at stake. He would be relieved from the necessity of devoting his time to hearing every applicant or the Members and Senators representing such applicant. At present the member of Congress representing the applicant's district must go to the President in behalf of the applicant. This is a duty which he owes to his constituents. Under the existing system the President in his executive office must, during a period when the life of the nation and the hopes of mankind might hang suspended upon the battlefield, listen day by day to these applications.

Let me illustrate by a single case. During the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln I desired the appointment of a judge in one of the Territories. The President made a memorandum of the matter. I went to call upon him one day, not to call his attention to this matter, but as soon as I entered the Executive Chamber he said, "Mr. Speaker, I meant to appoint your friend to that judgeship, but a woman came in here, with nine small children and one at the breast, and pleaded the bread act on me, and breaded me out of it." I said, "Very well, Mr. President. If there is anybody needing consideration and cooperation from the Government it is the Union men in the insurrectionary States." This was one of such cases. The family had been driven out because of their Union sentiments. "But," said he, "I will attend to the matter; let me take the name again."

He went to his hat filled with papers and began to fumble over them, remarking, "I have a queer way of doing things." "Yes, Mr. President," I replied, "if your hat should blow off in the street, state secrets might be scattered." He took out a paper, on which he put down the name. "Now," said he, "I will attend to the matter when it comes around." As I left the chamber I queried with myself, Why should a President of the United States in such an hour be required to spend his time and strength listening to applications for subordinate positions in the Government? The law should require an applicant to present his case to the proper Department of the Government—the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, or whatever Department the office he is applying for might belong to.

Here was a President, charged with greater responsibility than ever fell to the lot of any ruler since time began, required to spend his time and strength in considering official appointments all the way down to collectorships and little post-offices. This greatest American of the nineteenth century, who, among all the world's civil rulers in peace or war, will through all time hold no inferior niche in the pantheon of human greatness, was thus occupied. Why impose these duties upon the President, when such duties are constantly multiplying and have multiplied from a few thousand appointments to hundreds of thousands?

Strictly, the Constitution would have to be changed to take away from him his prerogative to make all appointments; but a law of Congress, assented to by his signature, would be the same in practical effect as a change in the Constitution in that regard if it were acquiesced in by the Executive, as undoubtedly it would be in this case.

I am opposed to any life tenure in the civil service except in the case of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and there should be an exception in their case, by reason of the fact that the Government takes their life services for the good of the country, and pays them a compensation less than a common lawyer receives in his practice at the bar of any of the States of the Union. They spend their lifetime in the consideration of great questions affecting society, affecting the States of the Union and the rights of the people.

I would leave them on the retired list for the balance of their lives after they have given their life services to the consideration of the grave questions in which their countrymen are so vitally interested. Their case should, therefore, be a special exception in any general law. But all appointments, save the judiciary and those in our foreign relations, should be placed upon an entirely different plane. Take from the President by law the making of these appointments, so that he could say when we fill his ante-chambers with our constituents who are applicants for appointment that "the law does not permit me to make them; you must go to the proper Department fixed by the lawmaking power for that purpose."

The Constitution requires the President to make recommendations as to the state of public affairs, and he may from time to time recommend to Congress such matters as may seem to be of importance in his judgment. His time should be given to the maturing of great questions of that character, for the consideration of the legislative branch of the Government, and in connection with our relations with foreign Governments. This being the case, why should his time be taken up with the consideration of the appointments in the various Departments of the Government, instead of being given to the consideration of those great questions which affect the interests, the welfare, and happiness of the whole people?

I have, Mr. Chairman, given hastily the outlines of my views of what I believe the proper system of civil service should be in this country. I know, of course, that without the acquiescence of the President such a system can not prevail unless the law takes the form of a constitutional amendment. But it seems to me that such a system can be devised as will meet every requirement in that regard. It is necessary that something of the kind should be done, if we would spare the life of our Presidents.

It was only the iron constitution and great physical endurance of Abraham Lincoln that enabled him to go through the mighty struggle of five years, when the very air throughout every part of the country was vibrating with the strains of martial music and mighty armies were marching and countermarching preparatory to the deadly conflict on the battlefield, upon which hung the perpetuity of the Union and the hopes of the great and good of mankind, that was to determine whether the free institutions bequeathed by our fathers should be transmitted unimpaired to future times. For if this Republic, torn by faction and internal strife, should fall rent and dismembered, the last great experiment of free elective government among men has been tried, and the oppressed and downtrodden of the world could then hug their chains as the only legacy they could bequeath their children.

There was no period during four years of his Administration that the shadow of war was not hanging darkly over the land, and when the very life of the nation was not in danger.

Relieve the President of the responsibility in the making of appointments other than those indicated and allow the heads of the Departments to select their confidential and chief clerks, and at the same time abolish the various classifications of salaries. That is one of the mistakes made in the administration of this law.

As long as there is a salary list, varying from \$720 a year to \$1,600 or \$1,800, whoever administers the law has an opportunity by reclassifying to put in their political favorites, by putting personal friends into the higher salaried places and reducing others to the lower grades. In the mutation of politics, in the changes in the political heads of the various Departments, these different salaries offer great temptation for a maladministration of the law and injustice to faithful and competent employees for the mere purpose of rewarding political favorites. I know of clerks in the Pension Office who have drawn a salary of \$1,000, \$1,400, and \$1,600 a year, and yet have remained at the same desk and performed precisely the same kind of work all the time. From \$1,600 they were changed by a change of Administration to \$1,400, then back to \$1,600, then from \$1,600 to \$1,200—just by a political change in the Administration.

There should be but two classes of salaries for all clerkships, and then make the law imperative that no clerk, except for cause, shall be reclassified in salary from a higher to a lower one.

I have thus presented briefly my views on this question, long entertained and confirmed by experience. I would not have the "spoils system," as it is called, prevail, so that every Administration that comes into power in the changing politics of the country might use these high places as "sugar plums" and favors for a few political favorites without qualification for the duties of the positions sought.

The modification of the system as I have suggested would take away that feature. The great evil complained of at the time of the passage of the civil-service law was that the political classes at the points of great population could combine for the nomination of some person for President whom they felt assured would give them the offices they might ask for, and thus they could by such action forestall to a great degree the free action of Presidential conventions. The modification I suggest would effectually remove such complaint, for no one could possibly know who the Cabinet of a President would be before election, and the selection of a candidate for President would therefore rest wholly upon public sentiment.

There should be no regulation such that a person who holds office under the Government can not maintain his manhood without fear of losing his position. Why should he, from the time he goes into office, feel that he is bound to suppress his honest convictions or lose the place he holds? It is a degradation and a dishonor to write over the office doors of the Government of this Union, "Who enters here leaves his manhood and his honest convictions behind." The officeholder is a citizen of the United

States as much bound to have political convictions as any other citizen of the country. He is a part of it.

He has a right to contribute his money where he pleases, and no official of the Government any more than anyone else has a right to impose a tax on him for any purpose without his consent. The law should prevent that, for it is the same as the highwayman's command to stand and deliver. I would have those two evils abolished by law. The law should prevent the taking from the salary of any official of the Government under duress one cent, for that is the effect in levying contributions upon the officeholders of the Government without their free and voluntary consent. Prevent that, prevent reclassification of the clerks upon a change of Administration, and make all appointments as far as possible by the Secretaries in their own Departments, and you will have done away with most if not all the evils that are complained of concerning the office-holding class in the Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am obliged to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PEARSON] and to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] for their kindness in yielding me the floor for these few minutes, and to the House for its courtesy.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, this is an appropriate time for the discussion of the national civil service. The pending bill not only provides for the maintenance of the Civil Service Commission, but also appropriates for the salaries of those who are in the service in the Departments at Washington. Anything which touches upon their mode of appointment or their tenure of office, anything which relates to the good of the service, is relevant to the subject under consideration.

We expend in the civil service of the United States approximately \$100,000,000, of which seven-tenths, or about \$70,000,000, are expended for the salaries of those who are under the control of the act of January 16, 1893, commonly known as the civil-service law. Any consideration which affects this vast expenditure of money, greater than the total annual expenditure of the Government before the civil war, is of the highest importance to the country. I for one, then, welcome this debate. I trust that the time indicated for it will be sufficient to permit all who desire the opportunity to express their views freely.

I call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] to the fact that while I stand firmly upon the platform of the Republican party, and with the declarations of the President, I have no sympathy with those who declare this law to be perfect in its operation, and who blindly oppose every change except that of extension. I myself believe, Mr. Chairman, that there are two changes which ought to be made in the law. I hope to see them made, either by the action of the President or of Congress. I believe that they are not steps backward, but steps forward. I believe that they are not in hostility to the present law, but in accordance with its true spirit.

In the first place, I would say that those who entered into the classified service otherwise than by the examinations prescribed by law and who are included therein and protected in their tenure by Executive order ought in all fairness to be compelled to submit to some test of their efficiency, a test which should be gradually applied in the Departments where they are employed. If they were unable to meet these tests, with all the advantages of the experience which they have had, then in the interest of the public service they ought to leave it.

If this were done in the many cases where partisan appointments have been made and the appointees protected in their tenure by Executive order including them in the classified list, the sense of injustice and inequality which now so largely prevails would be relieved. Tests of the kind which I have mentioned are now being imposed, I am told, in the Treasury Department, and successfully imposed. Why should they not be extended by Executive order to all branches of the service? Under this Administration no faithful and capable officer need fear them, and for others we do not care.

I believe that we have got to do something also to preserve the efficiency of the service—I might almost say to restore the efficiency of the service. We have the testimony of a high Treasury official that in that Department "the tree is dead at the top," and that "this condition is a menace to the civil service." Anyone who has even a superficial knowledge of the service at Washington, a knowledge such as I have obtained by my short service upon the Appropriations Committee, knows that this is not peculiar to the Treasury. It extends throughout the service. We must find some way to separate from it those who, by reason of age or physical or mental incapacity, can no longer render an equivalent for the salaries which the Government pays them. A remedy must be found.

It does not lie, Mr. Chairman, in the establishment of a civil pension list. It is the first step that costs. The first step in the establishment of a civil pension list was taken the other day when the Treasury Department placed sixty or seventy of its employees upon what they themselves termed "a practical pension," notifying them in effect that they could work or not, as they pleased,

and that they would retain their tenure of office in the subordinate places assigned them during the rest of their lives.

The merit system, Mr. Chairman, does not prescribe tenure for life, but tenure during efficiency. I was glad to see, the other day, that a convention of those who believe in that system declared against the establishment of a civil pension list. The people bear cheerfully the burden of pensions for the Army and Navy, asking that the worthy alone receive the Government's bounty. The people look with dismay at the beginning of a civil pension, whose end no one can foresee.

This step must be retraced. If heads of Departments and bureaus had not the sympathies which arise out of association and were able to resist the pressure for retention which men and women long in the service are able to command, they could be depended upon to separate from the service one who had become inefficient. But as long as men are human and do not act as inexorably as machines, this will not be done. Until then we must rely upon the law to rid the service of incompetents. The appointment for a definite term, the retirement annually of a certain percentage of the employees, or the retirement of all at a named age, have each been suggested as a remedy. Some one of these plans or some combination of them must be adopted if we would maintain the standard of service which a high rate of compensation gives the Government the right to exact.

But it was not my purpose, Mr. Chairman, to suggest changes or improvements in the law, but rather to defend it from those who, unmindful of the record of the Republican party, would cripple or destroy it. It is not easy to know what the opponents of the system propose to do. They do not agree among themselves. Certainly it is not to be supposed that they in considerable numbers will vote to strike out this appropriation for the maintenance of the commission. That would be childish. Another member of the committee proposes to demonstrate to the House how useless and ineffective this course would be.

Few, I take it, will openly indorse the views of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY], who proposes—and I quote his exact language—"to repeal the civil-service laws, root and branch;" and he declares that "there is no way of maintaining party organization except giving your friends the offices." In this Chamber he holds aloft the picture emblem of Tammany Hall as an example and inspiration to Republicans. I was anxious to see what my genial friend proposed in the form of a bill, and I have it before me now. It is House bill 1084, and it is very brief and very effective. He proposes by the first section to repeal the act of January 16, 1893, and all other laws providing for the appointment of Civil Service Commissioners. He proposes in the third section—

That no candidate or applicant for any such nonelective office, place, or employment shall hereafter be required to stand any civil-service examination by any Civil Service Commissioners.

And he proposes in the second section that no term of office shall extend beyond four years from the date of the appointment of its holder, and at the end of the four years from "that day all the offices, places, and employments of the Government of the United States filled by appointment shall become vacant."

As there are about 178,000 of such offices, most of them would already have reached the limitation imposed by that bill, and the rest of them soon would do so. Washington, if this bill should pass, would be a salubrious place of living for a Senator or Member of Congress; and if the genial gentleman from North Carolina should succeed in passing the bill the effect of it would be so far from satisfactory, I believe, that we should see him flying from Washington crying in the words of the poet:

Oh, for a lodge in some vast wilderness,
Some boundless continuity of shade,
Where rumors of offices to be sought,
Of unsuccessful or successful hopes,
May never reach me more.

[Laughter and applause.]

I take it, however, that more of the opponents of the merit system agree with the views expressed by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR]. I regret that he is not here to-day. He may be assured that I shall say nothing with reference to his views in his absence of which he could complain; but yet he is so conspicuous in this movement that any discussion would be incomplete without some reference to the view which he has expressed. He has recently informed the House that he will be satisfied with nothing less than a limitation of the operations of the law of 1893 to the clerical departments in Washington and the postal service of the country.

It is dangerous and presumptuous to prophesy to a prophet. But I undertake to say to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio that the closing days of the Fifty-fifth Congress will find him in an exceedingly dissatisfied frame of mind, if so much as that is required to fill his cup of happiness. But the concession of the gentleman from Ohio is the most weighty testimonial which the merit system has ever received. He would leave it in operation where? In two of the places where, in the most conspicuous way

and for the longest time, it has been tested and has had the best opportunity of showing whether it is good or bad. He would leave it in operation in the Departments at Washington, where all the testimony which I have been able to obtain from any quarter shows that under it the service has improved continually in character and efficiency.

He would leave it in operation in the postal service, where it has demonstrated its benefits to the people in their daily life. This is especially true in the Railway Mail Service. That service shows the fullest development of the merit system which there is in existence to-day. There is an examination for entrance, there are periodical tests for retention, and within a few months there are tests for promotion.

Mr. LANDIS. Was not that true before the Railway Mail Service was taken into the classified service?

Mr. MOODY. It was not true, and if the gentleman will consult the figures and will pay some attention to what I am about to say, I think I will show him that it was not true.

Mr. LANDIS. Do you mean to say that there were not periodical tests of fitness?

Mr. MOODY. Oh, I did not say that.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what I meant to ask you.

Mr. MOODY. I do not know whether there were or not. I think it very likely that there were. In this service the system got into complete operation, got completely on its feet, in 1891, and under it there has been a most remarkable increase of efficiency shown, so much so that in the last year the records showed but a single error in 12,000 pieces handled by the clerks. What it has done may be summed up in the words of the Superintendent of that service. He says:

It will be seen that while the amount of mail handled has increased 77½ per cent in ten years, the working force required to do the work has increased but 48½ per cent, and the pieces of mail matter handled correctly to each error in distribution have increased from 3,000 and some odd to 11,000.

In this connection, I ask permission to insert in the RECORD, without reading them on the floor, some statements taken from the report of the Superintendent.

Mr. MAHON. Does not the gentleman know that that efficiency of which he speaks has been brought about not by the Civil Service Commission, or the civil-service law, but by the severe tests and examinations made by the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service along the different lines of railway? For instance, before a mail agent can get a position to run between New York City and Chicago, or between New York and Pittsburg, he is called off at Harrisburg once in every two or three months and given, say, a thousand letters, addressed in different handwritings, some of them very difficult to make out, addressed to remote post-offices in different parts of the United States; he is required to drop those thousand letters into prepared pigeonholes and he must drop over 950 of them correctly in order to get the required percentage. The efficiency, therefore, is not due to the civil service, but to the mail service itself.

Mr. MOODY. That is exactly what I call civil-service reform. I do not care by what name you call it; I do not care whether it is under the law of 1883 or under the practice of the Department. It is in accordance with the theory that before men shall be permitted to serve the Government they must show that they are efficient in the work that they are about to undertake.

Mr. HEPBURN. While the gentleman is discussing this matter of the Railway Mail Service, will he give his views upon the subject of the organizing of a political organization within that order for the purpose of coercing members of Congress to increase the salaries of the employees in that service?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I have no hesitation in giving my views upon that subject. I expressed them publicly more than a year ago in the neighboring city of Philadelphia. I believe that is one of the evils that we must guard against under the present tenure of office under the merit system. I believe it is a danger which should be guarded against by law, and I agree entirely with the implication in the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa, that that is a dangerous thing which the law must crush out.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the results that I have undertaken to show in the Railway Mail Service subserve the interest of the country a great deal better than the giving of these 7,000 offices "to our friends." If the system is good in Washington, why is it not equally good in Chicago, in New York, and in Boston? Why limit it to the Departments where it has demonstrated its benefits? Why not extend it all over the country? If it is good or bad for the employees of a post-office, it is good or bad for the employees of a custom-house of corresponding grade. Let us be consistent. Let us either extend this system to all branches of the service, or else follow the advice of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] and destroy it, root and branch.

Mr. Chairman, there are three ways in which Government employees can be selected. First, they may be selected in precisely the same way in which the head of a great business establishment

selects his subordinates, without any examination, with only those practical tests which are so readily and so easily applied. That may be called the business method. Second, they may be selected upon the recommendation of Senators or Representatives or of men of political influence. That may be called the patronage method. Third, they may be selected from lists of those who have been successful in the open competition prescribed by the act of 1883. This method is denominated briefly by its friends "the merit system." If it were possible to select Government employees by the business method—if, under existing conditions, the heads of Departments or of bureaus could select freely the appointees for whose work they are to be responsible—everyone would agree that the problem had been solved. But everyone with the least knowledge of public affairs knows that this method is unattainable; that the heads of Departments or bureaus, no matter how much discretion in words is given to them by the law, will be pursued by our importunities in favor of our political friends, to which in the end they will yield. They will be responsible for the work, and we shall be responsible for their subordinates, because the selection will be ours and not theirs. Accordingly, then, it is true that we must take our choice between the merit system and the patronage system.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. GROSVENOR] said in one of his speeches that the supporters of the civil-service system had never undertaken to discuss the subject dispassionately or to approach or touch the true test of the efficiency or nonefficiency of the law. I believe he is mistaken in that assertion. In any event, I propose to discuss it dispassionately, if I am able to do so. I know that I can not in the time which I shall allot myself, or which is allotted to me by the rule of the House, touch upon all the reasons which lead me to believe that the law of 1883 is of inestimable benefit to the country. But I want to call the attention of the House to one single consideration.

I undertake to say that experience shows that under this system there is greater efficiency in the service and a wiser and more economical expenditure of the public money.

We have before us, and I desire to call gentlemen's attention to it, a daily contrast between the two systems. We have here, in the two Houses of Congress, the patronage system in full force. We select our Subordinates—all, or most of them—in accordance with the theory of patronage. How does it work? Does it tend to efficiency in the service and economy in the expenditure of money? As an answer to that question I want to call your attention to some things in this bill. In this very appropriation bill we pay the chief engineer on the Senate side of the Capitol \$2,150 per annum and his assistants \$1,440 each. On the House side the chief engineer receives a less sum—\$1,700 per annum, and his assistants \$1,200 each. In the Treasury building yonder the chief engineer receives only \$1,400, and his assistants \$1,000 and \$750, respectively. It costs \$1,200 to run an elevator in this building, while a mile and a quarter away, in the Treasury building, and in all the other Departments in the city, we can obtain the same service for \$720 and \$660, respectively.

We all know that the comparison can easily be carried further. I remember very well what the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON] said in the last Congress. He remarked, in substance—I do not undertake to quote his words exactly—"We have three times the number of employees we need; but under present conditions, while human nature is human nature, we can not help it."

Now, let me not be misunderstood. The two Houses of Congress are political bodies, and it is proper that they should choose their subordinates as they please. Neither do I find any particular fault with the great difference in salaries. A man who holds his office by the slight tenure of political favor ought to receive more pay than one who holds it as long as he renders efficient service. The moral which I seek to draw is that the patronage system costs more, and if it were extended to all Departments of the Government there would be an enormous waste of the public money.

More than this, the patronage system tends to keep people in office after the need of their service has passed away, or to get them into office (as was remarked by the gentleman from Illinois in this House) when there is no need of their service at all. Further, when the decrease of public work becomes so marked that it is indecent to keep them longer in the service, the patronage system tends to keep in the service those who are least qualified to remain. In the hearings before the committee we had two pieces of striking testimony in support of these views, and I desire to call the attention of the House to them. Mr. Carroll D. Wright told us that when he was Superintendent of the Eleventh Census, and the work under that Bureau was diminishing, he sought to make discharges from his force. With the aid and on consultation with the chiefs of divisions he would select fifty men who were deemed to be least capable, and he would send their names to his superior officers.

The final result would be that those fifty incapables would be retained in office because they had political support, while the men

and women who were efficient, but were without political support, had to be discharged in their places. And in private conversation Mr. Wright said to me that the worst clerks in the whole service under him were those who had to be retained until the very end.

A still more striking piece of testimony was furnished by the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Evans, whom no one will accuse of being too friendly to the merit system. In the committee we had decided to make appropriations for the full amount asked for the clerical service in the Pension Bureau. But we thought the amount large; and in accordance with a suggestion of some gentlemen on the committee, Mr. Evans was sent for again. He was asked whether he could not reduce his force. He hesitated a long time and finally said, "Yes, I can reduce my force by 100 clerks if you will let me select those clerks."

But he said: "You know that can not be done. When I assume to select, or attempt to select, clerks for discharges, then the political pressure for retention will begin to come." And I here use his exact words: "People who have the least merit for doing work have the most influence, and they spend their time in getting influence." Thus we see the patronage system working side by side with the merit system, to the detriment of the public service.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if these are not all under what is known as the merit system?

Mr. MOODY. They are; but I am talking now of the patronage system—a very different question. I am trying to show how it works, and have been endeavoring to demonstrate the fact that one-half of the evil arising from the merit system grows out of the fact that the remaining traces of the patronage system still in force embarrass the work.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not desire, and certainly do not intend, to accuse others of using political pressure with a view to acquitting myself. We all do it, and we shall continue to do it, no doubt, as long as any traces of the theory of patronage remain in existence.

But let me call your attention in this connection to another illustration. When this Administration came into power, the monthly salary roll paid to the subordinates in the Immigration Bureau in New York amounted to \$11,000. Under the last Administration all of the Republicans had been removed from that Bureau; there had been a clean sweep and their places filled with Democrats; and by an order of the then President it was placed under the civil-service rules. Accordingly, when this Administration came in, those persons then in the service of the Government at New York had no political pressure to retain them in office.

What has been the result? The result is that it was seen that this office could be administered, just as efficiently as it had been administered before, with a very much reduced force. Discharges were made and the monthly salary was cut down from \$11,000 to \$8,000. Does anyone doubt, if we had been able to fill these places with men who had been able to render political services to the Republican party, that they would not have been filled? But the merit system stood in the way, and in this instance, as well as in many others that could be cited, we see the great benefit to the public Treasury.

I believe, Mr. Chairman, that this process is going on all over the country. I think myself it will result eventually in a great saving of the public money and the reduction of the burdens upon the public Treasury.

There are two provisions in this bill intended to exact from the clerks in the various Departments here in the city of Washington a larger return for the money paid to them, which, in my opinion, never could have passed the House under the old system. These are, first, the abolition of the 'thirty days' sick leave, heretofore granted, and the requirement that when the work of any bureau is behind, the clerks shall be made to work overtime in order to catch up. And we are enabled to pass these provisions because we are no longer the patrons of those in the Departments at Washington, and they are no longer our clients. We are, as we ought to be, at arm's length. We can treat every Department of the Government with firmness and justice.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman allow an interruption?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. I would like to ask the gentleman if this law to which he refers (the sick-leave provision of the law) has not been incorporated in the appropriation bills since 1883 and since the merit system went in force?

Mr. MOODY. I am not able to answer the gentleman's question as to the exact date. I do not know. But whether it did or not, I do not see the relevancy of the suggestion. I do not care how it came in, it ought to be put out.

Mr. PEARSON. If the gentleman from Massachusetts will yield to me for an instant, I desire to ask him this plain question—whether he holds that the civil service of the United States costs more or less now than it did in 1883?

Mr. MOODY. I do not hold on that question one way or the

other. It is a question of fact, which the figures can demonstrate. I have no doubt that it costs more—

Mr. PEARSON. Sixty-eight million dollars more.

Mr. MOODY (continuing). But if the gentleman will examine the figures a little more carefully, he will find that there has been a very great increase in membership.

Mr. PEARSON. I have the figures before me, but as I will have an opportunity of making some response to the gentleman, I will not occupy his time now. I will, however, avail myself hereafter of an opportunity of quoting the figures.

Mr. MOODY. I have the figures, but I have not got them in my mind and can not quote them; but I undertake to say that I have stated to the House the substance and effect of them.

Mr. QUIGG. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Massachusetts yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. QUIGG]?

Mr. MOODY. I do; certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. I should like to make some inquiries with regard to the appropriation, if the moment is opportune. I do not want to interrupt the gentleman's argument.

Mr. MOODY. With regard to the particular appropriation?

Mr. QUIGG. With regard to the appropriation.

Mr. MOODY. I did not intend to refer to that, but I would as lief answer the question now as at any time.

Mr. DOCKERY. I beg to suggest to the gentleman from New York that it is exceedingly inopportune to the matter under consideration. [Laughter.]

Mr. QUIGG. I want to ask the gentleman if this appropriation this year is not precisely the same as last year?

Mr. MOODY. I understand so.

Mr. QUIGG. The recommendations of the commission for additional service were not adopted by the committee?

Mr. MOODY. They were not.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, is it not a fact that the sum appropriated for the support of the Civil Service Commission is entirely misleading as to the amount of money which the Civil Service Commission actually expends for clerk hire and other things?

Mr. MOODY. It is, as in so many other branches of the service.

Mr. QUIGG. Is it not the fact that the commission has in the neighborhood of fifty clerks who are brought into its service by details from other branches?

Mr. MOODY. I think that is approximately correct in respect to the number. I am not quite sure.

Mr. QUIGG. Now I want to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts what authority of law there is for these details?

Mr. MOODY. Well, the general authority which permits details from one Department to another all through the service here in Washington, and the specific authority which is contained in the act of 1883.

Mr. QUIGG. May I inquire if the gentleman refers in that answer to the third section of the act?

Mr. MOODY. I do.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, does not that simply allow details to the members of boards of examiners?

Mr. MOODY. Yes; details for purposes of examination. I am not quite sure about the exact language.

Mr. QUIGG. I just want to get at what the committee think to be the law on the subject.

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. The language is this:

The commission shall, at Washington and in one or more places in each State and Territory where examinations are to take place, designate and select a suitable number of persons, not less than three, in the official service of the United States, residing in said State or Territory, after consulting the head of the Department or office of which such persons serve, to be members of boards of examiners—

Mr. MOODY. Yes; that is the authority.

Mr. QUIGG. Now, is that the authority under which forty-eight or more clerks are detailed from the various Departments here in Washington to do purely clerical work in the office of the Civil Service Commission?

Mr. MOODY. It is under that statute, and under the general power of transfer which prevails in Washington, under other provisions of law with which I am not at present familiar.

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Massachusetts will pardon me for a moment, I think it is under that particular provision that the authority is claimed by the Civil Service Commission to make these calls for details. They do not claim under the general authority.

Mr. DOCKERY. That is true.

Mr. QUIGG. May I inquire of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY] whether there is any general provision of law which enables the Civil Service Commission to make demands upon the Departments for clerical service?

Mr. DINGLEY. None beyond what has been read—those two lines.

Mr. QUIGG. None beyond this, in which the law says that

they may detail persons to serve as members of boards of examiners?

Mr. DINGLEY. It is under those two lines that all these details have been made.

Mr. QUIGG. Well, now, does the Committee on Appropriations believe this sort of business ought to go on; and is it to this sort of business to which the gentleman from Massachusetts referred a moment ago when he said it made no difference whether we passed this appropriation or whether we do not? Does he mean to say that they are going to continue these transfers?

Mr. MOODY. I shall forget the first of the gentleman's question in listening to the last part—

Mr. QUIGG. Oh, the gentleman will understand it all right. It is perfectly clear.

Mr. MOODY. It is quite long. I do not know whether this law authorizes the wholesale transfer of clerks to this commission.

Mr. QUIGG. That is, to the offices of the Commissioners?

Mr. MOODY. If there is other authority than this law, and I have no doubt that there is not, after hearing the statement of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. DINGLEY], in my judgment the authority of this law is stretched beyond its fair meaning; and I expressed myself so in the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. QUIGG. I am glad to hear the gentleman say so. Now, I want to ask the gentleman if what he said—that it did not make any difference—

Mr. MOODY. I have just lifted the act of 1883 to my desk.

Mr. QUIGG. If I understood the gentleman, he said it did not make any difference whether we passed this appropriation or not, and that another member of the committee was going to tell us why it did not make any difference. Now, I wish to ask the gentleman if he referred to the fact, if this commission has stretched the law as he admits, that it is going to have the service whether we pass the appropriation in the bill or not?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I do not think I said to the House that my colleague, the gentleman who proposes to discuss this subject, would show that it made no difference whether this was passed or not. If I said so, I did not intend to say that. I will say to the gentleman very freely—and I hope he will not detain me very much longer upon this question—that the striking out of this proposition will either do something or it will not. If it does not cripple the action of the Civil Service Commission, it accomplishes nothing.

If they go on detailing other clerks from other Departments into that commission and collect their own salaries by an action in the Court of Claims, as they may be able to do, then it will go on as it does now. Now, if, on the other hand, the striking out of the appropriation succeeds in crippling the work of the commission, I have been unable to find any way under the law by which appointments to the public service in the classified service could be made, and you would absolutely stop any legal appointments to the public service. Now, I think that will be demonstrated by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. I am not prepared to discuss this subject, and am not thoroughly familiar with it.

Mr. QUIGG. Why does not the committee make an honest appropriation for this commission and give it the service that it requires, or else provide so that it shall not have that service in an unlawful way?

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, that is one of the conundrums that have been troubling me ever since the 27th of November, when we had the first meeting of the committee. That inquiry does not apply to this particular appropriation only, but to every other appropriation. We are constantly appropriating money for one bureau or department of the service and then we find that it has been expended in other departments, and the constant effort of the Appropriations Committee is to control that and make the department which receives the nominal appropriation of money control the expenditure.

Mr. QUIGG. If the gentleman will allow me, here are two \$1,800 clerks, a dozen or more of \$1,200 and \$1,400 clerks, and a great number of per diem clerks—

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. Who are being employed here in the office of this commission constantly—in continuous service.

Mr. MOODY. Yes.

Mr. QUIGG. And have been, apparently, for years, and yet we have an appropriation that does not take note of that at all.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, so far as I am concerned, I can not right all the wrongs that have grown up during the time of my predecessors. I found a great many things to complain of that I would like to change.

Mr. DOCKERY. This abuse is not peculiar to the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. MOODY. Not at all.

I do not want to leave this branch of the subject before I call attention to the testimony which reaches us of those who have been in charge of the various censuses. Does it amount to nothing

that Francis A. Walker, that Robert P. Porter and Carroll D. Wright, the first in charge of the Tenth and the last two in charge of the Eleventh Census, unite in saying to the American people that the employees of the United States Census Bureau should be taken from the classified list?

I would like to have gentlemen listen to a letter written by John Shaw Billings, who was in charge of the department of vital statistics in the Eleventh Census. He says:

The whole of my work in the census has been done in the face of great obstacles owing to repeated changes of clerks for political reasons, etc., and I am tired of struggling with the most unpropitious circumstances which have surrounded the work.

If we are to believe newspaper reports, a very accomplished gentleman who is suggested for the office of Superintendent of the next census has declined to consider the proposition unless the clerks in that bureau are to be drawn from the classified service.

Mr. QUIGG. The census will not fail on that account.

Mr. MOODY. No, the census will probably not fail on that account. I can find a great many persons qualified to be the head of that bureau between here and the Treasury.

Mr. Chairman, I have not time to go into all the details that I wish to bring to the attention of the committee. Look in whatever quarter you will, you find evidence that the merit system tends, and tends strongly, to efficiency and to economy in the public service. We are trustees of the people's money raised by taxation, and are bound to see to it that it is expended in their interest and not in our own. We have no right to disregard this consideration of economy which comes to us from every quarter.

Mr. KERR. I would like to ask the gentleman from Massachusetts if he has made an investigation as to what percentage of the present classified service went in under examination or under the law?

Mr. MOODY. Do you mean of the whole service?

Mr. KERR. Of the whole service.

Mr. MOODY. I can not inform the gentleman.

Mr. PEARSON. There are 47,000 who have never been examined and 6,000 who have been; that is, in the departmental service.

Mr. KERR. Another inquiry. How do they arrive at a conclusion as to the increase of efficiency without having some accurate data as to the number of persons that went in by examination and the number that went in by political preferment?

Mr. MOODY. I suppose it is difficult.

Mr. KERR. I should think it would be not only difficult, but impossible.

Mr. MOODY. The question is not so much how a man gets into office, because good men get into office under any system. The question is whether the official shall know, after he gets in, that he can retain his office as long as he renders faithful and efficient service; and when the merit system was adopted as the policy of this country, it gave that assurance to every official under the civil-service law.

Mr. KERR. May I make another inquiry of the gentleman?

Mr. MOODY. Yes, sir.

Mr. KERR. I understand that the law has been in force now for fourteen years, and that hardly 10 per cent of the present service has come in under examination. Now, if the present order against removals continues in force, how long will it take to bring the whole classified service under the civil service?

Mr. MOODY. Well, Mr. Chairman, if the President, or if this Congress, should see fit to adopt the views which I expressed in the early part of my speech, it would not take very long.

Mr. KERR. Well, they have been fourteen years at it now and only 10 per cent yet has gone in under examination.

Mr. MOODY. Well, it would not take fourteen years to submit those who entered the service without examination to some sufficient test; which is what I have suggested.

Mr. KERR. How would that be done if the order against removals continues in force?

Mr. MOODY. The order against removals does not prohibit removals for cause. It does not prohibit removals for inefficiency. As I know, in the Treasury Department, under examinations which have taken place there recently under this Administration, people who have disclosed their inefficiency under examination, people who were appointed under the old system and have proved inefficient, have been separated from the Treasury; and that can be done elsewhere as well as in the Treasury Department.

Before I take my seat, I desire to deal briefly with some complaints which are constantly repeated.

It is said that the action of successive Presidents has extended the classified service far beyond the intent of the Congress which enacted the law. Let us see about that. I know of no better way of ascertaining the intent of the legislators than by examining what is contained within the four corners of the law they enact. The act of 1883 provides for tests of "applicants for the public service now classified or to be classified hereunder."

By section 6 authority is conferred upon the Secretary of the

Treasury to classify clerks and persons employed by collectors, naval officers, surveyors, or appraisers of all customs districts, or in the public service at their respective offices, or clerks, agents, or persons employed under the Department in any district. The Postmaster-General is given a like authority for clerks and persons employed in the postal service. Heads of Departments and of offices are authorized to classify "subordinate places, clerks, and officers in the public service pertaining to their respective Departments."

This seems broad enough, but it is not all. The authority of the President, under section 1753 of the Revised Statutes, is expressly preserved by section 7. By that section thus in effect reenacted the President can "prescribe such regulations for the admission of persons into the civil service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof and ascertain the fitness of each candidate." From this sweeping provision the act of 1883 excludes only officers not in the executive branch, persons merely employed as laborers or workmen, and persons subject to confirmation by the Senate.

In the exercise of the authority to promulgate rules and classifications the various Presidents have usually if not invariably declared it to be in pursuance of section 1753 of the Revised Statutes as well as of the act of 1883.

It is therefore manifest that the President has the right to put under the control of the civil-service law and rules every position which is in "the civil service of the United States" with the exceptions named. Unless he has gone beyond the fair meaning of those words he has not exceeded the authority conferred upon him by Congress.

Nothing is more common than to hear complaints that the examinations prescribed by the commission are not practical and are not calculated to disclose the qualifications which are needed in those who are about to enter the service. Well, if that is so, it is not the fault of the law. It is the fault of those who administer the law. The law says:

The examinations shall be practical in their character, and, so far as may be, shall relate to those matters which will fairly test the relative capacity and fitness of the persons examined to discharge the duties of the service into which they seek to be appointed.

If the examinations have departed from that standard they should be constrained to return to it. I have no doubt that examinations can be found here and there which are subject to criticism, but on the whole it seems to me they are well adapted for the end which is sought and that they are not scholastic and difficult except where the nature of the service which the applicant is about to perform requires them to be so. There is a great mass of testimony in the hearings taken before the committee upon that subject. I advise gentlemen to read that testimony before making up their minds. It is often said that the Department ought to make these examinations.

It appeared from the testimony before the committee that the Departments were constantly consulted as to the correct character of the examination, and it appeared that where there was a difference of opinion the appointing officer was the one who dictated and not the commission. Under the law there are some examinations which are difficult, as there should be. Gentlemen say with an air of triumph—the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] said it the other day—"Why, members of this House, or even the President of the United States, would not be able to pass some of the examinations prescribed by this commission!"

That is very true; of course it is true; and the reason is plain. Members of this House and the President are not competent to fill some places in the civil service. A man may be a great statesman, as great a statesman as my friend from North Carolina, yet not have the qualifications fitting him to be a chemist or a stenographer. Examinations are not intended to bring out the general qualifications of the person examined, but his fitness for the particular place.

Mr. LOW. Whose duty is it to outline the scope of the scholastic examinations?

Mr. MOODY. The practice is that the head of the Department shall do so.

Mr. LOW. In all cases?

Mr. MOODY. In all cases.

Mr. LOW. Is it done in all cases?

Mr. MOODY. It is said to be done in all cases. The opportunity of doing it is given in all cases. I will say to the gentleman from New York that it was stated to us in the committee room that, generally speaking, the Departments were inclined to exact a severer test than the Civil Service Commission itself was inclined to require, and that whenever differences of opinion arose between the two they arose upon that line.

I repeat, that the examinations seem to me to be easy where they ought to be easy, and difficult where they ought to be difficult.

Mr. MAHON. Let me ask the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he could hop 40 feet on his right foot?

Mr. MOODY. I do not know whether I could or not.

Mr. MAHON. If not, then you could not get a position in the Printing Office.

Mr. MOODY. Well, I do not want a position in the Printing Office, so that will not trouble me.

Mr. BROSIUS. It is just as well that the statement of my colleague [Mr. MAHON] should be corrected right here. No applicant for any place in the Printing Office is subjected to any examination of that character.

Mr. MAHON. They make the applicants do that.

Mr. BROSIUS. That is not a fact; and my colleague ought to know it, because the statement to that effect has been contradicted a hundred times by those most competent to know.

Mr. MAHON. I will give my colleague the evidence to-morrow.

Mr. BROSIUS. You can not do it.

Mr. MOODY. Without yielding further, I should like to go on with what I have to say.

I do not pretend to a knowledge which would fit me to judge of these examinations. This I do know, that if there is any wrong in them it is a wrong capable of easy righting.

Mr. BUTLER. What remedy would the gentleman from Massachusetts suggest as a method of righting existing wrongs?

Mr. MOODY. Better examinations.

Mr. BUTLER. As the examinations are now conducted under the law, what remedy would the gentleman suggest?

Mr. MOODY. Better administration of the law where there is bad administration.

Mr. BUTLER. How would that be reached?

Mr. MOODY. If there is bad administration, and those administering the law will not correct it, remove them and place people there who will do so. I do not agree to the gentleman's statement. I think the administration of the law in respect to examinations, while subject to criticism here and there, has been constantly improving. I want to say something more on that subject.

I was surprised to find that 16,000 positions, about one-fifth of the total number of classified positions, are not subject to any scholastic test whatever. A man who can not read or write his own name would be able to pass the examination, would be rated simply upon his physical capacity and his experience in the line of duty which he seeks to enter.

Mr. PEARSON. I know the gentleman will not think I am abusing his patience when I ask whether those positions are not positions as laborers and workmen, and whether they are not excluded by the very terms of the law?

Mr. MOODY. Some of them are not, clearly. Without stopping to read it, I ask permission to publish in my remarks a list of the positions as to which the test of reading and writing is not required.

The gentleman must not forget one thing which ought to be kept in mind all the way through this discussion. There is one test of entrance into the public service under the so-called merit system which is practical in the highest degree, and that is the probationary term. Every appointee is required not only to pass the examination, but to prove by six months of actual trial in his work that he is competent. His superior officer may discharge him in one minute or one month, without giving a reason, and he can not be employed in the service permanently until his employer has certified in writing that upon trial he has been found to be satisfactory.

There are many complaints to which I would like to allude in detail, but time forbids me, which if rightly judged would be found to be complaints not against the law, but against its maladministration—maladministration attributable in a large measure to the patronage system which continues to embarrass and impair the working of the public service. I have heard many and bitter complaints of this nature heretofore, and I expect to hear them repeated during the course of this debate. But, Mr. Chairman, I venture to assert that upon an examination it will be found that they relate to those parts of the public service which have been lately placed under the merit system. A change of system is not easy—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOODY. I should like to be permitted to proceed for a few minutes longer.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman from Massachusetts will have five minutes additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman will proceed.

There was no objection.

Mr. MOODY. I was proceeding to say, Mr. Chairman, that a change of system is not easy. It can not be accomplished without bad administration, without occasional hardship and injustice. This much is, however, to be noticed as universally true: The longer any branch of the service is under the merit system the more efficient it becomes and the less complaint there is about its administration, and at the same time the less political pressure there is for office.

Give to the system in the new branches of the service to which

it has been extended the same trial which it has had and successfully survived in the various other branches of the public service throughout the country, where this system has shown its efficiency and practical value.

It may well be that in the effort to extend the operations of the law officers have been brought under it which it would have been wiser to have excepted or which were not within the authority conferred by the statutes. In either of these cases the President has the power to apply the remedy without action on the part of Congress. I believe that he will exercise this power fearlessly and with an eye single to the public interests.

Gentlemen are troubled by what appears to them to be a public sentiment against the law of 1883 and the action of the various Presidents under it. That such a sentiment exists I do not doubt. No man can undertake to measure its extent and its depth. But I believe that it is upon the surface, and when the true voice of the Republican party is heard it will be overwhelming in support of President McKinley and in favor of keeping the solemn pledge which the Republican party has made to the American people. [Applause.]

Under the leave granted by the committee, I append the following extract from the report of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service:

MAIL DISTRIBUTED.

There were 6,059,769,680 pieces of first-class mail matter handled during the year just closed, and 5,511,771,000 pieces of second, third, and fourth class matter, making a total of 11,571,540,680 pieces, exclusive of registered matter. Of the latter class of matter there were handled 14,640,832 packages and cases, 984,093 through registered pouches and 631,738 inner registered sacks, making in all 16,256,663 pieces of registered matter. There were also handled 462,469,640 pieces of city mail.

The increase of ordinary mail handled over last year was 405,217,440 pieces, or 3.7 per cent; a decrease of 329,943, or 2.2 per cent, in the number of single pieces of registered matter, and an increase of 150,436, or 10.2 per cent, in the number of through registered pouches and inner registered sacks handled, which explains the decrease in the number of single packages handled. The amount of city mail handled exceeded that of last year by 54,402,440, or 13.3 per cent.

The following table will show the number of clerks assigned to lines, the amount of mail handled, the number of errors in distribution, with the per cent of increase or decrease, for a period of ten years:

| Year ended June 30— | Number of clerks. <i>a</i> | Per cent of increase in clerks. | Pieces of mail matter distributed. | Per cent of increase. | Errors in distribution. | Per cent. | | Pieces correct each error. | Per cent. | |
|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| | | | | | | Increase. | Decrease. | | Increase. | Decrease. |
| 1888 | 5,094 | ----- | 6,528,772,000 | ----- | 1,765,821 | ----- | ----- | 3,694 | ----- | ----- |
| 1889 | 5,448 | 6.95 | 7,026,837,130 | 7.63 | 1,777,235 | 0.66 | ----- | 3,954 | 7.04 | ----- |
| 1890 | 5,836 | 7.12 | 7,847,723,000 | 10.26 | 2,769,245 | 55.81 | ----- | 2,834 | ----- | 28.33 |
| 1891 | 6,032 | 3.36 | 8,546,370,000 | 8.90 | 2,005,973 | ----- | 27.56 | 4,261 | 50.35 | ----- |
| 1892 | 6,417 | 6.38 | 9,227,816,000 | 7.97 | 1,658,457 | ----- | 17.32 | 5,504 | 30.58 | ----- |
| 1893 | 6,645 | 3.55 | 9,772,075,810 | 5.90 | 1,367,880 | ----- | 17.52 | 7,144 | 28.40 | ----- |
| 1894 | 6,832 | 3.10 | 10,063,973,790 | 2.62 | 1,281,094 | ----- | 6.34 | 7,831 | 9.62 | ----- |
| 1895 | 7,045 | 2.82 | 10,377,875,040 | 3.43 | 1,166,682 | ----- | 9 | 8,894 | 13.57 | ----- |
| 1896 | 7,408 | 5.15 | 11,166,323,240 | 7.60 | 1,134,411 | ----- | 2.76 | 9,843 | 10.67 | ----- |
| 1897 | 7,573 | 2.23 | 11,571,540,680 | 3.63 | 967,538 | ----- | 14.71 | 11,960 | 21.51 | ----- |

a Acting clerks not included in this table.

From this it will be seen that while the amount of mail handled has increased 77.2 per cent in ten years, the working force required to do the work has increased but 48.6 per cent and the pieces of mail matter handled correctly to each error in distribution has increased from 3,694 to 11,960.

CIVIL SERVICE—PROMOTION.

I see no reason in the experience of the past year to change my opinion, so often expressed, as to the beneficial effect upon the service of a system of appointments based upon efficiency, as determined by proper examinations, both mental and physical. The records of the service, as shown by the accompanying tables and as summarized in the text, speak for themselves, and indicate beyond question that the personnel of the service has in no wise deteriorated. So satisfactory has been our experience in this respect that it was determined to apply the rules, as far as practicable, to promotions in the service.

The matter was given the most careful consideration by a committee composed of experienced Railway Mail Service officials, and as a result of their deliberations a set of regulations governing promotions was promulgated in February last, and all promotions since that time have been made in accordance with those regulations. Some little difficulties have arisen, some inconsistencies have been discovered, but on the whole the system has proven successful, and is undoubtedly a step in the right direction. In the course of time all the difficulties will be overcome, all the inconsistencies will be removed, and all causes for criticism which have existed in the past will be removed. Each clerk can rest under the assurance that when his record entitles him to promotion, favoritism or influence will not bar such promotion.

When a vacancy occurs in any class on any line in the service, the division superintendent certifies to the board of promotion (consisting of the general superintendent, the assistant general superintendent, and the chief clerk of the service) the full records of all the clerks in the next lower class on that line who are eligible for promotion. Any clerk who, within three years last past, has made a case examination record of 95 per cent or better on the distribution assigned him is eligible.

A clerk's record shows his age, term of service, length of service both on line and in his present class, all examinations passed within three years, errors in distribution for one year, and general rating—covering habits, attendance, application, adaptability, health and physical condition, military record, if any, and whether the clerk has ever been injured in the service.

All of these records are carefully scrutinized by the board of promotion, and the three clerks having the highest general records are certified to the Postmaster-General, who selects one of the three for promotion.

I also append a letter from the acting president of the Civil Service Commission as to the number of classified positions for which no scholastic test is given:

DECEMBER 14, 1897.

SIR: In response to a request from you by telephone, this date, the commission has the honor to advise you that an estimate based upon reports from the Departments shows the number of classified positions for which no scholastic test is given as approximately 16,000, with following designations:

Blacksmith, cabinetmaker, carpenter, coachman, cook, decorator, general mechanic, hardener, hostler, knife grinder, laundress, leather worker, locksmith, machinist, mason, miller, painter, plasterer, plate cleaner, plate printer, plumber, roller maker, sailmaker, sawyer, steam fitter, stonemason, tailor, teamster, transferer, wheelwright, locomotive engineer, switchman, fireman (except in the custodian service), oiler, portrait and vignette engraver, hospital attendant, surfman, pupil nurse, boatman, certain classified laborers, and light keepers.

Engineer Department at large: Deputy inspector and master, deputy inspector and pilot, deputy inspector and mate, master, pilot, mate, engineer of steam vessels, and similar positions where licenses are required by the Office of Steamboat Inspection, inspectors receiving \$1,200 or less per annum who are not appointed through examination, baker, blacksmith, blaster, boarding master receiving \$75 per month or less, boatman and steersman receiving \$900 per annum or less, boiler master, bricklayer, calker, carpenter, cement finisher, cement worker, chain man, concrete finisher, crane-man, dredge runner, to include engineer for dredging, elevator conductor, gardener, gauge reader, instrument men receiving \$900 or less per annum, master laborer, leadman receiving \$900 per annum or less, lock master receiving \$1,720 per annum or less, lock and bridge tender, machinist, mason, master quarryman, master mechanic, master mason, master carpenter, master stonemason, master bricklayer, master weaver of mats, motor man (to include all steam engineers not licensed engineers), overseer receiving \$900 or less, painter, pile driver receiving \$720 or less, pipe fitter, plumber, powder man, recorder receiving \$480 or less, rigger, rodsman receiving \$75 or less per month, sheet-iron worker, ship carpenter, stadia man, steward receiving \$75 per month or less, stonemason, striker, telegraph and telephone lineman, helper to blacksmith, helper to calker, helper to carpenter, helper to machinist, watchman, and any similar position.

Ordinance Department at large: Steam engineer and machinist, locomotive engineer, engine man, fireman, machinist, pattern maker, blacksmith, painter, tool maker, screw maker, file cutter, case hardener, temperer, engraver, die sinker, filer, vitrioler, polisher, rigger, piper, case maker, tin-smith, plumber, saddler, wheelwright, hammerman, boiler tender, steam engineer, engineer (not civil or mechanical), assistant steam engineer, electrician, mechanic, carpenter, smith, printer, mason, gauge maker, cutter, browner, bluer, harness maker, tool grinder, wheelman, steam and gas fitter, melter, millwright, molder, tinner, weigher, farrier, bolt maker, heater, rotary flier, foreman, assistant foreman, inspector, assistant to inspector of ordnance, assistant in experimental firing, assistant inspector, assistant machinist, assistant smith, forge master, assistant millwright, assistant piper, steam-hammer driver, skilled laborer, messenger, guard, and watchman.

Applicants for these positions are rated solely upon the elements of experience and physical ability, the former counting 80 per cent and the latter 20 per cent of the test.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
Acting President.

HON. WILLIAM H. MOODY,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire at this time to occupy but a very few moments.

I confess to some degree of confusion in view of the assault which comes from the other side of the House upon the civil-service law, a law to which the Republican party, by all of its recent national platforms, has been distinctly committed. I am somewhat confused also by the fact that the discussion, so far as it has progressed, has been upon a paragraph involving only an appropriation for the maintenance and execution of the civil-service law.

It may be well for the country to understand that the only proposition now pending is one to execute the existing law by the usual appropriation. It may be well for the people to know that under the rules of the House, adopted by the Republican majority, no proposition to repeal this law is in order at this time. It may be well also for the people to know that under the rules of the House, adopted by the same Republican majority, it is not in order to offer a proposition to modify or amend the law. It will, therefore, in view of these indisputable facts, occasion some surprise to the people whom these Republican gentlemen represent when they know why the time of the House and of the country is thus frittered away in useless and pointless debate.

An assortment of views have already been expressed on the other side in this debate, but of what avail are they now? It may be true, sir, that there are Republican "boys" at home who fought in the "trenches," who carried banners and shouted for "McKinley and prosperity," who have not yet received a post-office or any other similar recognition by the Administration. It is within the limits of probability, therefore, that the "dress-parade" debate now going on is for the purpose of advising those at home who followed the fortunes of the Republican party that there is a barrier in the way of appointment to places in the public service.

Indeed, it is obvious that the debate is had for the purpose of explaining to Republican constituencies that under existing law "nothing can be done for them," and that the trouble in the way is the civil-service law.

But, sir, be that as it may, there are grave public questions that should now challenge the attention of this House. The Senate resolution according to the struggling Cubans belligerent rights

sleeps in the files of this House, without the hope of favorable recognition.

And yet, sir, I believe the overwhelming masses of all parties in this country would be anxious to see this debate stopped long enough to pass the Senate resolution recognizing the belligerent rights of the patriots of Cuba. [Applause.]

There are also grave questions incidental to the reform of the currency clamoring for consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury, with a boldness to be admired, although we distrust his wisdom, invites the attention of his party to the fact that the gold standard, as required by the Republican national platform, must be still more firmly established. And yet, with that declaration ringing in their ears, Republican Representatives evade the great question of currency reform to take up what seems to them the more important issue of civil-service reform, at a time when it is known the rules forbid repeal, amendment, or modification.

I shall not now discuss the question of civil-service reform. I am a member of that committee and will defer comment until a later period. If, however, gentlemen on the other side are sincere, I have no doubt that a majority of that committee will at an early date submit for consideration a bill either repealing the civil-service law or modifying it, or amending it so that they can oust the few Democrats who are still in office, because that seems to be the purpose of the Republican party. But, Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a plain business statement in this connection. The civil-service law is upon the statute books. The Committee on Appropriations, as required by law, reported the appropriation.

Now, then, if the appropriation is stricken out, its effect will be to leave the Civil Service Commissioners in office; and under a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States they will go to the Court of Claims and secure their salaries, and no one can prevent it. Not only this, but under a construction of that commission, which has been sustained by the Departments—I agree with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Moody] that it is a strained one—details from the Departments can still be made, although Congress should fail to make the usual provision for a clerical force. So that, if the majority succeed in striking out the appropriation, the Civil Service Commissioners will still draw their salaries and a clerical force will still be provided under section 3 of the organic act relating to the civil service.

But, Mr. Chairman, if the proposition to refuse the appropriation is effective, the Republican party will have stricken down the only provision of law under which appointments can be made in the classified service of the United States.

Mr. Chairman, this is not a manly method of assault. If the existing civil-service law is objectionable—and I concur in that view—then, with that boldness and audacity which formerly characterized the Republican party, bring in a bill repealing the law and go to the American people upon that platform. I do not speak for anyone on this side of the House except myself.

At this time I do not propose to discuss the main question; but I do say that the life tenure, in American politics, is odious to the masses of the American people. [Applause.] And there was no more popular plank in the last national Democratic platform than that which declared against that tenure of office.

I do not propose at this time to offer any suggestions to help our Republican friends out of their embarrassment; but if the Republican party intends to maintain the civil-service law, it might be done along the lines of the following bill. I will read it:

That on and after July 1, 1898, the appointment of all persons within the classified service of the United States shall be for a term of six years, and no person then in said service, or who may be hereafter appointed therein, shall continue in the service longer than the said term of six years from the date of his or her appointment.

The tenure of office herein specified shall be construed to cover the whole service of all persons within the said classified service, whether the same be included in one or more grades, branches, or departments thereof: *Provided*, That at the expiration of the term of service herein prescribed persons who have not attained the age of 70 years shall be eligible to reappointment in the same grades in which they last served, or in other grades of the classified service, under such rules and regulations as the President may prescribe: *Provided further*, That persons to whom this act applies, who shall have been in the classified service six years or more on the 1st day of July, 1898, may be temporarily continued therein, in the discretion of the head of the Department, for a period not exceeding one year from said date.

Mr. Chairman, there are two propositions involved in the bill. The first is hostility to a life tenure. The bill fixes a definite tenure. The second provides that persons who have reached the age of 70 years shall not be eligible for reappointment. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not commit myself to that measure, but I submit it in the hope that it may be of some service to the weary Republican Representatives who are trying to reconcile the disgruntled Republican patriots at home who have failed to secure office. This "fire in the rear" is doubtless the explanation of the growing hostility to civil service which finds expression in this debate. But, Mr. Chairman, if the civil-service policy is to be maintained, I do believe that some bill constructed along these lines would benefit the public service, because it would operate to forbid a civil pension roll. The people are opposed to a life tenure and a

civil pension list. Both are pernicious, and a bill framed along the lines of hostility to both would greatly improve the atmosphere of the public service.

Mr. QUIGG. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DOCKERY. Certainly.

Mr. QUIGG. When I was asking questions of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Moody] with regard to the frauds that appear to exist in the Civil Service Commission Office in the shape of clerks detailed from various other Departments, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Dockery] said, if I understood him, that this situation was not unique.

Mr. DOCKERY. Words to that effect.

Mr. QUIGG. But that this Committee on Appropriations was continually appropriating for one office and finding that the money was being expended in another.

Can you give any information about that state of affairs, and how far it extends?

Mr. DOCKERY. That is a custom, I will state to the gentleman, that has grown up under all administrations of the civil service and in all the Departments, and the Committee on Appropriations have sought strenuously to remedy it. First, Congress enacted a law requiring the heads of Departments to submit in their annual estimates the number of clerks thus detailed and who had been absent from the office beyond one year.

Finally Congress adopted a remedy that in all probability will cure it by prohibiting the detail of any clerk for a longer period than one hundred and twenty days, and that detail can not be renewed except by a written order of the head of the Department. We find upon examination that the law has operated well and has greatly curtailed the abuse of which the gentleman from New York has justly complained.

How much time have I consumed?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has consumed twelve minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield twenty minutes to my colleague from Missouri [Mr. Robb].

Mr. ROBB. Mr. Chairman, the Republican party opposes the double standard, but seems to favor double dealing—that of promising one thing and doing the other. And their promises in relation to their fulfillment, stand at about the ratio of 16 to 1. We find them constantly veering from one position to the other—from a declaration in favor of bimetalism by international agreement, to an effort to more firmly fasten upon us the single gold standard; from a declaration in favor of the civil-service law, to an effort to overturn or modify it for partisan purposes; from a declaration in favor of Cuban independence, to an almost cruel neglect of those people. If the violation and disregard of party platforms and party pledges, were the only offenses; if law, precedents, and the solemn enactments of the Government were not lightly considered, and in many cases openly and notoriously trampled upon and plain statutes set at naught, there might for the time being be more substance in the pending discussion of this civil-service law. With the practice of, applying or refusing to apply it; extending or contracting it in its operation agreeable to the whim or desire of the party in power or the officer in charge, the difference in the effect between the so-called reforming of the law and its complete repeal, would not seem to be as great as one might at first have supposed.

With or without a reformation of the law; with or without its repeal, around the "festal board" of official life are gradually but surely gathered in, those in touch and in sympathy with the party in power. With many, it is true, it is a forlorn hope, and they are driven hence to battle against the pangs of their own disappointment and to reap the rewards, if not of "party," at least of individual "perfidy." But there should be no cloak in the shape of a civil-service law, or any other law, to cover up any system of wrongdoing, and no law should remain upon the statute books admitting of such latitude of construction as permits of individuals under the same conditions, being and not being qualified for official preferment.

If the expectations of party followers have been too great; if the promises and pledges of party leaders have been too prolix, the sting of disappointment can not be appeased, and should not be, under cover of one of those automatic laws about which we have recently heard so much. I am of those who believe that party platforms should not be used as instruments to mislead and deceive, but should be lived up to; that the laws should be administered as we find them and in accordance with their spirit and intent, and that truth and honor should maintain among all men, whether in public or private life. And I am as firmly of the opinion that party loyalty is deserving of party preferment.

If given an opportunity, I shall vote for the repeal of the civil-service law, and that having been accomplished, I will look forward with renewed anticipations, to the glory of that day, and the grandeur and magnificence of this Government, when every engine of its mighty machinery shall be fired with the spirit of liberty, and every cog and wheel and rod and axle shall be lubricated

by Democratic energy and kept in place by Democratic honor. That day will come, and come quickly, Mr. Chairman; for the American people are intelligent and they are honest; they are imbued with a sense of justice and right and fair dealing, and will not long tolerate hypocrisy and deception and the violation of solemn pledges by any party or any set of men.

Mr. Chairman, we witnessed but recently, one of the most remarkable and sublime spectacles in the history of political struggles in this country. A great party and a great people, while in power, as it were, turning aside its accredited leaders at the risk of defeat, repudiating them for the sake of a principle which they had violated. Though the career of that party has been one of splendid achievements and matchless statesmanship; though its devotion to principles which are just has been its vitalizing power from its foundation, nothing is more sublime or a more enduring testimony of its incorruptibility and the immutability of its principles than the speedy, determined, and unmistakable terms in which it declared its adherence to the fundamental ideas of its organization—the fundamental principles of our Government. It is, in deed, in truth, and in spirit the "great party of the people."

Mr. Chairman, have we aught but cause for congratulations to the country and words of good cheer to the hosts of Democracy, with the spectacle as presented by the majority party in this House? The assurances coming from the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] that repeal would be disastrous, that no man can be a Republican and be a spoilsman; and the no less earnest appeal coming from the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] for a repeal of the law, and with the warning that if it was not done that there would not be enough of them left at the next election to grease a gimlet to bore the hole to put them in.

Well, that would be a most fortunate condition for us to contemplate—the Republican party without grease, and caring nothing for office for the sake of office. Why, they would not even make it interesting. With these apparent different conceptions of different understandings, the only argument therefore that now remains in favor of continuing the law, is the expediency of gratifying a sentiment, and keeping up an outward appearance of a condition that is unreal, and of a practice that does not exist.

It would more comport with the dignity of the American people to get rid of a law so easily and so frequently evaded; and it is of far less consequence to us that the majority party in this House may see fit to set aside their party platform in this respect, than in many other instances in which they have seen proper to disregard it. But, Mr. Chairman, there is another question, which has enlisted the sympathy and the deep concern of every liberty-loving citizen in our country, and which has more than once been a subject of consideration by the legislative and administrative departments of our Government. I refer to the Cuban question. More than a year and a half ago the Republican party in its national platform declared that—

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Who is here now as the representative of that party seeking to give effect to that declaration? Where is the one among your number who has or will raise his voice in answer to the cry for liberty and the wail of suffering and starving humanity? Where are those of you who will join us on this side of the House in bringing before it at the earliest possible moment the resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session, recognizing belligerent rights to the insurgent Cubans?

What has intervened between then and now occasioning this inaction on your part, on so important a question? Why delay longer in the fulfillment of that solemn pledge, which you published to the world, and assurance of support, to the unhappy people of that unfortunate island?

Situated within less than 100 miles of us; washed by the same waters that wash our shores; embracing a territory of vast prairies, of fertile fields, stretching 800 miles in length by 80 miles in breadth; lying like a gem in the ocean expanse, and in sight almost of this "land of the free and home of the brave," it is but natural that her people should have caught the inspiration of our institutions, and become imbued with that unquenchable desire to breathe the air of freedom.

In the progress of accomplishing this end, a conflict has been waged, characterized on the one side by all the courage, endurance, and generalship of the ancient Greeks, and on the other, by the most inhuman methods of the most barbaric ages. Whether, indeed, the methods which have been adopted by the contending forces have given to the conflict the dignity of modern warfare; whether, indeed, in the midst of the carnage and the desolation which has ensued civil authority, organized and perfected in every particular, has been attained, it is nevertheless a war; a war of savage brutality and unexampled cruelty; a war so momentous in its con-

sequences that it threatens the extermination of an entire people, and the destruction of every productive industry of that once prosperous country. The heroism of that band of patriots; the skill, the ability, the courage, and the manhood with which they have conducted themselves under the most trying conditions; their devotion to a principle—a principle which has lighted the pathway of centuries—has demonstrated over and over again their ability for self-government.

Mr. Chairman, the velvety glove of diplomacy has suffered, if not encouraged, as a means of subjugating the insurgents, a systematic and deliberate course of starvation; and appeals emanating from the head of our Government to the charitable instincts of our people, whilst denying them of the political power and assurances of their Government, which the laws of God, of man, and of nations has given them, does not fulfill the measure of their duty, or the duty and responsibility of this proud Republic.

If I have read with understanding, the recognition of what is called belligerency is the recognition of a fact, that fact being that a civil conflict exists in a foreign state; and the reasons for the exercise of this power are that the rights and interests of the declaring country, are so far affected as to require it to define its position. It is also sometimes put upon humanitarian grounds. The effect of the recognition is to give to the insurgents a recognized status, and the opportunities and privileges accorded under international law. But it is not, if justified by the situation, necessarily an unfriendly act toward the parent State.

Mr. Chairman, it has been said that "a good cause and a good will, animate men to struggle in proportion to the size of their wrongs and the grossness of their oppressors." The Cuban struggle goes on and is unabated. Propositions of autonomy are rejected as insincere, and as concessions obtained at too dear a cost; nothing but absolute independence will terminate the war. The recognition of belligerency by this Government under these circumstances, however construed or in whatever light it might be considered, is a duty it owes to its own citizens; it is a duty it owes to the contending parties, and it is a duty it owes to the peace of the world.

It is a duty which justice and the noblest instincts of humanity demand should be discharged without hesitation or further delay, in keeping with that dignity and firmness which belong to our glorious career as a nation and our preeminent position in the councils of freedom. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Before the gentleman begins, my colleague [Mr. DOCKERY] requested me to reserve the remainder of his time, as he was called over to the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri will be reserved.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, when this question was last under discussion, in December, the following colloquy took place. I read from the RECORD of December 15:

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I will hear the gentleman's question in a moment. Mr. PEARSON. Does not the gentleman know that the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service Reform of this House and of this Congress has drawn up a very elaborate bill establishing a civil pension by a fund to be contributed by the employees in the civil service?

Mr. BROSIUS. That is not correct. Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I can answer the gentleman. I know that the chairman has not done so.

I had no opportunity, of course, Mr. Chairman, to make a reply at that time.

Mr. BROSIUS. May I inquire of my colleague upon the committee whether he has read from the RECORD the original statement that was made?

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman is a lawyer. I will pass the RECORD to him.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am satisfied with your statement, if you read from the RECORD. If that statement was made as my friend has just read it, then I did not hear the statement he made, because I heard nothing about a fund to be deducted from the salaries of the officials. The statement that I heard my friend from North Carolina make, and which I questioned on the spot, was that I had introduced a bill providing for a civil pension for the clerks in the Departments, which I instantly denied.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman was so swift in his denial that perhaps the gentleman did not get my full statement, but I read from the RECORD, and there can be no dispute about the words that I used or the words that he used.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman permit me? I have just entered the Chamber.

Mr. PEARSON. I suppose I shall have to yield to the gentleman before I get through, and I had better do so now.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I have just entered the Chamber and did not hear precisely what the gentleman read. I should like to know if it is true that the gentleman has not read all I said on that occasion.

Mr. PEARSON. It would require great patience on the part

of the House to hear read all that the gentleman did say on that occasion.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Not at all; that which is pertinent to the matter under inquiry was stated by me immediately after the portion of my interruption to which the gentleman has referred.

Mr. PEARSON. If the gentleman will possess his soul in patience a sufficient length of time I shall read it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I am not asking the gentleman to do that. But he should state all that I said before he can determine what I said, and he can not do so by stating a part of what I said.

Mr. PEARSON. I will read the other portion.

Mr. BROSIUS. What is the date of it?

Mr. PEARSON. December 15. The gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself will never have a dispute about a question of fact. (Reading:)

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I can answer the gentleman. I know that the chairman has not done so. I know that there is a bill pending here in some of the committees providing that there shall be deducted from the pay of the clerks a certain amount of money monthly, which is to go to them when they reach an advanced period in life. That does not pension them, but I am opposed to it, and I say that I am confident no such bill as that can pass this House, or can pass the Senate, or can obtain the sanction of the Executive, or be placed upon the statute books of the United States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. That is sufficient. That is the part of my statement to which I referred.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, Mr. Chairman, in justice to myself, as my word was disputed on that occasion both by the gentleman from Indiana and the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the evidence I produce in support of my statement is very simple; it is the bill itself, which, with the permission of the committee, I shall have inserted in the RECORD.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman please read the title of the bill to the House?

Mr. PEARSON. The title is as follows:

For the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service.

The bill provides for a compulsory assessment upon employees in the classified service and for the application of that money to what is called a retirement fund. But I submit to my friend from Pennsylvania that he would have been more candid, more ingenious, more absolutely fair if he had given the real purpose in the title of his bill, for he knows that the retirement fund is a pension. And here is a gentleman from New York who has introduced a bill for the same purpose, pursuing the same methods, making the same provisions, but who calls his measure a "bill for the purpose of pensioning persons in the civil service." The gentleman from Pennsylvania would have been much more ingenious if he had used the words which would have properly expressed the effect of his proposition.

Mr. BROSIUS. My friend will be fair, I know. My friend from North Carolina knows very well that a deduction from the salaries of clerks for the purpose of retiring them is not a pension, because if he will consult any English dictionary ever published he will be informed that a pension is a bounty given by the government, and is paid by the people, while a retiring fund, paid by the clerks themselves, is not a pension; and that is why I denied the gentleman's statement the other day.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman is a French scholar as well as a Latin scholar, and he knows what the meaning of "pension" is, and the etymology of the word. There can be no dispute about what it means. It is a payment or bounty to a person who is retired for one cause or another from any employment, and is usually in the form of a fixed annuity.

A bill (H. R. 516) for the retirement of Government employees in the classified civil service.

[Introduced by Mr. BROSIUS.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, beginning with the 1st day of July, 1897, 2 per cent of the salary of every employee in the classified civil service of the Government shall be withheld and shall be deducted from his or her monthly pay, and shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the civil-service retirement fund; and the money so deposited shall constitute a fund which shall be known as the civil-service retirement fund, and which shall be held in trust by the Secretary of the Treasury to be expended for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service of the Government and for certain expenses in connection therewith.

SEC. 2. That at stated periods to be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at least once annually, the unexpended balance of money to the credit of the said civil-service retirement fund, or so much thereof as in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury will not be required for the purposes of this act during the ensuing period, shall be by him invested in interest-bearing bonds of the United States, which, when so purchased, shall become assets belonging to the said fund and the interest on which shall be credited to the said fund, as an increment thereof: *Provided*, That such bonds may be sold whenever it shall become necessary in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury to procure funds for the purposes of this act, and the proceeds of such sales shall form part of the cash in the said fund and shall be available for all the purposes of this act.

SEC. 3. That on and after July 1, 1901, the employees in the classified civil service of the Government shall be retired from duty, as hereafter provided, and when so retired shall be entitled to receive from the said civil-service retirement fund, in monthly payments, an annual retired payment equal to

75 per cent of the highest pay received at any time while in the civil service of the Government.

First. Every person in the classified civil service who shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of twenty years and who shall have become physically or mentally disabled for the performance of his or her ordinary official duty may be retired upon his or her application, or may be compulsorily retired, and when retired shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the said period of twenty years shall be computed from the original employment of such person in the civil service of the Government, whether as a classified or unclassified employee, and may include service in one or more Departments of the Government, and periods of service at different times, with an interval during which such person was not in the service, may be computed together so as to constitute a total service of twenty years: *And provided further*, That in cases of mental disability an application for retirement may be made by the next friend or guardian of any person who shall be declared non compos mentis.

Second. Every person in the classified civil service who shall attain the age of 60 years and shall have been employed in the civil service for a period of thirty years may be retired upon his or her application, and when retired shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the said period of thirty years shall be computed in the same manner as herein provided for computing the period of twenty years in the preceding paragraph.

Third. Every person in the classified civil service who shall attain the age of 70 years and shall have been employed in the civil service thirty-five years shall be compulsorily retired, and, when retired, shall be entitled to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinafter provided: *Provided*, That the said period of thirty-five years shall be computed in the same manner as herein provided for the period of twenty years in the preceding paragraph next but one.

SEC. 4. That applications for voluntary retirement under the provisions of this act shall be made to the United States Civil Service Commission by the employee seeking such retirement, or by his next friend in his behalf in cases of mental disability, and applications for the compulsory retirement of any employee shall be made to the United States Civil Service Commission by the head of the Executive Department in or under which such employee shall be employed. And the said United States Civil Service Commission is hereby empowered, and it shall be the duty of the said commission, to hear and determine all applications for voluntary and compulsory retirement and to make suitable regulations for the filing of such applications and for the keeping of full and accurate records of its action thereon. And the said United States Civil Service Commission shall certify the retirement of each person retired by it under the provisions of this act to the head of the Executive Department in or under which such employee shall be employed, and shall also certify the same to the Secretary of the Treasury as the trustee of the said civil-service retirement fund; and such certification shall entitle the person so retired to receive from the said fund the retired payment hereinafter provided, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall forthwith cause the name of every such person to be placed upon the retirement roll of the said fund, and shall make monthly payments from the said fund to him or her during the remainder of his or her natural life.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make all needful regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of this act, and he is hereby authorized to designate an employee of the classified civil service as chief of the retirement bureau, which bureau is hereby established, at a compensation of \$1,800 per annum, and also to designate from the classified civil service such number of clerks, not exceeding three, as may be necessary in his judgment to assist the said chief of bureau, at a compensation of \$1,200 per annum, the compensation of the said chief of bureau and that of his assistants to be paid from the said civil-service retirement fund. And it shall be the duty of the said chief of bureau and his assistants to keep full and accurate records of all retirements which shall be certified to the Secretary of the Treasury by the Civil Service Commission as hereinafter provided, and to keep full and accurate accounts of all receipts, investments, reinvestments, and disbursements on account of the said civil-service retirement fund, with proper vouchers for all disbursements, and such accounts shall be audited by the Auditor of the Treasury Department as the monetary accounts of the Government are audited by him, and the said chief of the bureau of retirement may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as a disbursing agent in connection with the said fund.

SEC. 6. That the United States Civil Service Commission is authorized to employ a clerk from the classified civil service in addition to its present clerical force, whose duty it shall be to record all proceedings of the commission in connection with retirements under the provisions of this act, whose compensation shall be \$1,200 per annum, and shall be payable by the Secretary of the Treasury from the said civil-service retirement fund.

SEC. 7. That all payments and disbursements in connection with retirements under the provisions of this act shall be paid from the said civil-service retirement fund, and in no event shall claims or demands which shall or may arise under the provisions of this act become a charge upon the Government or upon any Government funds, or upon any fund, excepting the said civil-service retirement fund. And if the claims and demands upon the said fund shall at any time exceed the funds applicable thereto, such demands shall be declared by the Secretary of the Treasury to be demands falling for lack of funds, and shall not be paid until the said fund shall be augmented as herein originally provided.

SEC. 8. That an employee of the classified civil service who shall be discharged from his or her position, or who shall die before becoming eligible for retirement under the provisions of this act, shall have refunded to him or her, or shall have paid to his or her estate, the amount of pay withheld during his or her term of office; and if any person shall be removed from office after becoming eligible for retirement and before being retired under the provisions of this act, the right of such retirement shall not be affected by such removal.

A bill (H. R. 497) for the purpose of pensioning persons in the civil service.

[Introduced by Mr. HURLEY.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That beginning with the 1st day of January, 1898, there shall be withheld from the salary of every employee, including those already appointed and to be appointed in the Executive Departments of the classified service and the general service whose salary is fixed by law, a certain per centum, according to the plan hereinafter recited, out of his or her monthly pay, to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the United States civil-service fund as a special deposit fund to be expended for the retirement of the employees of the classified service in the Executive Departments and general service above mentioned, such retirement to be subject to the conditions hereinafter recited.

GRADED PLAN.

All employees in the Executive Departments of the classified service and the general service whose salaries are fixed by law shall be graded according to their number of years of service, to wit:

Employees who have been in any of the Executive Departments or the

general service for a period of less than five years, in Class A; five years but not ten years, in Class B; ten years but not fifteen years, in Class C; fifteen years but not twenty years, in Class D; twenty years or over, in Class E; and there shall be withheld from the monthly pay of all employees in Class A 1 per cent of salary; Class B, 2 per cent of salary; Class C, 3 per cent of salary; Class D, 4 per cent of salary; Class E, 5 per cent of salary.

Employees of Class A at the expiration of their fifth year of service shall enter Class B; employees of Class B at the expiration of their tenth year of service shall enter Class C; employees of Class C at the expiration of their fifteenth year of service shall enter Class D, and those who are in Class D at the expiration of their twentieth year of service shall enter Class E, and there shall be withheld from their monthly pay the regular per cent of that class.

On and after January 1, 1901, the employees of the above-mentioned classified departmental service and general service shall be retired from duty at a pay equal to 50 per cent of the salary they had been receiving for at least three years previous to retirement, as hereinafter provided for and subject to the following conditions:

CONDITIONS OF RETIREMENT.

First. All those who have reached the age of 50 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty years, and are totally disabled for the further performance of their ordinary duties because of physical disability not the result of vicious habits, shall be retired on the above pay upon their own request and after due medical proof of such disability has been furnished to the board of trustees.

Second. All those who have reached the age of 55 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty-three years may, upon their own request, be retired upon the pay above mentioned.

Third. All those who have reached the age of 60 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of twenty years may, upon their own request, be retired upon the above pay.

Fourth. All those who have reached the age of 65 years and have been employed in any of the Executive Departments or in the general service for a period of at least twenty years shall be retired upon the above-named pay.

Employees of any of the Executive Departments or in the general service of the classified service who, after fifteen years of service and before the completion of their twentieth year of service, may resign, and provided such resignations are entirely voluntary and against whom no grave charges are pending at the time of such resignation, may avail themselves of the benefits of the United States civil-service retirement fund by making monthly payments to the said retirement fund equal to the monthly payments or assessments they would have to make to the said fund had they remained in the Government service; but all such employees who may have resigned as stated, and who shall fail to make the said monthly payment within thirty days after the same have become due, shall forfeit all claims to any portion of the fund or benefits to be derived therefrom.

Any employee who may voluntarily resign before the completion of his or her fifteenth year of service forfeits all claims to any portion of the retirement fund and all benefits to be derived therefrom, and to all moneys he or she has paid into the same.

Any employee dismissed from service upon charges forfeits all claims to any portion of the fund, to the benefits to be derived therefrom, and to all moneys he or she has paid into the retirement fund.

No employee who has been promoted or whose salary has been increased shall be entitled to the retirement pay belonging to that increased salary unless he or she has been drawing the said increased salary for at least three years previous to his or her retirement and has paid the regular percentage of the same for the three years previous to his or her retirement; and in case he or she is retired before the completion of the said three years, then he or she shall draw only the pension proper to the salary he or she had been receiving before his or her promotion or increase of salary.

All employees in the classified service dismissed from the Government service for other reason or cause than on charges of misconduct or incompetence, such as in case of a necessary reduction of the forces, shall be entitled to a refund of all the moneys he or she has paid into the United States civil-service retirement fund, with interest at 4 per cent, and which refund shall be made to him or her on the next succeeding regular pension pay day; but any employee dismissed or discharged as above, and against whom grave charges of misconduct or incompetence were pending at the time of dismissal or discharge, shall forfeit all claims to any refund.

From every employee retired on a pension who has not contributed in assessments to the retirement fund an amount equal to one year's retirement pay, proper to the salary he or she was receiving for at least three years previous to his or her retirement, there shall be deducted or withheld every year 10 per cent of his or her retirement pay until the total amount of all his or her assessments paid previous to his or her retirement and the amount of such deductions of 10 per cent equal the sum of one year's retirement pay, unless the said employee had been retired because of disability through injury or disease contracted in the actual performance of his or her duties while in the service.

Government employees retired according to the provisions of this act shall not be held subject to jury or military duty in any State of this Union, nor shall their pensions be attachable for debts of any kind nor judgments contracted either before or after the passage of this act; and the retirement pay shall be free from all taxation.

No portion or part of the retirement fund may be paid out for any other purpose or object than in pensions to retired superannuated employees, or to those who have been retired on account of permanent and total disability to perform the duties of their office through injury or disease contracted in the actual performance of their duties, as hereinafter provided for.

All employees who have contracted any disease or injury in the performance of their duties, and while actually engaged in the performance of such duties, and who have become thereby totally incapacitated and disabled to further perform such duties, and whose salary has been discontinued by the Department on account of such incapacity, and who have been in the service twelve years or more, shall, upon sufficient medical proof being furnished to the board of trustees, be placed on the retired list and be entitled to the retirement pay proper to the salary they were drawing for three years previous to their retirement.

But should any such employee, retired as above stated, be at any time thereafter reinstated upon recovery sufficient to enable him or her to perform the duties of his or her office, then further payment of pension shall cease, and credit for the time he or she was disabled shall be allowed.

No employee in the classified service who has served twenty years or more shall be retired on pay, except as hereinafter provided for, who is, in the opinion of the board of trustees, mentally and physically qualified to perform the duties of his or her office in a satisfactory manner, but any such employee who has attained the sixtieth year of his or her age, and has been in the service at least twenty-five years and who has made due application for retirement, may be granted the same.

Retirement shall be granted according to the provisions of this act and in the order in which applications for the same have been made, but preference

in order shall always be given to those employees who are physically or mentally disabled or disqualified to perform the duties of their respective offices. Application for retirement shall be made to the board of trustees at least three months before the date of retirement.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

The Civil Service Commissioners of the United States and their successors in office are hereby constituted a board of trustees of the United States civil-service retirement fund.

The chairman of the Civil Service Board and his successor in office shall be chairman ex officio of the board of trustees of the United States civil-service pension fund.

The trustees, as soon as practicable after the passage of this act, shall organize as such board, and shall appoint, by a majority vote of the board, a secretary.

The duties of the secretary of the board of trustees shall be only clerical, and he shall have no voice nor vote in the deliberations or actions of the board of trustees.

The board of trustees shall have charge of and administer all matters pertaining to the retirement fund, and may from time to time, with the consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, invest the surplus, if any, or any part thereof as they may deem most beneficial to the fund, and they are hereby empowered to take all necessary and proper actions and proceedings in the premises, and to make payment, etc., in pursuance of this act.

The board of trustees shall from time to time establish such rules and regulations for the proper administration of the fund as they may deem best.

The board of trustees shall make an annual report in detail and shall cause the same to be printed and copies thereof sent to the Secretary of the Treasury and to all Government employees who are in the classified service. The report shall be made in January of each year, and shall contain a full and detailed account of all receipts and disbursements on account of the fund.

No reward, gratuity, or compensation whatever shall be allowed to the trustees for their services in connection with this fund.

The secretary of the board shall hold office for four years unless reelected by the board of trustees, and shall receive as reward or compensation for his services as such secretary an annual sum equal to three times (or less, at the option of the board of trustees) the sum of his annual assessments to the retirement fund.

The board of trustees, as soon as practicable after organizing as such board, shall cause to be classified, according to the plan above cited, all Government employees who come under the provisions of this act, and shall cause the names, ages, and dates of appointments of all such employees to be entered in a book arranged for their reception, and as soon as practicable thereafter shall mail, or cause to be mailed, to every Government employee who comes under the provisions of this act a circular containing information as to his age, date of his appointment, class to which he belongs, his salary, the per centum of his class, and the amount of his monthly assessment.

The above may be made to read: "Shall mail the circular to the heads of Departments, who shall notify their subordinates."

The expenses of the above classification shall be paid out of the moneys collected on the first month, etc.

All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

This act shall take effect immediately.

And the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that the money which these people would receive if this bill should become a law would come out of the Government. The money would be paid by the Government.

Mr. BROSIUS. Now, does not my friend know that no Frenchman, no Roman, and no Englishman would ever hold a pension to be money that was paid by the man to himself?

Mr. PEARSON. It is not proposed that the man pay it to himself.

Mr. BROSIUS. It is proposed that he shall contribute to the fund.

Mr. PEARSON. It is proposed that the money shall be assessed upon his colleagues and associates.

Mr. BROSIUS. It comes out of his own salary and out of the salaries of the other clerks, and goes to them at the time of their retirement. This Government does not lose anything.

Mr. PEARSON. I am happy to be able to quote in justification of the position that I take from one of the greatest leaders of Republican thought in this country. Mr. Blaine, in his Twenty Years in Congress, says distinctly, "A life tenure can not be adopted as a rule unless pensions for a civil list shall follow," volume 2, page 649, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], who has studied this question of civil service in all parts of the world and in all the languages of the world, knows that wherever there is a life tenure and retirement fund in any country on the globe to-day—and this is a broad statement—there is a civil pension list. It follows as naturally as the night the day.

The gentleman can not expect to eat sour grapes without having his teeth set on edge. It has been so since the history of the human race began, and you can not have this system without pursuing it to its legitimate consequences. Now, Mr. Chairman, while I am getting some of these data into the RECORD, I shall ask the Clerk to read a letter which I addressed last summer to the chairman of the Committee on Civil Service of this House and his reply thereto. Lest there should be any question as to the propriety of this action upon my part, I informed the chairman that I would put my letter and his in the RECORD, and he gave his assent.

Mr. BROSIUS. You can put into the RECORD any letter that I have written.

The Clerk read as follows:

ASHEVILLE, N. C., August 7, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I shall be obliged if you will inform me whether a collector of internal revenue has the right, under the civil-service law, to require his subordinates to stand an examination in order to test their fitness. In other words, has not the collector the right to require that the men who are in the

Government employ, without examination, should stand the same test as those who are seeking to enter the Government employ?

Very respectfully,

Hon. JOHN R. PROCTER,
Chairman Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

RICHMOND PEARSON.

Mr. PEARSON. The same letter was addressed to Mr. BROSIUS officially, and here are the two replies. I ask the Clerk to read that of Mr. BROSIUS, and shall insert the other in the RECORD.

The Clerk read as follows:

LANCASTER, PA., August 15, 1897.

My DEAR MR. PEARSON: Replying to your favor of the 12th instant, I have to say that there is no warrant either in the civil-service act or the rules promulgated under it for subjecting persons already in the service to examinations. This is the construction uniformly adopted. The reason of this is obvious. Service itself is the highest test of fitness. Having stood that, it would be absurd to subject one to an inferior test. And I can not think it possible that any one in a lucid interval would seriously suggest the examination of employees already in the service, excepting for promotion. With kind regards, I am,

Very truly yours,

M. BROSIUS.

The other letter above referred to is as follows:

UNITED STATES CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION,
Washington, D. C., August 11, 1897.

SIR: This commission is in receipt of your communication of August 2, asking to be informed whether a collector of internal revenue has the right, under the civil-service law, to require his subordinates to stand an examination in order to test their fitness.

In response I hand you a copy of the thirteenth report and invite your attention to Rule II, clause 7, at page 54, under which persons occupying positions in the service at the time they are classified are entitled to all the rights and benefits of persons appointed upon examination. After a person is once in the service his conduct and capacity in the actual performance of his duties are to be observed by the officers under whom he serves, and his absolute appointment at the end of six months' probation is made dependent upon their report.

There is a difference in the value of competitive examinations for admission to the service and for retention or promotion after the man is once in. The applicant on the outside is a stranger to the office and ignorant of the duties to be performed. Those in the service are well known to their superiors, serving under their eyes, and none should know so well as they the capacity and the qualifications needed. The clear intent and purpose of the rules are to make continuance in the service entirely dependent upon the report of the officers under whom the man serves and who are acquainted with his fitness for the duties performed. The superior officers are to observe whether the man is of good character and fidelity, and whether he has shown in the service adequate practical qualifications for doing the public work in a satisfactory manner.

Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HARLOW,
Acting President.

Hon. RICHMOND PEARSON,
Asheville, N. C.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. Chairman, I have taken the liberty of bringing up that letter, in order to show the extent to which the advanced civil-service reformers of this day carry their doctrines. Here it is intimated by the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Civil Service that no man in a lucid interval would suggest that men who are in office, put there without examination and perhaps unable to stand the examination, should be placed upon the same footing as the men who are applying to enter the service; in other words, if I may give an illustration—and, as my friend from Iowa says, the concrete is often better than the theoretical—there are in my district, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania, about 200 revenue officers, all of them put into office, not as a reward of merit, not on account of any tested fitness, but simply because they were rank, conspicuous Democratic partisans. And I say boldly that of that 200 there are perhaps not 10 who could stand the test of the examination required of new applicants. Where is your boasted equality if you make such discriminations as this?

Now, I am told by the chairman, my colleague on the committee, that when I suggest that those men on the inside—Democrats—should be put upon the same footing as the men on the outside who may be Republicans, the proposition is an indication that the man making it is non compos mentis—the mere asking to put a Republican upon the same footing with a Democrat we are told would not be suggested by any man in a "lucid interval." If this is the logic of the situation, if this be "the complexion to which we have come at last," it is about time that we were taking our bearings in this matter and ascertaining where this doctrine has carried us, and where it may project us in the future.

Mr. COX. May it not be the fact that one who says that the man in office is a Democrat and therefore not competent is non compos mentis?

Mr. PEARSON. My suggestion is that as a matter of fairness and justice the men who are in are entitled to no advantage over men who are applying for the same positions—

Mr. COX. I agree with the gentleman in that.

Mr. PEARSON. If the fact be admitted that they have been put in on account of their partisanship, a thing directly opposed to the spirit and purpose of the civil-service act.

Now, what would be the disadvantage to the Government in requiring of those men in office to stand the same test which others applying for positions are obliged to stand? If merit is what we are aiming at, why not put all men to the same test and take the best, only the best, without regard to politics?

But the position taken by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is

particularly exasperating and aggravating just now, because one high in authority has come to tell us that these men in office without examination, and perhaps unable to stand examination—most of them Democrats—are there for life. It is this that makes this position particularly hard; it is this which gives special and extraordinary interest to the question of civil service at this time; it is this which has made more than a hundred members of this House—Republicans, too—say, "Aware and fully cognizant of the declarations of our party at St. Louis and in all of its previous platforms, we come here to say that no such doctrine as this has ever been announced before." And I dare say to my friend from Pennsylvania that if the order of May 6, which was not promulgated until after our convention—

Mr. BROSIUS. Will my friend allow me? I do not like to interrupt him.

Mr. PEARSON. Why, I am charmed with the gentleman's interruptions, because they bring out so much light.

Mr. BROSIUS. I know the gentleman means to be fair and correct; therefore he will allow me to say that the order of the President was issued in May, and our convention was not held till June or later.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. And the order was notoriously in course of preparation months before it was issued.

Mr. BROSIUS. It was published in all the newspapers of the country.

Mr. PEARSON. Will the gentleman take the statement of the Civil Service Commission in regard to these dates?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not take anybody's statement if it is not correct. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEARSON. Shall we accept the gentleman's unsupported authority? Of course he thinks that he is correct; but here are constructions placed upon that order, one of them bearing date in June—after the convention had met; one of them (though I understand this is a typographical error) bearing date November 2, the day before the last Presidential election. But the great power and great viciousness of that order comes out by the construction of January 12, 1897—seven months after our convention. [Applause.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Now my friend ought to know—and I am sure he is willing to know the truth—that there has been no order issued by anybody extending the civil-service regulations since the order of May 6—two or three months before either of the great conventions was held.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman, I take it for granted, is acquainted with the provisions of that order; he has made a special study of these matters, and he knows perfectly well that the commission would never have taken the trouble to give instructions to the different Departments as to the meaning of that order, which was done, I think, on June 10, if there had not been a difference of construction; and when these Departments undertook to disregard that particular interpretation of the commission, it was necessary for President Cleveland, in 1897—more than seven months after our convention—to tell what was the real purpose, aim, and motive of that order, which is not only in contradiction of the uniform tenor of the Republican declarations on the subject of civil service, but is in direct contradiction of the terms of the civil-service law itself.

As for taking laborers and workmen and undertaking to classify them under the law of 1883, even the gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that it is a distinct and direct violation of the purpose, aim, motive, spirit, and intent of that act.

I say, without fear of contradiction, that if these two Executive orders, which change the whole nature of the law—if these new and dangerous doctrines of life tenure and civil pensions had been promulgated before the Republican national convention, that great body of patriots, instead of indorsing the system, would have boldly denounced doctrines repugnant alike to our form of government and to the spirit of our institutions.

Mr. BROSIUS. I want to interrupt my friend from North Carolina again—

Mr. PEARSON. Well, Mr. Chairman, I was only going to take twenty-five minutes of the time for myself; but as long as my friend from Pennsylvania desires to interrupt me with questions, I shall feel it a duty, as well as a pleasure, to occupy the time of the committee in answering him.

Mr. BROSIUS. Then I will not ask the gentleman what I intended to ask. I was going to inquire whether it would be agreeable to him to interrupt him once more—

Mr. PEARSON. With pleasure.

Mr. BROSIUS. Because I desired to correct a statement which the gentleman has no doubt inadvertently made.

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania knows that he will have every courtesy from the interrogatee. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not desire to interrupt the gentleman merely for the sake of occupying time, but for the purpose of securing the correction of what I think is an inadvertent statement on his part.

Now, after the order of extension to which he has referred was

promulgated by the President, it became necessary to make some alterations in the mode of putting into operation the order, when those changes were made progressively from day to day, until, I think, the last one was promulgated in January last. I want to say to my friend, therefore, that he is in error when he says that the law was violated and the declarations of the Republican platform as well—

Mr. PEARSON (interrupting). Well, now, is the gentleman from Pennsylvania asking a question or making an argument? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. I am only engaged now in correcting a mistake into which my friend has inadvertently fallen, I am sure.

Mr. PEARSON. Very well.

Mr. BROSIUS. I merely wanted to say that there has not been, so far as I am aware, a single solitary laborer who has been covered into the civil service—not one, I think—except possibly in occasional instances some skilled laborer; and if any were so covered it was because the head of the Department designated them for classification, because of some special reason, with which the Civil Service Commission has nothing on earth to do.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania has concluded his statement, I will read, by the kindness of my friend from Iowa [Mr. LACEY], a direct contradiction of the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [laughter], made by the Civil Service Commission, which shows that laborers have been classified under the civil-service law, and not only that, but that they have classified men whom they did not examine, but simply registered.

Mr. BROSIUS. Why, there are some 16,000 who were not examined by any academic examination.

Mr. PEARSON. Well, laborers by any other name would do the same work, whether you call them watchmen, laborers, or blacksmiths, or tool grinders, dam tenders, or hardeners, or any other appellation with which you choose to decorate them; they are all placed in the same category. Now, for instance, I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania the meaning of certain names applied to employees as you find them in this report called "Hearings before Committee on Appropriations." What is a "hardener," or a "dam tender"? [Laughter.]

Mr. BROSIUS. The gentleman will find, I think, that the men to whom reference is made are skilled laborers.

Mr. PEARSON. Why, we find in this civil service that there are some 300 separate kinds of examinations pressed upon these poor devils by the civil-service inquisitors. [Laughter.]

But, Mr. Chairman, it will be very much more profitable than anything that I have said or could say, or possibly than anything that has been said by interlocutors in this debate, to read directly from the report of the commission itself. This is a matter that gentlemen have access to. We find here laborers classified in the Government Hospital for the Insane. "No examination of any kind is given for the position. Applicants are registered in the order of filing their applications." You classify men of whom no examination at all is required.

There it will be seen that the name of "laborer" is employed by the commission itself, but in order not to abuse the patience of the committee and to give to the House information better than I have heard, either from myself or my interruptors here, I desire to make this brief statement, and in all candor, to my fellow-Republicans, to whom I desire specially to address myself. I am sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] is not present. I admired the candor and fairness of his argument, and while I think he practically admitted himself out of court, I can not but give him credit for the ability he has brought to the consideration of the question. He showed that it was rather in the administration than in the principle of the law that these abuses have grown up.

Now, I undertake to say, and I shall endeavor to show it, that there were five distinct objects aimed at in the original act. The gentleman from Pennsylvania will himself agree with me in this regard. First, economy in the public service; second, efficiency in the civil service; third, equality and impartiality to States and to individuals; fourth, the opening of the avenues of advancement to unaided merit without regard to religion or politics, and, fifth, the prevention of compulsory assessments for political purposes. I can not cover the whole ground, but I shall attempt to point out the particulars in which these objects have failed of attainment.

There is not a man who will not admit that certain of these aims are desirable.

I say, and I say it freely, because I desire to be understood as being perfectly fair, that the act which prevents compulsory assessments upon officeholders is a most excellent act. It is a part of the law. It has, to a certain extent, been successful in preventing those bad practices, and I do not desire its repeal.

Now, as to the question of efficiency, there is no way by which a comparison can be had between the years preceding the civil-service act and the years which have followed it; but, Mr. Chairman, when you come to the main motive which was in view, and

which the friends of that bill profess to be their actuating motive, which was economy in the public service, I shall read figures now which ought to put to blush these exceedingly holy and pious men who dare to denounce us as spoilsmen. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BROSIUS. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. PEARSON. I shall only read these figures and then conclude.

Mr. BROSIUS. I ask that the gentleman be allowed ten minutes in addition.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman be permitted to have ten minutes more. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PEARSON. Well, I shall have to cut out that peroration, I think. I am more interested in getting these figures stated.

Mr. BROSIUS. I will give you ten minutes more, if you want it.

Mr. PEARSON. No one will dispute the fairness with which the professed objects of the law have been stated; and I believe that most men, and certainly all candid men, will agree upon the actual results, whether due to the operation of the law, or to the violations of the law, or to perversions of the law, or to any other cause. I want to read the words of the commission here. The commission, in their thirteenth annual report, state under the head of "Demonstrated economy and efficiency:"

From statistics recently compiled by the commission relative to the growth of the classified and unclassified branches of the service in Washington, D. C., it is shown that since 1883, when the civil-service law was enacted, there has been an increase of 37 per cent in the number and 43 per cent in the salaries of the unclassified places, while there has been a slight decrease in the number of the positions originally classified by the civil-service act as well as a decrease in the appropriations for those positions. It appears that the positions subject to competitive examination have increased, not because of extra appropriations, but on account of the extensions of the classified service to cover unclassified positions. Practically all of the increase in the unclassified positions occurred before they were included in the classified service.

It is shown by the statistics that if the classified positions in Washington had increased in the same proportion as the unclassified positions while unclassified, an extra yearly expenditure covering many times the cost of the maintenance of the commission would be needed to pay the salaries of the Government employees. The temptation to increase the number of employees or to retain employees when there was no work for them to do, which was such a characteristic feature of the "spoils" system, has entirely disappeared under the new system. The pressure for office having been removed, decreases of force have been made from time to time in the classified service of the Departments during the last fourteen years as the work was completed, because there was no object in keeping unemployed persons on the pay rolls.

I want to be judged by the accuracy of that statement. The only trouble with this declaration of the Civil Service Commission—and I say this deliberately—is that it is not true. It can not be sustained. It is contradicted by the figures of the commission themselves, and it is only a little less absurd than the following: They undertake to show that owing to the civil-service law a great economy, a great retrenchment, was effected in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing; and how do they show that? They show it by producing a report here which was made in 1877, six years before the civil-service act was put upon the books, and they claim a saving of \$390,000, when, in point of fact, it had been saved before any man except Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, had ever heard of this new doctrine.

Now, as to the question of economy. When the law went into operation there were in this Government, in all of its branches in the civil service, 110,000 people. There are to-day 178,000, an increase, as I stated to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY], of 68,000 people. The payments in 1883 amounted approximately, in the civil service, to \$60,000,000. To-day they amount to \$100,000,000. In the departmental classified service, according to the act of 1883, there were included 5,650 people. There are to-day, as the gentleman knows, in the same departmental service, 53,100 persons employed—

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

Mr. PEARSON. Oh, I have not time now.

Mr. SWANSON. I am with you, but I want to ask you a question.

Mr. PEARSON. I know my friend is right; but let me reach my verb, with a few adjectives, and I will listen to the gentleman. [Laughter.] The expenses of this commission at its origin amounted to \$6,800. The sum which they now ask us to appropriate for their benefit and for the personnel under their control amounts to \$98,000, and the increase in their appropriation has gone on year by year. Year by year they come and ask for more—more money, more clerks, more places to be classified, more power.

Starting, Mr. Chairman, as an ancillary agency, intended to aid the Departments of this Government, it has grown until it has become a vast inquisition, not a part of any Department, not co-ordinate with any Department, but paramount to them all, giving orders to them all and requiring reports from them all; and, as was said by Blackstone, at last they find themselves in the position

of those sophists in the Dark Ages "who perplexed all philosophy with the subtleties of scholastic disquisition and confused all science in the mazes of metaphysical jargon," and they come here now in order to be extricated from the entanglements in which they have placed themselves and all the Departments and all of us.

With litigation pending all over the country, instigated by their absurd rulings, they come here and ask us—for what? They ask for a "lawyer" [laughter], a permanent standing counsel. Not a member of this commission is a lawyer himself; and they come now and ask for a permanent counsel in order to extricate them from the difficulties in which they have plunged themselves, you, and all of us. Now on this question of the personnel—

Mr. LACEY. How much salary do they propose to give him?

Mr. PEARSON. About \$1,600 a year, and they propose that he should lay down the law for the Supreme Court of the United States and all the Departments and all the branches and bureaus of the Government.

Mr. KERR. Do they expect to get a constitutional lawyer—

Mr. PEARSON. A lawyer that will resolve all the doubts that are troubling their minds now. [Laughter.] Any fool can ask a question, but it takes a different sort of an individual to answer it, as my friend from Pennsylvania knows. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PEARSON. Why, certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I want to ask you a question or two.

Mr. PEARSON. I will get the gentleman to extend my time, because I have not got through with my statement of figures.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will help the gentleman to secure an extension of time. I should like to have some sort of an understanding. This debate is going to run four or five days. Do you gentlemen on that side of the Chamber opposed to this civil service as it exists intend to bring in a bill or any other measure—

Mr. PEARSON. I will show you a bill at half past 9 o'clock to-night. If you will step up to the door of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, I will bring it to you and read it to you. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. What I desired to ask you is whether you are going to introduce them in the House?

Mr. PEARSON. The first thing we are going to do is to try to get Mr. BROSIUS—I do not mention the gentleman's name with any desire of offense; I should have said the chairman of the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service—to report it; and if he does not report it, that committee will instruct your humble servant to report it. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Well, I—

Mr. PEARSON. I ought not to have given this away. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does this bill that you speak of propose to modify the civil service or to remodel or repeal it?

Mr. PEARSON. I am sure that the gentleman has been so often engaged in colloquies that he will recognize that if I undertake to answer that question I may lose sight of the main point I am about to bring up here. I will see him later. [Laughter.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Will you gentlemen opposed to the civil-service system on that side of the House use your best endeavors to get your bill considered after it comes in?

Mr. PEARSON. We will make the most earnest effort, and will go to the extreme and disagreeable extent, if necessary, of voting with Democrats to do it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. All right.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana sought to make a suggestion.

Mr. PEARSON. Now, I can not yield any more of my time, as it is limited, and I have these figures to read, because I have not answered the gentleman from Pennsylvania and the gentleman from Massachusetts. I am desirous to give the facts, and I undertake to say that there has been an increase in the personnel of the service and an increase in the expenditures constantly in the classified service itself since it was inaugurated, and I can be contradicted if I am wrong, because I put the figures down.

I have gone to the Blue Book myself, and with my pencil I have counted the names of men in the several bureaus and Departments who were drawing money in 1883 and find there the men who are drawing the same money for similar duty to-day. And I find these startling facts.

In the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, to which reference was made by my friend as an example of retrenchment and economy—why, gentlemen, that committee, when it was first created, was the Committee on Civil Service Reform and Retrenchment. Now, they have left out "retrenchment," and very properly. Gentlemen say it ought to be the Committee on "Intrenchment." Once they get in and they are there for life and forever.

In that Bureau of Engraving and Printing in 1883, at the time of the passage of this act, there were 11 employees who were drawing annual salaries of \$1,200 or above. In that same bureau

to-day, where this boasted economy has been effected and where in 1883 there were 11 employees drawing these salaries, there are now 84 employees drawing salaries of \$1,200 or more. In the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury in 1883 there were 8 employees at salaries of \$1,200 and over.

[Here the hammer fell.]

On motion of Mr. BROSIUS, by unanimous consent, the time of Mr. PEARSON was extended until he could finish his remarks.

Mr. PEARSON. I will not abuse the patience of the committee beyond two minutes more. In that same bureau where there were 8 employees drawing salaries of \$1,200 or over, there are now 90 employees drawing salaries of \$1,200 or more. In the Fifth Auditor's Office, as it was then called, now the "Office of the Auditor for the Department of State and other Departments," merely a change of name, where there were 23 persons drawing such salaries there are now 46. In the Patent Office there were 215 persons drawing salaries of that amount and over, and there are now 311. In the Land Office there were 210 persons drawing such salaries, and there are now 253.

I do not use the Pension Office as an illustration, because the business of that office has, of course, been enlarged, and it might not be fair. I do not use the Post-Office for the same reason; but the Land Office ought to show a reduction in force, because we have been parting with the public lands at the rate of three or four millions a year ever since the passage of the act. Consequently that office may be taken as a fair test; and it shows an increase in the number of persons drawing these salaries from 210 to 253. In the Coast and Geodetic Survey, where there were 53 persons drawing such salaries, the number has now gone up to 91. So it is running all the way through.

Therefore I say that the Government Blue Book stamps this statement of the Commissioners—I will not say as willfully false, but as absolutely unfounded in fact. If economy has been your main motive, then your main motive in the passage of this law has failed [applause], and now, while there was an increase in the expenditures of this Government of \$40,000,000 from 1883 to 1897, if you go back of 1883 and take a similar period of fifteen years, you will find that the increase in the expenditures of the Government in that period, in the days of the degenerate politicians and spoilsmen, was only \$15,000,000 as compared with \$40,000,000 in the days of the blessed opalescent reform that we now have. [Laughter and applause.]

And I tell the gentleman from Pennsylvania, and with this I close, that ever since this law was passed—the Democrats ought not to hear this, but they know it [laughter]—ever since this law was passed, at every election following the election of a President the House of Representatives goes against the party in power, and at the next quadrennial election it goes against the party in power for the control of the Presidency, and it will be so just as long as the Republican party will permit itself and its policy to be guided by the pious and holy gentlemen in William street and their disciples.

If this party is to win the next contest, and if it is to win in future contests, it must be guided by practical men, men of common sense [laughter], stalwart men, virile men, if you please, and not by the visionary doctrinaires, professional reformers, empirical philosophers, or the political eunuchs. [Loud applause.]

I here insert facts and data which interruptions prevented me from presenting in their order.

OFFICE OF CUSTODIAN,
UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE,
Asheville, N. C., December 18, 1897.

DEAR SIR: On June 15 last, upon a recommendation of mine as custodian of United States court-house and post-office building at this place, Reginald H. Loder and William J. Merrell were appointed and entered upon the discharge of their duties as janitor and watchman, respectively. This appointment was for a period not to exceed ninety days. At the end of this time (ninety days) they were succeeded, respectively, by Joseph W. Heath and Charles A. Evans, Jr., appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury upon a certification of the board of Civil Service Commission.

The first appointees, to wit, Loder and Merrell, did not possess literary qualifications sufficient to admit them under the rules of the civil service. Their successors were adjudged by the Civil Service Commission eminently qualified in that respect. But to show you how matters work I will state that soon after the civil-service appointees, to wit, Heath and Evans, entered upon the discharge of their duties, it became necessary to heat the building in my custody. At the very outset they admitted their inability to manipulate the heating apparatus in said building, and as a result had to employ at their personal expense the said William J. Merrell, whom Evans had succeeded by virtue of the civil-service rules.

On the one hand, Merrell and Loder were not qualified to comply with the rules of the civil service, and on the other hand their successors were. But when it came to the practical performance of the duties of their office, the latter were incompetent and unqualified to discharge the duties of their office, their civil-service attainments to the contrary notwithstanding.

Merrell was recommended by me for appointment to the position which he occupied for ninety days, for the reason that he is a practical fireman, engineer, heating-apparatus fitter, etc.

He was employed by the contractor who fitted up the heating apparatus in this building to assist in placing such apparatus, and personally helped to handle and place each pipe, valve, flue, and other necessary parts of the apparatus in this building, and because of his familiarity with such arrangements I thought proper to appoint him, and especially when I remember that the service of the heating department in this building has been very unsatisfactory since this house has been occupied, which fact is attributable

as I believe, to the fact that inexperienced and incompetent men have had the heating department in charge.

I cite these facts to you to show you the impracticability of civil service as applied to janitor and watchman in this United States court-house and post-office building.

Merrell is now employed, as he has heretofore been employed during the winter season, by one of the leading hotels of Asheville, to supervise and run the heating department of that hotel. He is so employed because of his competency, skill, and familiarity with such work.

I note the interest you are taking in civil-service matters, and it meets the hearty indorsement of your party friends in this section of your district, and feeling an interest in the success of our party, I have taken the liberty to address you as to the workings of civil-service matters under my control.

Very respectfully,

C. B. MOORE, Custodian.

Hon. RICHMOND PEARSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Washington Star, on the subject of this plan, quotes Secretary Gage as saying: "We decided to establish a roll of honor, to which are to be transferred all clerks who have grown old and infirm in the service. * * * There are in one bureau of the Treasury eighty-seven clerks over 50 years of age, and one of them is 75. * * * They are to receive \$900 a year, and we shall require of them only labor commensurate with their pay."

On the same subject Mr. Vanderlip is quoted as saying that "the plan will greatly increase the efficiency of the service in the Department." He admits that there is no law for the plan, but says there is nothing against it.

It might with propriety be suggested to Mr. Vanderlip that there is no law forbidding the establishment of a beer garden or a bowling alley in the Treasury Department, but the establishment of such forms of amusement was hardly contemplated by the wise founders of the Government.

The interview in question further shows, "That the Civil Service Commission was consulted on the subject, and agreed that the plan was a good one." Thus we find that this novel and ingenious plan of pensioning useless employees has the august sanction of the Civil Service Commission.

On the subject of life tenure and the power of removal I wish to make some quotations from the opinion of Judge Cox, delivered in the case of John G. Woods vs. James A. Gary, Postmaster-General, et al.:

"All offices of which the tenure is not fixed by the Constitution or limited by law must be held either during good behavior or (which is the same thing in contemplation of law) during the life of the incumbent or must be held at the will and discretion of some Department of the Government and subject to removal at pleasure. It can not for a moment be admitted that it was the intention of the Constitution that those offices which are denominated inferior offices should be held for life. * * * It would be a most extraordinary construction of law that all these offices were to be held during life, which must inevitably follow unless the incumbent was removed at the discretion of the head of the Department. * * *

"The President certainly has no power to remove, and the Constitution has authorized Congress in certain cases to vest this power of 'appointment' in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of Departments, and all inferior officers appointed under each, by authority of law, must hold their offices at the discretion of the appointing power. Such is the settled usage and practical construction of the Constitution and law under which these offices are held."

Again, Judge Cox declares, "The power of removal is intrenched in the law. It is created by an act of legislation and can only be taken away or modified by similar authority. * * * But if any rule prepared by this commission, whether published by the President or not, should have the effect of repealing or modifying an act of Congress, it would be an act of legislation, and not a regulation of a mere Executive character, which it was clearly the object of the law to authorize. It is a grave question whether Congress could delegate to the President or to any board of commissioners jointly with the President the authority to do any act which is equivalent to legislation."

It should be noted that the Civil Service Commission, at its origin and uniformly for a period of thirteen years, disavowed any such extraordinary claims. They state in their first report, page 26: "A life tenure would be indefensible. The civil-service act and rules leave the authority and duty of removal undisturbed, except," they go on to say, "in the case of removals for political or religious reasons."

In their fourth annual report they protest as follows: "Another objection that is urged by unfair opponents of the civil-service system is that it tends toward a permanent office-holding community; that it was copied from the English system, under which a privileged class controlled all the offices; that it is utterly at variance with our political institutions; that ours being a government of the people, by the people, for the people, the competitive examination system of appointment is not, therefore, in accord with the sentiment of democratic America. This objection is foundationless, and it is illogical as well. In respect to tenure, the civil-service act made no change from the patronage system, except to provide a probational term of appointments."

In the same report Mr. Edgerton, one of the commissioners, lays down this doctrine: "He who now questions or denies the right of removal without assigning reasons virtually says to the appointing power, 'I know you have the constitutional right to displace me, but you shall not exercise that right, or you shall exercise it only in such manner as I think proper to prescribe. I will not, without complaint, consent to a dismissal unless you shall give a reason satisfactory for it to me and to my friends.' Who in such a condition of affairs would be master, the responsible man or the subordinate? In every business there must be some master, but who could be master of a clerk who believed he held an office from which he could not be dismissed?"

Such was the opinion of the commission in the ancient and purer days of the reform movement.

As late as 1896, in their thirteenth annual report, the commissioners concede this point. They say, on page 19 of that report: "The power of removal is not affected by the law or the rule further than that they provide that removals shall not be made for political or religious reasons."

It is perfectly certain that the civil-service act would never have become a law if it had included the powers which the President assumes in his order of July 27, 1897.

In the discussion of the civil-service bill Mr. Herbert, of Alabama, speaking for the Democrats, then in the majority in this House, says: "He [Mr. Calkins] well knows that the bill does not take away, and does not pretend to take away, the power of removal. I would never vote for it if it did."—*Congressional Record*, Forty-seventh Congress, second session, page 863.

On the same subject Senator Pendleton, the author of the bill, says: "There has been great misapprehension as to the methods and scope of the bill. I desire the attention of Senators while I briefly state them: The bill simply applies to the Executive Departments of the Government here in Washington, and to those offices throughout the country—post-offices and custom-houses—which employ more than fifty persons. The number of such offices, together with those in the Departments here, will not exceed 10,000. The bill does not touch the question of tenure of office or removal from office."—*Ibid.*, page 207.

"Mr. HAWLEY. For myself, then, I say distinctly, * * * that the executive chiefs of higher or lower grade should have a certain power of dismissal

over their men at any time, and we can not have a decent public service without it." (*Ibid.*, page 355.)

These uniform declarations of the commissioners themselves, and of the authors of the act, would seem to justify, in the light of recent events, the caustic denunciation and sardonic prophesy of Senator Ingalls.

Let me read from the RECORD:

"Mr. HOAR. Will the Senator from Kansas, or any other Senator, maintain that the power of removal is in the least diminished by the establishment of this commission?"

"Mr. INGALLS. No, it is not; but this bill appears to be supported by each party for the purpose of cheating the other. It is sustained by one party upon grounds that are absolutely adverse to those on which it is supported by the other, and it will end by defrauding both." (*Ibid.*, page 354.)

Before passing from this branch of the subject, let me recall the memorable words of Senator Voorhees: "I say here that the proposition that the President shall administer this Government by and through the aid of unfriendly hands, men opposed to his policy, who will thwart and deceive him, put up their money against him, and vote against him, is a chimera of the brain, unfit for the councils of sane men." (*Ibid.*, page 357.)

Mr. Chairman, there have been extensions of this law so clearly beyond its original scope and purpose, and certain abuses in its administration which are so manifestly indefensible, that the real friends of the merit system, if they wish to preserve the system, should look the facts squarely in the face and support a reasonable modification not, perhaps, of the law itself, but of the absurd code of rules which has been built up under the pretended authority of the law.

Mr. LANDIS was recognized.

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, before the gentleman from Indiana proceeds, I desire to say that my colleague on the committee, Mr. HEMENWAY, is unavoidably absent to-day and has sent a message to me that he desires that at least some part of his time may be occupied by his colleague, Mr. LANDIS. I trust, therefore, that the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] for thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] is recognized for thirty minutes.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I presume that, holding the opinions I do with reference to the civil-service law as now construed and enforced, I shall be called a spoilsman. It seems that everyone is so branded who does not meekly subscribe to the university extension system foisted and fastened upon this Republic by a few choice air-castle builders who constantly advertise themselves to the world as "the better element." This element is not large numerically, but it is exceedingly active. The hours and the minutes it does not consume in attempting to get office for itself it consumes in attempting to keep deserving people out of office. [Laughter.] I never knew a crowd nor a clique in any community or country calling itself "the better element" that was not narrow, selfish, bigoted, and dangerous. [Laughter and applause.]

Take the gentlemen who are responsible for the perversion and prostitution of the principle of civil-service reform. They have played the political guerrilla in every campaign since 1880; and you know it just as well as I. [Applause.] They have bulldozed and cowed national conventions. They have demoralized and stampeded Senators and Representatives. They have hypnotized Presidents of the United States. [Laughter.] But by a bold and audacious policy of political pirating they have managed to sit continuously at the banqueting board. [Laughter.]

Mr. PEARSON. The gentleman refers to the commission?

Mr. LANDIS. I want it understood, gentlemen, right here at the outset, that when I refer to professional civil-service reformers I do not mean the gentlemen in this House who are backing up this commission. They are misguided statesmen. [Laughter.] I want this understood, too, that I am not in favor of the absolute repeal of this law. I am in favor of modifying the law, defining and constraining its powers, setting forth in statute form its scope and limitations and bringing it in harmony with American institutions. [Applause.]

Before we adjourned for the holidays the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] arose and spoke in opposition to any proposed modification of this law. After hearing the eloquent and impassioned address of my distinguished colleague I thought that possibly I was laboring under a misapprehension as to the real sentiment of the people of my district with reference to this question. I accordingly stepped to the telegraph office and sent to each publisher of the recognized Republican newspapers in my district this telegram: "Are you in favor of the civil-service law as now construed and enforced?" To that I received the following answers:

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

I stand by the St. Louis platform, McKinley's letter of acceptance, and his late message. No backward steps. Improve; but repeal, never.

T. H. B. MCCAIN, Editor Journal.

NORLESVILLE, IND., December 10, 1897.

C. B. LANDIS, House of Representatives:

No; we favor a modification of civil-service law so as to promote the best results to the public service.

WALKER & CRAIG, Editors Ledger.

ATTICA, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. LANDIS, House of Representatives:

I am not, because it breeds dissatisfaction among the people without increasing efficiency among the employees.

A. S. PEACOCK, Ledger.

COVINGTON, IND., December 10, 1897.

C. B. LANDIS, *House of Representatives*:

No; change it to a merit system. It will help to purify politics.

C. D. CASE, *Editor Republican*.

FRANKFORT, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

Sentiment among Clinton County Republicans practically unanimous against present civil-service system. Rank and file have no patience with it.

ED. H. BURNS, *Editor News*.

TIPTON, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS, *Washington, D. C.*:

In favor modification civil-service law with limited tenure. Chiefs of Departments should be judges of qualifications; would not destroy the principle of civil service.

M. W. PERSHING, *Editor Advocate*.

DELPHI, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS,

House of Representatives,

240 North Capitol street, Washington, D. C.:

Test of efficiency can be applied to members of the party charged with Government responsibility. People ask no more. They demand this.

V. L. RICKETTS,
Editor Delphi Journal.

LEBANON, IND., December 10, 1897.

Hon. C. B. LANDIS:

Stand by Republican platforms and McKinley's message. No backward step.

S. N. CRAGUN.

I want to say that no man comes nearer representing the sentiment of the community in which he lives than the editor of the country newspaper. His business brings him in contact with the people. He knows their thoughts, he sympathizes with them in their sorrows and rejoices with them in their victories. Seven out of the eight editors of Republican papers in the district I represent are in favor of the modification of this law.

One week ago it was my privilege and pleasure to attend a conference of the leading Republicans of Indiana held in Indianapolis. That conference was attended by between 500 and 800 Republicans from all parts of the State. During that day I did not talk with a single Republican who did not favor the modification of this law as it is now construed and enforced. [Applause.]

Fortified with this evidence, satisfied as to the sentiment of my constituents, I desire, gentlemen, to ask your indulgence while I submit a few observations relative to the operation of this law.

We are told that it represents the merit system. The minute anyone suggests that it ought to be modified some professional civil-service reformer steps forward and says, "Hold! Hands off the merit system!" Does it represent true merit? Soon after Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States the second time he installed Logan Carlisle, son of Secretary Carlisle, in the Treasury Department, as official headman. Logan Carlisle's administration of that office is known to-day as a public scandal. He was cold-blooded and brutal. He mocked at pleading men and jeered at weeping women. He continued manipulating the guillotine until he had discharged almost 2,000 Republicans and filled their places in most instances with Democrats. Then, after that was done, a blanket was placed over that Department, and upon it inscribed this legend: "The appointments in this Department represent the merit system." Do they? In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts. Mr. Logan Carlisle's action represented the "spoils system," did it not?

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Logan Carlisle's action was indorsed by the Civil Service Commission, and it represents the alleged merit system to-day, because nothing has been done looking to an alteration or change.

Mr. BROSIUS. I understood my friend from Indiana to say that Logan Carlisle's action received the indorsement of the Civil Service Commission. Did the gentleman say that?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I desire to correct that statement; the gentleman has fallen inadvertently into an error. The statement is not correct.

Mr. LOW. Was that action condemned?

Mr. LANDIS. Was it condemned by any representative of the commission?

Mr. BROSIUS. The Civil Service Commission had nothing to do with the action of Logan Carlisle.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the gentleman say that the appointments under that administration represent the merit system?

Mr. BROSIUS. I say they represent the "spoils system." Every removal without cause for political reasons, to put in somebody else because he is a friend or an adherent of a political party, without having in view the good of the service, represents the "spoils system," not the merit system, and there never was a better illustration of the "spoils system" than the practices carried on by Logan Carlisle. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, if the guardians of the merit system are so anxious in its support, I would like to ask them if they have taken any steps to correct the abuses?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I do not know what the gentleman means by the "guardians of the merit system." The law itself is the guardian of the system. The action to which the gentleman refers was not a violation of the strict letter of the law, and hence under the law itself affords no remedy.

Mr. LANDIS. Does the gentleman think that the extension of the classified service to the Treasury Department, after Logan Carlisle's manipulations, represent the spirit of the law?

Mr. BROSIUS. Not at all. I have not made any such contention.

Mr. LANDIS. Then why do you rise to your feet every time a man points to an infraction of the law or charges injustice under it?

Mr. BROSIUS (interrupting). I rise to my feet when an honorable member on this floor characterizes it as a part of the merit system. I have endeavored to explain to the gentleman, and to the House, that what he refers to is a part of what is known as the "spoils system," which we have not yet been able to get rid of.

Mr. FARIS. If my colleague will allow me a moment, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania, if the Civil Service Commission has nothing to do with the proceeding, why is it that whenever we attempt to put our finger on cases of violation of the law the Civil Service Commission rises and fights so bitterly every modification?

Mr. BROSIUS. It does nothing of the kind.

I want to say to my friend that if he has had his attention called to the law, if he has examined the matter, if he has looked into the subject at all, he will find that the Civil Service Commission has no possible control over appointments and removals.

Mr. FARIS. No; none when the Democrats are in authority, but only when the Republicans are. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Not in any case. If my friend will read the law he will find that the only power they have is to investigate where they think proper, and make report, but they have nothing to do with the subject of removals.

Mr. FARIS. Exactly; and under the Democratic Administration they never "investigated" anything, but did just what the Democrats wanted them to do.

Mr. BROSIUS. That, of course, I know nothing at all about.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, Mr. Chairman, I trust that gentlemen will not become belligerent on this question. [Laughter.] I notice, however, that whenever anything is said that goes home and hurts, the "galled jade winces." [Laughter.] Why, take the Pension Department of this Government. When President Cleveland came in the second time, he had a lot of dirty work to do, and he wanted dirty men to do it. [Laughter.] Accordingly he turned out a lot of Republicans and put in a horde of Democrats, and sent them as special agents throughout the length and breadth of the land, tracking the footsteps of Union soldiers.

You know that just as well as I. He was so anxious to have everything in this line in harmony with his Administration that he changed the pension boards in all of the States, and even went so far, in some instances, for the purpose of making them solidly Democratic, as to rush mere boys through questionable medical schools on "ponies" and place them on examining boards in the various counties throughout the States. Hundreds and thousands of changes were made. Then he touched the button, and the members of the holy trinity composing the Civil Service Commission [laughter] responded. The blanket was thrown over the Pension Department, and upon it the legend was written, "The appointments in this department represent the merit system." Do they? In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Then take the Government Printing Office. When Mr. Cleveland was elected President the second time, he installed a man by the name of Benedict as Public Printer. Mr. Benedict brought with him into the office a private secretary named Albert Baker. In one day 735 Republicans were kicked out and as many Democrats put in their places. They distributed their discharges like compositors in newspaper offices distribute type. [Laughter.] That day is known throughout the Government Printing Office as "bloody Monday." [Laughter.] On a subsequent day 420 discharges were made. They kept on making changes until 1,800 Republicans were turned out, and most of the places were given to Democrats.

Then Grover Cleveland pressed the button, and those apostles of sweetness and light again responded [laughter], and the blanket was thrown over the Government Printing Office, and a legend inscribed thereon, "The appointments in this department represent the merit system." Do they? [Laughter.]

A MEMBER. No.

Mr. LANDIS. In all honesty and fairness, do they?

Several MEMBERS. No.

Mr. LANDIS. I made a call at the Government Printing Office

the other day and was given access to the book I hold in my hand. It is the record kept by Albert Baker. He has written in red ink his reasons for discharging the Republicans who were dropped out day after day and month after month. His reasons are noted in red ink, an appropriate color. [Laughter.] I want to read to you some of the reasons for the discharge of these men by Mr. Baker and Mr. Benedict, who were preparing that great bureau for a baptism of the merit system. [Laughter.]

C. P. Armstrong, discharged June 13, 1894. Not wanted.

[Laughter.]

John F. Atkinson, discharged July 1, 1894. N. G. Lives in Indiana.

[Laughter.]

I want to say to the members of this House that I have known Mr. Atkinson for years. He comes from my Congressional district. When he received his discharge he was instructing three tyros in the printers' art, appointed by Mr. Benedict, one of them hailing from Georgia, another from Louisiana, and a third from Texas.

Mr. OGDEN. Well, the Louisiana man has gone out since Mr. Palmer has come in. I only had one man in there and Mr. Palmer has kicked him out since he came in.

Mr. LANDIS. I want them all to go unless they can pass a practical examination, and it would give me great pleasure if those who pass a practical examination under this Administration should be Republicans. [Laughter.] And I want to say that within thirty days after Mr. Atkinson was kicked out because he was inefficient he passed the civil-service examination placed before him by this Civil Service Commission, and graded 10 per cent higher than any other man who competed at that examination.

Mr. McEWAN. Then it was a good thing for him.

A MEMBER. No; he did not get in.

Mr. LANDIS. I will read further from this list.

Fred. Bogia, ruler, discharged July 1, 1894. Cranky Republican.

[Laughter.]

W. R. Burgess, compositor, discharged June 13, 1894. Trimmer. Joined the Old Dominion Republican Club.

Richard M. Calhoun, watchman, discharged June 13, 1894. Active and offensive in politics.

They were getting ready for the merit system. [Laughter.]

Blanche Carey, discharged June 19, 1894. Husband a lawyer.

[Laughter.]

Mr. GROSVENOR. I want to say that that is the only sufficient excuse that I have heard. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. I know that may be true, but I claim that the mere fact that the girl in an unguarded moment had made a matrimonial alliance with an attorney should not have subjected her to the wrath even of Albert Baker.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will my friend permit one question? Were those discharges made before or after the civil-service rules were applied to the office?

Mr. LANDIS. These discharges were made before the bureau went into the classified service.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I thought that was the fact, and I simply asked for information.

Mr. LANDIS. They were getting ready for the baptism of civil-service reform. [Laughter.]

C. Deering, forwarder, discharged September 22, 1894. Not grateful to P. P. Left in 1889.

Mr. FARIS. Poo Bah! [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. For the information of the House, I will state that "P. P." stands for Public Printer. The Public Printer undoubtedly expected this young man to show gratitude; to come around possibly every night at midnight and ring his door bell and tell him he was much obliged.

George W. Engle, discharged June 13, 1894. In 1889 he would not shake hands with Mr. Benedict.

[Laughter.]

Mamie E. Fisher, discharged July 14, 1894. All her folks are solid Republicans.

John M. Gauntley, discharged June 19, 1894. Offensive Republican.

Mary E. Gorman, discharged June 9, 1894. Owns two houses; money at interest.

Mary was a plutocrat! [Laughter.]

John Green, jr., discharged June 1, 1894. Bitter Republican.

R. S. Peed, compositor, discharged June 2, 1894. Senator Turpie and Hon. T. Hammond.

Allie Bases Pitts, discharged June 2, 1894. Married and lives with her husband.

[Great laughter.]

It does not seem to have been considered the right thing in the Government Printing Office for a woman to live with her husband.

Mary E. Thorton, feeder, discharged November 12, 1894. Mother-in-law of Foss.

Now, I have known Mr. Foss ever since I have been in public life, and I know of no particular reason why the fact of her being his mother-in-law should call down upon her head the wrath of the Public Printer. [Laughter.]

James C. Toy, wagon messenger, discharged September 17, 1894. Not willing. Causes trouble. G. A. R.

[Cries of "Ah!" on the Republican side.]

A. E. Townsend, compositor, discharged May 13, 1893. Disorganizer. Not satisfied.

Think of a man who would not be satisfied in that butcher shop. [Laughter.]

John W. Usilton, discharged April 1, 1895. Agitator; charges P. P. dishonest and tyrant.

William Wilkins, laborer, discharged July 20, 1895. Offensive partisanship.

P. Wood, laborer, discharged March 6, 1895. Veteran and radical.

W. T. Johnson, finisher, discharged March 12, 1895. Trimmer, and abuses Democrats under Republican Administration.

M. E. McClain, discharged March 13, 1895. Daughter teacher in public schools.

[Laughter.]

Henry L. Mathers, compositor, discharged April 20, 1895. Agitator, trimmer; says he will be back in 1896 from Ohio as a Republican.

[Laughter.]

Mr. MOODY. Is he out or has he been put back?

Mr. LANDIS. I presume he is back, because if he is not he is the only Republican from Ohio that did not get back. [Laughter.]

Bertie K. Peters, folder, discharged April 3, 1895. Charged to Texas.

George P. Stience, laborer, discharged March 13, 1895. Anti-Democratic.

John Spicer, laborer, discharged March 20, 1895. Undertook to sell Gleason's place.

Simon P. Mast, watchman, discharged March 20, 1895. Drunk; undertook to sell Gleason's place.

Now, it seems here were two men, one sober, the other drunk. Both of them tried to sell Gleason's place, and both of them lost their positions. I should like to know what kind of a man could sell Gleason's place and at the same time retain the respect of the Public Printer?

George McCutcheon, discharged April 3, 1895. Veteran and vindictive.

Mr. BUTLER. He was a man from my district, and he is back in the place, where he should be.

Mr. LANDIS (reading):

Mary B. Dunbar, feeder, discharged April 18, 1895. Boarding house; father discharged before when I was here.

M. R. Dutton, compositor, discharged March 1, 1895. Critical of Public Printer.

Frank A. Everts, compositor, discharged March 13, 1895. He said: "All will get back in two years."

Alice Daly, discharged June 9, 1894. Not needed; daughter in Department; soldier's widow.

Soldier's widow! Hurling from public place because she was the widow of a soldier. Union or Confederate it does not specify. I do not care; that is all over now; but I believe we all agree that the wives, the mothers, the daughters, the sisters in that awful fratricidal war were all heroines. It remained for a hyena preparing a great Government bureau for a baptism of civil-service reform to cast aspersion and brand with condemnation those whom honest men, brave men, and generous men the world over regard as the sainted legion of this Republic. [Applause.]

Mr. MAGUIRE. Will the gentleman read the memorandum following that name again?

Mr. LANDIS (reading). "Alice Daly, discharged June 9, 1894. Not needed; daughter in Department; soldier's widow."

There are three books like these that were kept by Mr. Baker; one would not hold them all. The other two are in the Public Printing Office. I brought this along in order that gentlemen might see how the books were kept.

Mr. PERKINS. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he thinks the Government Printing Office ought to be returned to that system? [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. LANDIS. No; and we are not contending that it should be. We are asking, however, that you modify the system.

Mr. HENDERSON. If the gentleman will allow me, I have been looking for the name of a soldier that I had in the Government Printing Office by the name of B. P. Entrikin, and the entry here is "Resigned June 30, 1894." Now, that is a lie, and I call attention to it because if the other statements are as unreliable as that is, none of them can be reliable. This man was appointed by Mr. Palmer on my recommendation and promoted once, until he got \$1,400. His wife died, leaving four children on his hands, and he came to me when I was on my back, and I wrote an appeal to the Government Printer and tried to save him. He had been ordered to resign. I told him not to leave his place until he was driven out.

Senator GEAR, at my request, went personally to see the Government Printer, and was insulted and told to mind his own business. Entrikin's head was cut off. He never resigned. He was the only old soldier who held a desk in the Government Printing Office, and when he was removed his place was filled by one of my old friend Joe Wheeler's cavalry. The record in this book is a lie, and I brand it as such. Do not misunderstand me. Mr. Palmer never did that, and the people, the guardians of civil service reform, turned down the brutal headsmen and put the men into power to enforce a righteous law—the civil-service law. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. LANDIS. Do you think—
[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, I have interrupted the gentleman from Indiana somewhat, and I desire to ask consent that his time be extended until he can conclude his remarks.

Mr. DOCKERY. Mr. Chairman, I do not wish to object to the extension of the gentleman's time, but I think some limit ought to be fixed, as there are gentlemen on this side who desire to speak to-day.

Mr. BROSIUS. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. LANDIS. I think half an hour will be sufficient.

Mr. BROSIUS. Make the limit thirty minutes, then.

Mr. LANDIS. I will say, Mr. Chairman, that I am speaking on the time of Mr. HEMENWAY, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, and my understanding was that he had an hour.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Indiana be extended thirty minutes.

There was no objection, and it was so ordered.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] as indorsing a merit system that was prepared as this was prepared.

Mr. HENDERSON. I simply want not to be understood as conceding that the brutal performances in the Government Printing Office in the days of Benedict—Benedict Arnold, he should be called—or that the administration of any law by a thoroughly bad man is a test of the law itself. I condemn Benedict and his methods, but I do not condemn an effort by the lawmakers to give the merit system a fair test and a fair administration. While I condemn the things that have been done in the Government Printing Office, I do not want to be misunderstood as indorsing any attack upon the civil-service law. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. You do not want to be understood, however, as being in favor of a merit system that keeps in public places Democrats who were put in as these men were put in, do you?

Mr. HENDERSON. I am in favor of the merit system and of a law that will protect it, but I do not accept such crimes as you have described, and as have been committed by a bad man, as indicating any defect in the law.

Mr. LANDIS. He was a good enough man, however, to have his society courted by the members of the Civil Service Commission.

Mr. HENDERSON. I do not know anything about that. That is mere talk.

Mr. LANDIS. And they approved his action, too.

Mr. HENDERSON. The Civil Service Commission is but one branch of the Government, and it has its difficulties, and you know, and God knows, that its difficulties were great enough when the Cleveland Administration was trying to break down the barriers of the civil-service law. I guess some of them did the best they could. Let us strengthen the law and the proper administration of it and not assail one of the most meritorious efforts to purify Government that ever was enacted into law. [Applause.]

Mr. LANDIS. That is what we are trying to do. [Applause.] You can count on the fingers on one of your hands the members on this side of this Chamber who are in favor of the absolute repeal of the civil-service law. What we are contending for is the correction of these abuses and these outrages. [Applause.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I am with you on that.

Mr. LANDIS. We propose that they shall be corrected; and if this Congress does not correct them, the people, shod with indignation and clothed with wrath, will send a Congress here that will correct them. [Applause.]

Mr. HENDERSON. I should like to say, if my friend will allow me, that in my judgment—

Mr. LANDIS. I shall want my time extended.

Mr. HENDERSON. Just a word. In my judgment, the Congress that stabs and destroys the civil-service law will never be returned to this body.

Mr. LANDIS. How about a Congress that corrects these abuses?

Mr. HENDERSON. That is another thing.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what we are after.

Mr. HENDERSON. But you have not named an abuse yet in this debate that it is not within the prerogative and power of the Chief Executive to correct—not one.

Mr. LANDIS. Well, they are not corrected.

Mr. HENDERSON. He can not do everything in a day.

Mr. LANDIS. I do not think he knows of these abuses.

Mr. HENDERSON. Well, we will let him know.

Mr. LANDIS. That is what I am after now.

Mr. HENDERSON. I will join the gentleman myself in letting him know. I hope the gentleman's time will be extended.

Mr. LANDIS. I shall have a copy of my remarks sent to the President's address to-morrow morning. [Laughter.]

I am satisfied that the Chief Executive of this nation will cor-

rect these abuses, because he is an honest man, he is a sincere man; and when his attention is called to these outrages, my judgment is that he will have a sitting with the members of the Civil Service Commission.

I want to show that that Government Printing Office was prepared for this baptism as a result of a conspiracy between Mr. Benedict and the leaders of the Democratic party.

A MEMBER. And the President.

Mr. LANDIS. And the President of the United States—the then President.

I hold in my hand a letter written by a distinguished Senator from California, which is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19, 1894.

HON. T. E. BENEDICT,
Public Printer, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: Representing the California delegation, I desire to make the following recommendations, pursuant to your suggestion.

You forwarded me a list of parties now in the Printing Office and charged to California, as follows.

Then follows the list.

I have consulted the delegation with reference to these persons, and, while we regret to drop anyone, still, if we can not obtain places for friends whom we recommend without doing so, we will suggest that the following be dropped.

Then follow the names of the persons to be dropped.

"Pursuant to your suggestion!" Whose suggestion? Public Printer Benedict's suggestion. And after these places were changed—Republicans kicked out and Democrats put in their places—then the commission came along; the mantle was thrown over the Public Printing Bureau, and the same old legend inscribed: "The appointments of this department represent the merit system."

Now, as to Mr. Baker. As soon as Mr. Palmer came back the first thing he did was to kick Albert Baker, the official headman under Mr. Benedict, out of public place. Did he remain out of public place? No. Immediately after he was discharged there was the rustle of silken gowns in the sanctum sanctorum of the Civil Service Commission. "To the rescue of Baker!" He was reinstated, transferred to the Treasury Department, where he has a brother as chief of a division, from there to the Civil Service Commission, where he to-day sits near the throne, equally dividing his time between burning incense to those gods in the flesh and grading the manuscripts sent in by Republicans ambitious to hold office under this Republican Administration. [Laughter and applause.]

He is the man who made that notation opposite the name of the veteran to whom the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] has referred. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HENDERSON] said the commission did not indorse such work. Why, then, did they call for Baker to be sent to them and given a place right in the same room with them? [Applause.]

Merit system! Merit system! What a burlesque! What a sham! What a cheat! What a fraud! There is a man in this city to-day—I heard of him yesterday—a veteran Union soldier—who was given a position by Benjamin Harrison. Mr. Cleveland became President of the United States, and one of Mosby's guerrillas wanted his place. The Mosby guerrilla passed a plate in Mr. Cleveland's church. He was given the position and the Union soldier turned out. And soon after Mosby's man was given the position the blanket was extended and this legend inscribed on it: "The appointments in this Department represent the merit system." [Laughter and applause.] Do they?

I am opposed to this law as now construed and enforced because the examinations are absurd and farcical. This law, as I understand it, provides that these examinations shall be practical, shall be a fair test of the fitness of the applicants to hold the employment which they seek under the Government. I hold in my hand a schedule of examinations and instructions to applicants for positions in the classified civil service, revised to July 1, 1897. This is the pure article, distilled through fourteen years of civil-service reform. It combines the pink of the seashell with the odor of sweet violets. [Laughter.] Suppose that Terry Lamb, in Delphi, Ind., wants to be appointed a janitor. According to this revised edition, he sends for information and receives one of these documents. He turns to the index and finds, "Janitor." That refers him to page 188. Page 188 refers him to page 229. There he learns that in order to be a janitor he must pass an examination in spelling, arithmetic, letter-writing, penmanship, and copying from plain copy. Three consecutive hours are allowed for this examination, and on each branch he is given a "weight." For explanation of weight, see section 61.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let us go a little further, and I ask you to listen to the explanation of "weights" as used in this connection.

Section 61 of this report provides:

EXPLANATION OF WEIGHTS.

SEC. 61. The various subjects in every examination are weighted according to their relative importance. The weights represent the ratio of each subject to the whole examination. The method of obtaining the general average in an examination is as follows:

SEC. 62. Multiply the average obtained on each subject by the relative

weight of that subject, add the products, and divide the sum of the products by the sum of the relative weights. In the case of auxiliary examinations the general average in the basis examination is first obtained, and this general average is used as a subject in the auxiliary part of the examination.

[Laughter.]
That is lucid. [Laughter.]

SEC. 63. To obtain the general average on the basis and auxiliary subjects combined the following method is used: Multiply the general average in the basis by the relative weight of the basis, and multiply the general average of each auxiliary subject by its relative weight; add the products thus obtained, and divide the sum by the sum of the relative weights of the auxiliary subjects and basis.

[Laughter and applause.]

For real rippling lucidity and comprehensive incomprehensibility I do not think there is a normal institution in the United States that could discount that provision. [Laughter and applause.] And after Terry Lamb had been chased through that maze, that labyrinth of technicality, which end of the shovel do you suppose he would take hold of? [Laughter and applause.]

But that is not all. The examination proceeds beyond that point. He has got to learn how to spell. Remember, this man is ambitious to be a janitor. [Laughter.] Next he is taken up and examined in arithmetic. After being asked some questions in addition and subtraction and the ordinary rules of arithmetic, he is given this proposition:

A book agent bought 60 books at \$2.75 each. He sold all of them at \$4.50 each. His expenses were \$12.25. He was unable to collect the money for 3 books. What was his net gain?

[Laughter and applause.]

I doubt the intelligence of any man in this House who would not say that that is a fair examination for a janitor. [Laughter.] Here is another question:

A locomotive traveled 237 miles on Monday, 307 miles on Tuesday, and 38 miles less on Wednesday than on Monday. What is the total number of miles traveled in the three days?

[Laughter.]

Answer that, Terry, or you can not be a janitor. [Laughter.]

But he has something else to do. He is asked to write a letter. He is examined in penmanship. Remember, now, he wants to be a janitor, and they examine him in penmanship. There is a distinguished civil service reformer, now holding a high office in the Navy Department under this Administration, who wrote a letter to a friend of mine in Indiana a number of years ago, and he tried to read it, but failed. He called a number of his friends together, and they went into committee of the whole and tried to decipher this manuscript without avail.

I was present and we wrestled with the matter for nearly three hours, and then gave it up. [Laughter.] We were undecided whether it was an invitation to a wedding, an announcement of the death of a dear friend, or a lurid description of the aurora borealis. [Laughter.] And if, to get a place in the Navy Department, he had had to pass an examination in penmanship, this man could not have secured a position as powder monkey on the training ship at the Annapolis Academy. [Laughter.]

I might pursue this matter indefinitely, but do not wish to weary the House with a recital of these facts. I will read one more question that was asked of a man who was ambitious to fill the position of a pension examiner. Here is a question that he must answer:

During the year of 365 days the total amount paid for gaslight by the inhabitants of a certain city was \$2,784,453.60. There were 27,640 houses in the city, averaging 6 rooms each, and for every 3 rooms there were 5 gas burners, each consuming 6 cubic feet an hour, and burning for 4 hours each night. What was the cost per thousand cubic feet?

[Laughter and applause.]

That is a question asked in the examination of a man who is to be a pension examiner. Now, if this man wanted to be a plumber, or a gas fitter, or wanted to kick on his gas bill, this would be relevant. [Laughter.] How absurd, how ridiculous!

I am against this for another reason. That is, that its logical sequence is the establishment of a civil pension list. Gentlemen on the other side hoot at this idea. They say this can not be. This already is! Such a list was established in the Treasury Department two months ago. I hold in my hand a copy of a letter written by the Secretary of the Treasury, November 17, 1897, in which he reduces a clerk to the \$900 roll and gives him to understand that he is to be pensioned at \$75 a month for the rest of his life. I understand about 100 such letters were written. The distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MOODY] commented upon Mr. Vanderlip's interview relative to this letter, and I will ask unanimous consent to insert both Mr. Vanderlip's interview and this letter in the RECORD. The following is the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury:

HONORABLE SERVICE ROLL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

Washington, D. C., November 17, 1897.

Mr. Clerk of Class —, Office of —.

SIR: I have to advise you that, after a careful consideration of the needs of the public service as related to the office in which you are now employed, it

appears to be necessary to make some important changes to accelerate public business and to promote efficiency in the service.

In doing this it is proposed to place your name and the history of your service for the many years during which you have been related to the Government's administration upon the honorable-service roll, a roll established to recognize and commemorate long and faithful service.

It would be a pleasure, were it possible, to announce also an increase in, or at least a continuation of, your present rate of remuneration, but the present exigencies of the public service seem to require that you be transferred and appointed a clerk of class —, with compensation at the rate of \$—, in the office of —, to take effect from —.

It is hoped and believed that with this modification your official duties may be made less arduous and that the disabilities incident to advancing years may not prevent this Department from still securing the benefit of your knowledge and experience for an extended period.

Respectfully, yours,

L. J. GAGE, Secretary.

The following is the interview with Mr. Vanderlip, as published in the Washington Post:

AGED CLERKS REDUCED—MOVEMENT TO INCREASE TREASURY EFFICIENCY—AMOUNTS TO A PENSION SCHEME—EMPLOYEES OVER 70 YEARS OF AGE HOLDING HIGHER POSITIONS WILL BE CUT DOWN TO \$900—OFFICIALS WILL BE LAX WITH THEM AND SMALL PRIVILEGES WILL BE ALLOWED—NEED OF NEW BLOOD IS FELT—A DELICATE MATTER.

A movement which it is believed will result in adding to the efficiency of the working force of the Treasury Department has been inaugurated by the officials of that branch of the Government service. The plan is practically a pension scheme for the old employees who have become infirm from service.

This scheme, to be carried out within the law, has been so arranged that the veteran clerks of both sexes will remain in harness, but all over 70 years of age shall be reduced to \$900 per annum and given light work. When seen last night, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip explained the plan in detail to a reporter for the Post.

It is a very delicate matter," he said. "The facts are, though, that there are a large number of clerks in the Treasury Department who, while deserving much credit for their work and service of the past, have outgrown their usefulness. The tree has become dead at the top, as it were. In one Auditor's office we found that a majority of the clerks employed there are over 50 years of age and that the office is badly in need of young blood.

"This condition of affairs is a menace to the civil service. These people are allowed to hold high positions and draw big salaries while their work is not up to the standard of younger employees drawing smaller salaries. It is a hard thing for the old men to realize that their usefulness is fading, and it is also hard to expect a bureau chief to tell the old men they must get out. They simply won't do it.

HONORARY SERVICE ROLL.

"We have been thinking the matter over and have decided on applying somewhat the same lines to the Treasury as hold in the Army, police, and fire departments; for instance, a form of compulsory retirement, or as near that as we can get. There is no law allowing us to retire clerks on half pay, and it would be too much of a hardship to turn the old people out entirely. In looking around to see what we could do in the matter we have had in view the thought of an honorary service roll, on which all the employees, men and women, over 70 years of age will be placed.

"It will be known that the officials will be lax with these people. If the old man has an attack of rheumatism, or something else detains him and he gets to the office a trifle late, why nothing will be said. There is no law allowing us to give them shorter hours, but it will be known that everything will be made as comfortable as possible for them.

"They will be given \$900 a year, or a practical pension of \$75 per month, which will enable all to live comfortably. There is naturally much objection to the rule. None will be convinced of the fact that they are getting old, and will insist that their long service makes them all the more fit for their respective positions. A few have voluntarily accepted the situation, but a majority are, of course, objecting.

UNIFORM RULE BETTER.

"Whether the rule will be generally enforced or not, has not been decided. There are some men at 70 who are still efficient. But, on the other hand, if we discriminate some of the older ones will bring in pressure to show that they are just as good as the other fellow. It would be better to have a uniform rule for all over 70, but we have not fully made up our minds on that point.

"We have talked with the Civil Service Commission and with numerous Congressmen on the subject, and they all agree that it is a good thing.

"There are sixty or seventy employees over 70 years old in the Department. We are trying to do the best we can by the faithful clerks, and at the same time to add to the efficiency of the service."

There is much rejoicing at the Department among the young clerks over the prospect of nearly seventy promotions, but the older ones are not in the best frame of mind over the matter.

Gentlemen who oppose any modification of this law say that it is not necessary that this should mean the establishment of a civil pension list. I say the establishment of such a list is the logical sequence of life tenure in office. I do not want to be understood as criticising the Secretary of the Treasury for writing that letter, for making these reductions, for establishing what he calls an honorable service roll. Were I Secretary of the Treasury, as he is, and these old people who have been in the Government employ were to come to me begging and pleading that they be not turned out in hunger, in want, turned out with no place to go but the poorhouse, I would say, "I will not turn you out. I will keep you, but reduce you"—just as the honorable Secretary of the Treasury said when he issued this order and wrote this letter. If you, my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS], were Secretary of the Treasury, and old people who had been in the Government service all their lives should come to you and show you that if they were discharged there was no place for them but the poorhouse, would you discharge them, notwithstanding they were inefficient?

Mr. BROSIUS. Do you address that inquiry to me?

Mr. LANDIS. Yes.

Mr. BROSIUS. I am not able to say what I should do in that case.

Mr. LANDIS. Why, of course you would not, because you are a man of conscience and of sympathy. But you must accept modifications of this law or else you must sanction the establishment of this honorable service roll now established in the Treasury Department.

Mr. BROSIUS. If my friend will allow me, I do not want to seem to acquiesce in a proposition that I do not believe in. I did not quite understand whether the inquiry was whether I indorsed the action of the Treasury Department in reducing old clerks to inferior positions at inferior salaries—salaries commensurate with the work which they could do. I think that was a very wise thing to do. That is a proposition that has been discussed a great deal for years, and this is the first time it has been proposed. It is not in the nature of a pension at all, but it is reducing them to work that they are able to perform, they meanwhile, of course, returning to the Government an equivalent for the salaries which they receive, while younger and more active men are promoted.

Mr. LANDIS. But suppose they reach that point in their careers where they are practically valueless to the Government?

Mr. BROSIUS. Well, I want to say to my friend—

Mr. LANDIS. I do not push the question.

Mr. BROSIUS. I do not want you to withdraw the question, because I prefer to say a word in reply. It is very easy for any one of us to seem to be placed in a wrong attitude on this subject, and I am very desirous not to be, because that has been a difficulty throughout the history of our service. Men will grow old in the service, and we have been trying to arrive at some mode of getting rid of them in a proper way. I agree with my friend—

Mr. LANDIS. Men grow old in the law, too.

Mr. BROSIUS. Oh, they do. I say it is not the business of the Government to take care of old men. If we look at it from the personal point of view, my friend will easily see that our humanity is very strongly appealed to.

Mr. LANDIS. Yes.

Mr. BROSIUS. And the Department officers have allowed themselves to be influenced by that consideration. If we looked at it from the service point of view, why, we should dispense with their services as soon as they became inefficient.

Mr. LANDIS. As I have said, this civil pension list is the logical sequence of this system of life tenure. It is as sure to come as night is sure to follow day. I would correct it. I would relieve the people of this burden by fixing a limited tenure. I would do this not only in justice to the Republic, but in justice to these employees, who from necessity must become wards of the Government or be turned out upon the streets as beggars in their old age.

I am further opposed to this law as now construed and enforced because it is not enforced in letter and in spirit.

One of the provisions of this law is that these offices must be distributed to the States, Territories, and District of Columbia in proportion to their population. I hold in my hand an exhibit given me by a gentleman who has access to the books and is familiar with the facts, from which I can show you that at the present time Connecticut has 34 in excess of her quota, Delaware 21, Maine 17, New Hampshire 1, New Jersey 21, New York 20, Vermont 26, West Virginia 34, Virginia 268, Maryland 321, and the District of Columbia 2,357.

Mr. MOODY. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him?

Mr. LANDIS. Certainly.

Mr. MOODY. Is the gentleman referring to positions within or without the classified list?

Mr. LANDIS. I am referring to positions within the classified service.

Mr. MOODY. I think the figures given by the gentleman are a mistake, and I think the gentleman will find that they are a mistake.

Mr. LANDIS. They were given to me by a gentleman who certainly is an authority on the subject.

Mr. MOODY. If you examine the executive civil service of the United States you will find that under the rule of apportionment that is practically carried on in the unclassified service the figures are those which the gentleman has stated, and that the District of Columbia has more than 2,000 places over the amount that would be allotted to them if the rule of apportionment were applied.

Mr. LANDIS. These figures were given to me as the excess of the District of Columbia and those other States in the classified service. And I say this, that notwithstanding this excess appointments have recently been made by the Civil Service Commission from the District of Columbia, and they are still being made.

Mr. PEARSON. And have been since 1883.

Mr. LANDIS. And have been since 1883. And how many people there are holding positions in the District of Columbia who were born in the District of Columbia and have never lived anywhere else, but who are credited to different States, no man under the heavens knows.

I found a young woman the other day on the eligible list, giving her residences as Montgomery County, in my district. She never

lived in Montgomery County in her life. She was born in the District of Columbia. She visited there once, and is now on the eligible list, about to be certified, and accredited to the Ninth Indiana district. I found in one of the Departments the other day a young woman accredited to the little city in which I live. I had never heard of her, and I had lived in Delphi for twelve years. I learned that twenty years ago her father had lived there. Her father wanted to hold a Government office, and they moved to the District of Columbia nearly a quarter of a century ago. She passed an examination two years ago, and gave as her residence Delphi, Ind. How many such cases there are I do not think any man can approximate.

Mr. MOODY. Let me call the gentleman's attention to the exact figures as I find them in this document. When the act of 1883 went into effect the District of Columbia had an excess of appointments of ninety-six. The only difference is in respect to the rest of the service, and the excess which the District of Columbia has had in that is 2,357; but the gentleman well knows that in the civil service each State and Territory has had substantially what it is entitled to under the rule of apportionment, and it is outside of the civil service where the District of Columbia has so great an excess.

Mr. LANDIS. It is undoubtedly true that they got into the civil service, and they are accredited to different States, when they actually live in the District of Columbia.

Mr. MOODY. That ought not to be.

Mr. DOVENER. Will the gentleman tell me a single place that is not under the civil service in those that have been accredited to West Virginia?

Mr. MOODY. West Virginia, under the act of 1883, is entitled to 50 appointments. It has 48, and is entitled to 2 more, according to this report, made last year.

Mr. DOVENER. That unclassified part.

Mr. MOODY. In the unclassified list West Virginia has an excess of 34.

Mr. DOVENER. There is not a single one occupying any of those places that can be removed, because they are under the civil service. Not a single one.

Mr. MOODY. I think the gentleman will find the statement I have made to be true, if he investigates.

I mean to say that the appointments that have been made since the act of 1883 went into effect and under that act have been made in accordance with the rule of apportionment. I have no doubt that men have been covered into the civil service in sufficient numbers to somewhat destroy the proportion. There is no doubt about that.

Mr. LANDIS. I want to ask the gentleman this question: If the District of Columbia, when the system was introduced, went into the classified service with two thousand and some odd hundreds in excess of its quota, was it in accordance with the letter or the spirit of the law to give the District additional appointments?

Mr. MOODY. Certainly not.

Mr. LANDIS. Then the Civil Service Commission is violating the law.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly they are in that respect.

Mr. LANDIS. And they should not do so.

Mr. MOODY. Certainly not. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. That is the evil that we are trying to correct.

Mr. MOODY. I will help the gentleman.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, the point that I wanted to make was this, that according to the report of the Civil Service Commission the District of Columbia has now 2,357 appointments to Government places in excess of its quota. Indiana's share of those 2,357 is 93 places. Seven of those places, according to the construction of this law given by the Civil Service Commission, belong to my Congressional district.

I want them. [Laughter.] I do not want them as a spoilsman; I want them as a civil-service reformer [laughter] in favor of the enforcement of this law. Mr. Chairman, you can not go to a corner or a nook in any part of Washington without stumbling over violations of this law. You do not have to hunt for them; they present themselves at every corner. We want the law modified, gentlemen, and in all seriousness you must consent to its modification. You must consent to its modification if you would save any vestige of this law. If you do not, a Congress and a President will come to Washington who will destroy it root and branch. [Applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman permit me to interrupt him just a moment?

Mr. LANDIS. Nothing would give me greater pleasure.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. My friend said that he was in favor of a modification of the civil-service law. In what respect does he favor its modification?

Mr. LANDIS. I will answer that in a moment. Why, according to the interpretation of the gentlemen who back this law and defend it, the changes in and modifications of it are entirely in the

hands of the Executive. It is merely a matter of discretion with the President of the United States.

Do you not think this a dangerous discretion to place in the hands of one man? He does not have to have the consent of the Senate or of the House of Representatives. The Senate of the United States and this branch of Congress may be Republican, but a Democratic President may be elected and in a second, with one stroke of his pen, he could nullify that law absolutely. And, Mr. Chairman, if he did that, this Civil Service Commission, if permitted to hold their jobs, would sanction it. [Laughter.]

I am opposed to this law for another reason, and that is, that it discredits political parties.

Mr. BROSIUS. Will the gentleman allow me to interrogate him for a moment?

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I trust the gentleman will give my colleague [Mr. LANDIS] an opportunity to define what he means by a modification of the law. I want him to reach that point without interruption.

Mr. BROSIUS. I was intending to afford the gentleman a further opportunity of suggesting how he would modify the law, and in order to do so I will read what the law says, and then will ask him how he would improve upon it.

Mr. LANDIS. If the gentleman pleases—

Mr. BROSIUS. It will take just a minute. The law says:

Appointments to the public service aforesaid in the Departments at Washington shall be apportioned among the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia upon the basis of population as ascertained at the last preceding census.

How would my friend improve that?

Mr. LANDIS. But the Civil Service Commission have not followed that out. According to their own report the District of Columbia has an excess of 2,377 places.

Mr. BROSIUS. But after my friend has amended the law, after all he will have only a law, and he can not make the commission enforce that law any more than he can make them enforce the existing one.

Mr. LANDIS. That is all right, but I would go back and would put out some of those people who were put in simply because they were Democrats.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. How about the men who were put in simply because they were Republicans?

Mr. LANDIS. If they could pass practical examinations I would let them remain, if they were efficient. [Laughter.]

Mr. OGDEN. Let me ask the gentleman a question. When this civil-service system started, in 1893, were not they all Republicans who went in under the law?

Mr. LANDIS. I do not remember.

Mr. OGDEN. The gentleman has a bad memory.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman do the same thing with a Democrat in office who has proved his efficiency?

Mr. LANDIS. My distinguished colleague is asking a leading question. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this law, lastly, because it discredits political parties. I mean that I am opposed to this law as now enforced because it discredits political parties. I believe in political parties. I believe that they are the standing armies of peace in a republican form of government. I believe they are our Government's surest protection against crazes and fads and political hysterics. [Laughter.] I say I believe in political parties. First of all, I believe in the Republican party, and after that I believe in the Democratic party. By the Democratic party I do not want to be understood as referring to the Bryan party.

A MEMBER. That is all there is now.

Mr. LANDIS. I refer to that party as it was before it was captured by the tambourine players and serpentine dancers who went crazy over "a crown of thorns and a cross of gold" at the Chicago convention. [Laughter.] I refer to the old Democratic party that traces its traditions back to the sages of Monticello and the Hermitage. I do not refer to that party whose brightest, most conspicuous representative is a candidate for office on a sure financial guaranty in times of political war, and on the same basis divides with Hereford cattle and "the wild child of Borneo" the admiration of county fairs in times of political peace. [Laughter.] I refer to the old Democratic party.

I say I believe in political parties and am opposed to this law as now construed and enforced, because it discredits political parties and reflects upon men who take active interest in party organizations.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman in his proposed modification of this law wipe out competitive examinations?

Mr. LANDIS. No. I will come to that matter in a few moments.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman make it impossible for an officer to hold his place so long as he possessed the mental, physical, and moral qualifications to discharge the duties of his office?

Mr. LANDIS. I cover that point in a paper which I have prepared representing my ideas, which I shall read.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Would the gentleman confine his officeholders to persons of the same political party as the appointing power?

Mr. LANDIS. I should not be surprised if I would. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The gentleman has been kind enough to give me a direct answer to one of my questions. Will he put me under additional obligations by giving me a direct answer also to the first two questions I asked him? I want to locate him. I want to see whether his "modification" would amount to an extinguishment of the law.

Mr. LANDIS. Oh, no.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will not the gentleman let the House and the country determine that by stating distinctly whether his proposed "modification" would wipe out the competitive system of examination in order to determine whether or not a man is fit for office?

Mr. LANDIS. It would take some time to answer that question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. It is a simple question. The gentleman can readily answer "yes" or "no."

Mr. LANDIS. If the gentleman will come to the door of the Interstate Commerce Committee this evening, we will hand him the draft of a law that will largely represent our ideas on this subject. [Laughter.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. I should like to have the gentleman's statement now, so as to know where he stands. Certainly he has in his own mind a clear idea of the modification he wants to make. I wish to locate him.

Mr. LANDIS. There is no exertion I would not make in order to render the gentleman happy.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. If the gentleman will answer my question, he will place me under great obligations.

Mr. LANDIS. I really must decline just now. It would take too much time. I have already trespassed upon the good nature of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Very well; I will not press the gentleman further.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I believe in political parties. I believe they are the standing armies of peace in a republican form of government. I believe in the party worker. I like the party worker. I am one of those who believe in standing up for him away from home when not a candidate for office as well as at home when a candidate for office. [Applause.] I like the party worker because he is generally keen, bright, active, and alert. I like him because he represents the sentiment of the community in which he lives, however small it may be; otherwise he would not be selected to represent them. He knows the people's sympathies. He is acquainted with the people's wants. You can depend upon his judgment.

Take Indiana, for instance. I am familiar with her politics during the last quarter of a century, and I tell you that in the political organizations of our townships, counties, districts, and State the best blood, the best brain, the best enthusiasm, the best citizenship is represented on the township, county, district, and State committees. [Applause.] And what is true of Indiana is true of the other States of this Union. These party workers are good men, brave men, courageous men. Parties being essential to a republican government, coincident with the birth of the Republic, fundamental with the Constitution, the party worker is the country's best friend in time of peace; and in time of war he would be the man to organize a company in his township, a regiment in his county, and a brigade in his Congressional district. [Applause.] And that is the reason I like him.

He represents the best citizenship of the community in which he lives. Continue to discredit him, continue referring to all these men who take active interest in party politics as "spoilsmen," give out the idea that they are dangerous men, bad men, men who can not be trusted, and the time is not far distant when Congressional conventions will be rich men's reunions and the Senate of the United States and House of Representatives little better than bankers' clubs. [Great applause.]

I know, for I have been a party worker in the trenches, in the counties, in the townships in my State, since I have been old enough to take part in politics—I know well that the people I then associated with in that connection were the very best people in my country. [Applause.] The professional civil-service reformer, who is responsible for the perversion of this system and the destruction of this great principle, is the child of the Pharisee. He would have us believe that public service is a reproach, political ambition an infamy, political success the epitaph of self-respect; and yet, Mr. Chairman, these people are always holding office themselves. [Laughter and applause.]

They are never supremely happy unless they are writing reform

philippics on Government stationery with one hand and affixing their signatures to the Government pay roll with the other. [Laughter.] You know that is true. [Laughter.] He is the monopolist of wisdom, the self-constituted guardian of the integrity and conscience of Christendom, the gentle shepherd of hope and progress. His library is the rich and fertile garden wherein the fad blooms and blossoms. His best argument is a sneer; to him history is a lamentation; with him public and private virtue begin and end. He has sinking chills when he thinks that possibly some time the world will have to get along without him. He is unreasonable, unjust, bigoted, selfish, and malicious. [Applause.]

Mr. RIDGELY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RIDGELY. The time extended by the committee to the gentleman who is now occupying the floor has long since expired. The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that on request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BROSIUS] the time of the gentleman was extended indefinitely.

Mr. BROSIUS. Mr. Chairman, that request was originally submitted, but objection was made, and subsequently a request was made to extend the time thirty minutes, which, as I understand, was acceded to.

Mr. LANDIS. I shall occupy but a very few moments longer in concluding my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the Chair was of the opinion that the time had been extended indefinitely.

Mr. BROSIUS. Objection was made, and it was modified so as to extend to the gentleman thirty minutes' additional time. I have been so much interested that I was not aware that that time had passed.

Mr. LANDIS. The gentleman from Pennsylvania flatters me most highly. That is the first compliment I have ever received from a gentleman who is opposed to the modification of this law. [Laughter.]

And in order that I shall not forget it, I desire to say in this connection—

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman, as the Chair understands it, has expired.

Mr. OGDEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's time be extended for ten minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. The time has already been extended, the Chair will state—

Mr. PEARSON. I move that it be extended for five minutes longer.

Mr. OGDEN. Let it be for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman be extended for ten minutes longer. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LANDIS. Now, Mr. Chairman, in order not to be misunderstood, I have jotted down briefly what modifications of this law I would favor.

I have introduced no bill, neither have I any plan systematized representing the modifications I would make in this law. In general terms, however, I would have it embody the following ideas: First of all, I would undo the work of the Logan Carlisle and Albert Baker crowd. I would then have the appointment of chiefs of divisions, private secretaries, chief clerks, and those whose relations are of a confidential nature entirely free from legislative restriction. I would fix a limited tenure of office of, say, six or seven years for employees in the various Departments, placing in the hands of the heads of Departments the power to reappoint such employees as are essential to the efficiency of the service.

I would apportion the offices, in fact and in truth, to each Congressional district, Territory, and the District of Columbia, and I would not have the law, by implication or otherwise, discredit active interest in party politics. I would make all appointments probationary. If, at the end of the probationary period, the appointee proved efficient and demonstrated the same before an examining board in the Department in which he was employed, he would then be appointed for the full term, at the expiration of which he would leave the Government service.

As an evidence of good faith and to retain his residence, I would make it obligatory upon every male officeholder outside of the District of Columbia to return to his home at every Congressional election and vote, thus emphasizing the fact that the accredited resident of a State who does not take enough interest in politics and his country to vote is not qualified to hold office. [Loud applause.]

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question, since his time has been extended? I want to ask a plain question—

Mr. LANDIS. I regret that I can not yield to my colleague.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. The House, by courtesy, extended the gentleman's time, and I hope, since he has had practically

unlimited time, that he will allow me to ask him a question bearing directly upon the argument he has made.

Mr. LANDIS. I regret that I can not occupy further the time of the House.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. But your time has been extended.

Mr. LANDIS. The House has been too kind to me.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Well, I think so myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Chairman, I hold that we who stand here pleading for a modification of this law as now construed and enforced are the true civil-service reformers; and if you gentlemen who are opposing modification would have any part of this law or this principle retained, you will join us in the effort to get such modifications. The true civil-service reformers, in order to protect this law and this principle against absolute eradication, must rescue it from the hands of the zealots to whom it has been committed for years past. Take it from their hands, wrest it from their clutch and from the consequences of their rapacious folly.

Modify this law, correct the outrages I have exposed and others have exposed, carry out this principle so as to bring it in harmony with the faith of the fathers and close to the hearts of the people. Do this, and you will save the principle. Fail to do this, and you will lose the principle. Do this, bring it closer to the people, and you will make stronger patriots of the people. Were I asked to give the definition of a patriot, I would say he is the man who carries a gun in time of war and takes an active interest in party politics in time of peace. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. MOODY. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word to the committee. It is very evident that if the time is continued indefinitely to the various speakers many gentlemen who desire to be heard will fail of the opportunity. I desire to give notice, therefore, that hereafter, within reasonable degrees, I shall object to any extension of time, so that all may have an opportunity to be heard.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman will adhere to that resolution.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman—

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. GREENE] is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. GREENE. Mr. Chairman, it has been quite amusing to listen to the gentleman who has just taken his seat [Mr. LANDIS]. I have listened during the long speech which the distinguished gentleman has made, and I have earnestly endeavored to find out where he stands on the question of civil-service reform. I confess that at this moment I know less about his attitude than I did before he opened his mouth, except as I have gleaned it from his artful dodging when questions were propounded to him by gentlemen on that side of the House. I am constrained to believe, however, that he is in favor of the spoils system, pure and simple.

He has frankly admitted that if it were under his control he would place Republicans on guard. That simply means that if he were managing the affair he would return to the spoils system as it existed prior to 1883. The amusing part of the gentleman's argument is that in his efforts to discredit the civil service, and in his zeal to make it appear that the spoils system is the better thing for this country, he has been arguing the evils of the spoils system as a reason why we should return to it. The various cases that he took up under the reign of Mr. Benedict in the Government Printing Office, as he must have known, and as every gentleman upon this floor knows, were removals that took place under the spoils system, and he is urging these special cases—some of them extraordinary in their character and deserving of the censure of all good men—I repeat, he is urging these extraordinary cases as a reason why we should return to the spoils system.

On the other hand, he has argued that the law as it now exists is not enforced; and, forsooth, because the officers whose duty it has been in the past have not strictly enforced the provisions, the letter, and spirit of the civil-service law, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] would argue that that law ought to be repealed. While he does not say that, that is the gist of his argument, that we ought to return to the spoils system. If the logic of the gentleman be proper and correct, if it carry with it any force, then the same argument might be made against every criminal law that exists upon the Federal or State statute books in this country. Why, sir, I know of no law that is not violated almost every day, every week, and every month in the year.

We have statutes prohibiting the crime of murder, and yet men are murdered all over the country. We have statutes prohibiting all kinds of common-law as well as statutory crimes, and they are violated week in and week out. If, therefore, because the civil-service law has been violated by bad men, if because men have got into power who have evaded its provisions and have operated under the spoils system instead of under the spirit and letter of the civil-service law, is any reason why it should be repealed, then the same argument applies to every law upon the Federal or State statute books.

So, I say, that the argument of the gentleman, instead of being in favor of his theory, is an argument against his theory. The

discharging of old soldiers that he has talked about, in order to make places for Democrats, the discharging of widows to make place for some political striker or rounder, were done under the spoils system, and he urges this as a reason why the present civil-service law should be repealed, or why it should be so modified, according to his theory, as to let Republicans into office instead of Democrats and other people.

I am no less amused by the argument of the gentleman from Indiana than I am astonished at the position of some gentlemen upon the Republican side of this Chamber. I have, sir, looked upon the crime of infanticide as one of the most heinous in all the penal code; and yet there are men upon this floor openly, avowedly, and urgently endeavoring to kill their own child—a child of the Republican party—the civil-service law. Men that helped to make it; men who in every convention since 1872, when they expressed an opinion upon the civil service, have declared in its favor; men who have upon the stump defended it since the passage of the act in 1883 are upon this floor attempting to destroy the very thing which they themselves have made.

The most remarkable statement that I have heard, and the most frank and candid made by almost any gentleman that has been fighting this law, was made by the distinguished gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY]. I always like boldness. I have always believed that a man ought to be frank, open, and fair, and say just what he believes. The gentleman from North Carolina told us in plain and unequivocal terms that he was in favor of uprooting the civil-service law, root and branch. I want to read just what he said, because it struck me at the time as a very marvelous statement; and I have not changed my opinion. On the 10th day of December the gentleman from North Carolina said in his address:

But let me call attention to another point. I say, Mr. Chairman, there is no way of maintaining a party organization except by giving your friends the offices. [Laughter and applause.] The late distinguished Judge Pearson, of my State, the father of my colleague, once administered this rebuke to Judge Armfield, one of the best representatives of legal thought in my State. Judge Armfield had selected a witness from the camp of the enemy and that witness had deceived him, and he asked for a new hearing on the ground that the witness had deceived and betrayed him. The court declined to grant a new hearing, and Judge Pearson said: "The man who goes to the camp of the enemy for a recruit and catches a traitor is not entitled to the respect or sympathy of this court." That was the opinion of Judge Pearson. Now we have, I believe, nearly 100,000 public offices in this country in the possession of men who fought on the other side in this great war of opinion, and the proposition contended for by the distinguished gentleman from Indiana [Mr. JOHNSON] reverses the ordinary course of warfare, whether it be a war of opinion or a war of arms, and undertakes to pension and honor the vanquished. Why, sir, four years hence, if we continue this course, we shall not have a party big enough to cast a shadow.

In the same speech he used this very significant language:

The gentleman can rely much on party organization.

Referring to the gentleman from Mississippi, Mr. ALLEN:

I must rely upon the purifying process of reason addressed to the intellect and conscience. [Laughter.] Let me tell you that if this system of civil service continues I will not get 19,000 votes next year. Neither will the Republican party in my State present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury ourselves. [Laughter.]

In one breath the distinguished gentleman told us that he must appeal in his State to the purifying influence of reason addressed to the conscience of his constituents, and in the next breath he said unless we returned to the "spoils system" there would not be enough Republicans left in North Carolina to present force enough to grease a gimlet to bore a hole to bury the body. A marvelous statement!

I presume the gentleman from North Carolina understands that the only purifying process which appeals to the reason of the average Republican in North Carolina is the Government pie counter, because that is what he tells us. He must appeal to the reason of his constituents, and unless pie counters are established and opened up to them he will not have 19,000 votes, nor would there be enough left to cast a shadow. So the purifying process of reason that gets hold of the North Carolina Republicans is the Government pie counter, where they can all rush up and fill themselves at the expense of the taxpayers of this country! I want to say, gentlemen, if the statement of the gentleman from North Carolina be true, that there will not be enough of the Republican party left to cast a shadow unless the civil-service law is repealed, in God's name let us not repeal it, but make it stronger, because I think it would be one of the greatest blessings that could happen to the American people to see the Republican party get so thin that it would take two of it to cast a respectable shadow. [Laughter.]

I want to stop for a moment and think of it! The party of Abraham Lincoln, the party of Thaddeus Stevens and of Sumner, the party of Grant and Garfield, a representative of that party standing upon this floor and announcing to this House and to the country that unless the spoils system be established there would not be enough of it left to cast a shadow!

Why, sir, I have always believed that parties are built upon great fundamental principles of government. I have always believed that parties were the aggregation of intelligent men who cluster around great fundamental principles as a nucleus. I be-

lieve, sir, that when the Republican party was organized, with the immortal Lincoln at its head, and went into power, it was organized upon the great, broad fundamental principles of liberty.

Men did not vote for Abraham Lincoln because they expected to be let to the Government pie counter. These old men who rallied around the standard of early Republicanism rallied around the standard of human liberty; it was not a pie counter. And yet, after thirty years, when Abraham Lincoln has passed away, it remains for distinguished Republicans to tell the Congress of the United States and the country that the party has so far degenerated that it has no great principles that can hold the party together. Nothing left! Nothing left but the spoils of office. I want to say, Mr. Chairman, that if there ever comes a time in the history of the party to which I belong when it has no principles around which the voters can cluster; if I can not go to the voters in my district and talk to them about great fundamental principles which will enlist their sympathies and to which their hearts shall be drawn; if I have got to resort to the pie-counter theory to get them enlisted, I will quit politics, so help me God, and I will never enter the field again—never!

Parties must exist upon principle. Parties must live because the party holds to some great fundamental principle that underlies the Government and that inures to the weal or the woe of the masses of the people. I feel a great deal of sympathy for these gentlemen who are in favor of the spoils system. I know from the talk of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. LINNEY] that behind him are a lot of hungry Republicans—lank, lean, and emaciated. [Laughter.] I know they are goading him on. I know that they stand and look through the windows and with gnawing stomachs are pining to be let into the soup trough of the Government. [Laughter.] I know that. But I want to say, if history be true, for God's sake let us strengthen the civil-service law, because he says he will not come back, and no other Republican either, and we do not want them.

I want to say this, that the administration of the civil service of this country is not in the interest of the Republican party, of the Democratic party, of the Populist party, or of any one political party. The Departments of the Government are supposed to be administered in the interest of the whole people, for it often happens that the party that gets into power gets in by a minority vote. There are three or four or five distinct political organizations in this country, so that the party in power does not necessarily represent the majority of the American people; and for gentlemen to assume that the management of the entire civil service of the country belongs to one party is an erroneous idea. It belongs to the whole people, and I would say to gentlemen who are so zealous in their advocacy of the spoils system, if you believe that the great masses of the American people are not in favor of civil-service reform, you were never more mistaken in any proposition in your lives. You may go into every State of this Union, you may go into every county in every State, and I have not a doubt but you will find that the great masses of the rank and file of the intelligent people, from one end of the country to the other, are in favor of the principle of civil-service reform. I doubt very much if you could get one-third of the vote of the rank and file of the American people in favor of the repeal of the civil-service law. The masses of our people are not office seekers. Take the great agricultural portion of this country, the bone and sinew of this country, the foundation of our prosperity, the men who have made and who will continue to make the country great and glorious, the agricultural people of this country, and I say to you, sir, that the agriculturists of this country are not office seekers. They are not expecting to break into the Government pie counter at Washington or anywhere else. But while they are not office seekers, they are interested in having the best possible civil service that can be given them by the Government. They are interested in having men in all the Departments of the Government who can so manage them as to save to the taxpayers of this country large sums of money; and that is what is being done under the present civil-service system, imperfect though it may be. On the other hand, the rank and file of the business men of the nation are not office seekers; they are not standing behind their Congressmen nagging them for Federal appointments. They do not want such appointments. Then who is it that is agitating this question? Why, sir, it is the political rounder, it is the ward politician, it is the precinct bummer that is behind these Congressmen urging them to get back to the spoils system.

I was a little surprised at the attempt of the gentleman from Indiana to criticize "the better element" of the country. I know that sometimes we hear men speaking about the "better element" of the country when they mean the wealthy aristocracy of the country. If the gentleman alluded to that class, I agree with him; but the inference to be drawn from his remarks was that the "better element" of the country—that is, the men who are not office seekers and who are in favor of civil-service reform—are to be looked upon with suspicion. Let me say that the men who are in favor of civil-service reform do constitute the very best

element of this country. They are not, it is true, the ward heelers; they are not the fellows who slip around and do the dirty political work just before election, but they are the men who bear its burdens in the way of taxation. They are the men who seek the highest welfare of their country.

But I have said that nearly all parties have in their platforms declared in favor of civil-service reform. As far back as 1872, the Republican party made its first declaration on this subject in the following language:

Any system of the civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity the essential qualifications for public positions without practically creating a life tenure of office.

Again, at Chicago, in 1880, the Republican platform says:

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by its last national convention of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform of the civil service should be thorough, radical, and complete. To this end it demands the cooperation of the legislative with the executive department of the Government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper tests, shall admit to the public service.

Again, at Chicago, in 1884, their platform reads:

Reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system, already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments; and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided.

Again, in 1888, they say:

The men who abandoned the Republican party in 1884 and continue to adhere to the Democratic party have deserted not only the cause of honest government, of sound finance, of freedom, of purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to keep our pledges because they have broken theirs or because their candidate has broken his. We therefore repeat our declaration of 1884, to wit: "The reform of the civil service auspiciously begun under the Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all Executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectually avoided."

Again, in 1892, they say:

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

And again, at St. Louis, June 21, 1896, the last declaration made on this question, you say:

The civil-service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Did these solemn declarations mean anything, or were they simply as sounding brass or a tinkling cymbal, uttered only to be broken?

Let me ask the gentlemen who are so bitterly denouncing civil-service reform on this floor, did you not indorse each and all of these platforms? Is it not true that some of you at these conventions voted for their adoption? Were you in earnest when you made these platform declarations, or were you only bidding for votes?

I believe, sir, that a platform is a solemn pledge made to the people, and is as binding upon the party and the men who make it as any pledge that can be made. A man can not constantly violate his word and hold the respect of his neighbors, and it is just as true that a party can not persistently disregard its platform pledges and long hold the confidence and respect of the people. The observation by some politician, that "platforms are made to run on," is in disrepute with the masses and is becoming more disreputable every year.

Will you keep this one pledge or shall it be like all others which you have made, trampled under foot? Is there no promise made by the Republican party too sacred to be broken?

How much longer do you expect the people of this country to trust your party if you continue to break your platform pledges as you have in the past?

Do you answer, you have not broken them? Let us see.

Turning to the Republican platform adopted at Chicago June 21, 1888, we find the following declaration:

The Republican party is in favor of the use of both gold and silver as money, and condemns the policy of the Democratic Administration in its efforts to demonetize silver.

By this declaration the Republican party pledged itself to the cause of silver, and upon that false promise went before the people. The people believed it, and you succeeded in electing a President. Did you keep that promise? No; from then till now your party has been the enemy of silver, and no obstacle could be thrown in its way that you have not put there; no argument could be invented to decry it that has not been resorted to, and

to-day you openly denounce that which you then professed to believe. In 1893 you joined forces with Cleveland to accomplish that which you denounced in 1888.

Again, in your platform adopted at St. Louis last year, you said:

The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of a law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are therefore opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such an agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

How has this promise been kept?

You appropriated \$100,000 to send a commission on a junketing trip abroad, and while they were there ostensibly to secure the pledge of your platform, the Sound Money League Republican, the entire Republican press, and almost every Republican orator were engaged in vociferous demands for the single gold standard, and by every utterance demonstrated that the pledge of the platform was a hollow sham.

But a few days ago Mr. Gage, the present Secretary of the Treasury, while before the Senate committee, and being interrogated by Senator STEWART as to the objects and purposes of his proposed bill, declared that its first object was—

To commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, remove, so far as possible, doubts and fears on that point, and thus strengthen the credit of the United States both at home and abroad.

By these utterances the sincerity of the Republican party even as to international bimetalism must be judged by the people, "for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh."

Turn with me now to the letter of acceptance written by the present incumbent at the White House and follow me while I read what he says:

This has been the unbroken policy of the Republican party since 1878. It has inaugurated no new policy. It will keep in circulation and as good as gold all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. It will maintain their parity. It will preserve their equality in the future as it has always done in the past.

Language could not be more explicit. Here is a pledge before election which solemnly declares that the Republican party will keep in circulation all of the silver and paper money which are now included in the currency of the country. No pledge could be more sacred. It came from one seeking the highest place within the gift of the American people. The people had a right to rely upon it coming as it did from one so distinguished. But how has that pledge been kept?

The election came, and the Republican party triumphed, and no sooner had our present Chief Magistrate been inducted into office than in his inaugural address he said:

The several forms of our paper money offer, in my judgment, a constant embarrassment to the Government and a safe balance in the Treasury.

He then proceeds to suggest the appointment of a commission to revise the currency laws, and from then till now it seems to have been the studied policy of the Administration and of the Republican party to devise some plan to retire the greenbacks, which was a part of the currency pledged by the letter of acceptance of Mr. McKinley to be kept in circulation, and that scheme has culminated by the introduction of a bill in this House, devised by the present Secretary of the Treasury, which has for its chief object the retirement of the greenbacks—the accomplishment of the very thing which the President's letter of acceptance promised should not be done.

Before election the Republican party is Dr. Jekyll, and after election Mr. Hyde.

Now let me cite one more instance of broken faith and I will leave this branch of the subject. In your platform of 1896 you say:

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination.

We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The Government of Spain having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Have you kept that promise?

Nearly a year has passed since the Republican party came into power and that year has been one of blood and carnage on the Island of Cuba. Men have been murdered in Spanish prisons; women and helpless children have been huddled together in small houses to starve and die of hunger and disease, while their hands have been held out to us for pity, sympathy, and aid, and your party has been as deaf to their cries as an adder.

These people have an island as rich as the valley of the Nile; it is the garden of the sea; and yet, because of Spanish cruelty, we are asked to send them aid to keep starvation from claiming them as its victims. Sir, in one short hour we could, by resolution of this House, take the tyrant's hand from their throats and set them

at work in their fertile fields and render aid from this country unnecessary. By your platform you pledged yourselves to do it. Why do you not keep that pledge?

I am in favor of sending aid to these struggling patriots in the way of food and clothes, but the best aid we can send them is a resolution of this House recognizing their independence. But the capitalists say that will bring on a war with Spain and impair securities. Do it and there will be no war with Spain. In any event human life and liberty are of more value than all the stocks and bonds on earth. Keep the pledge you made and there will be no trouble with Spain; but even if there should be, what of it? I am in favor of doing right and let the future take care of itself. I am in favor of preserving the honor and glory of the American Republic regardless of the result. If, by protecting suffering humanity and lending our influence to liberate a suffering people from the hand of tyranny, war should be forced upon us, at the first roll of the drum and the first sound of "Yankee Doodle" a million bayonets would shimmer and shine under a Northern sun, and at the first strain of "Dixie" a million sabers would leap from their scabbards in the South, and as one unconquerable army under the Stars and Stripes would take care of the issue.

So I come to you in the name of a betrayed people and ask that this one promise of civil-service reform be sacredly kept. That you keep it not merely because you have promised to do so, but because it is, in my judgment, in the interests of the people—because the merit system is the only way to obtain the best possible service.

The argument that the appointees should be in sympathy with the Administration, and that the application of true civil-service reform hampers or cripples the Administration, is the merest sophistry. It is known to all that the appointments which are political in their nature are not included in the classified service, so that this claim falls to the ground of its own weakness.

At present there are about 80,000 persons included in this service, made up of clerks in the mail service and in the various bureaus of the Government, who can have no possible hand in the administration of the Government so far as shaping its policies are concerned. These men are to transact the business of the people and not the business of a political party. I think I may say without fear of successful contradiction that what is good business policy for an individual is good policy for a government. Does the merchant in the selection of his clerks and salesmen choose them because of their political tendencies, or does he make honesty and fitness the test of employment? How long would any business man last were he to adopt the methods demanded by the opponents of civil-service reform for the Government?

These men in their private concerns are not guided by the rules which they seek to foist upon the people of this country. Why, then, do they demand the repeal or modification of the civil service reform legislation? Is it for the reason assigned by the gentleman from North Carolina, that unless that is done they will not be returned to Congress? I hope this House will be guided by higher and purer motives than the mere retention of power. If good government and a merit test for admission to the civil service will destroy the Republican party, then its demise will be hailed with delight by all people who believe in good government.

But it is contended that civil-service reform is a sham; that in its operation the spirit of the law is ignored or evaded. Is that a reason why the law should be repealed? If so, then every law in the criminal code should be wiped out, for I know of none that is not violated or evaded. If those in power whose duty it is to administer the law fail or refuse to obey it in its every letter and spirit, then the remedy is to elect men who will obey it.

Another argument against civil-service reform is that it gives the places to college graduates and takes away the opportunities of farmers' sons and laborers to fill these positions. If this were true, then it would be a strong reason why the law should be repealed, but, like many other of their contentions, there is nothing in it. An examination will show that of all the employees in the classified service of the Government about 75 per cent come from the common schools, and instead of its building up a class it prevents just that thing, while the spoils system shuts out the boys of poor men from the public service.

In explanation of how this is done, I can do no better than to quote from an address delivered at Cincinnati by Carl Schurz, December 16, 1897, substantially as follows:

Here is the ordinary course of things under the spoils system: John Smith, a carpenter or a bricklayer, who sustains himself and his family by industrious work and does his duty as a good citizen by voting according to his honest convictions, has a bright boy. That boy has received a good common-school education and sharpened his intellect and increased his knowledge by personal effort in various ways. He is a young man, too, of correct habits and excellent character. He wishes to enter the Government service as a clerk. How must he go about it? The spoils system prevails. He finds that Government clerks are appointed only upon the recommendation of some-

body. He can easily obtain testimonials from a number of highly respectable persons who know him, but he is told that he will need the recommendation of some politician of influence, best of all that of the member of Congress—that, in fact, without the good will of the member of Congress nothing can

be accomplished. He approaches the member from his district and exhibits the testimonials as to his ability and to his character. "Oh, that is all well enough," says the honorable gentleman, "but to what party do you belong?"

If poor young Smith happens not to belong to the party of the honorable member, there is, of course, the end of it at once. But let us suppose he does. Then the great man continues the examination. "What claims have you?" he asks. "Claims?" replies young Smith. "Why, here are my testimonials as to my ability and character, and I am willing to undergo any test to prove that I can well perform a clerk's duty." "Oh, hang all that," exclaims the member of Congress impatiently, "what claims have you politically, you or your father? I have never heard of either of you during the campaign."

The young man is obliged to confess that they were too poor to contribute money to the campaign fund, and too busy with their daily work to do more in the election than cast their votes and occasionally discuss politics with their neighbors. The examination is finished. "Well," says the great man languidly, "you may leave your papers here and I will consider them in time." This ends the interview.

When young Smith passes out of the great man's door, two other persons pass in—Mr. Brown, a wealthy manufacturer with hundreds of operatives in his employ, and his nephew, young Mr. —, a youth of questionable past and uncertain character. Mr. Brown is tired of taking care of this unthrifty poor relative, and finds it most convenient to unload him upon the Government. The member of Congress receives the two most cordially, and asks what he can do for them. "I want a Government clerkship for my nephew," says Mr. Brown. "You know what I did for you in the campaign—my contribution to the war chest and the votes of all my people."

"Of course," interrupts the member of Congress; "I know what recognition I and the party owe you. Your nephew seems to be a splendid fellow, too." "Well," says Mr. Brown, "as to that, I don't think he knows much, but he may learn." "Never mind that," says the member of Congress, smilingly; "that will be all right. Send him on to Washington." In Washington he takes young Mr. — to one of the Departments. "I must have a clerkship for this young man," he says to the Secretary, "and a good one, too. He is the nephew of one of my most powerful constituents, whom I am bound to oblige." The Secretary sees the necessity.

There are pass examinations held in the Department—that is to say, examinations conducted by the appointing power itself—to which only candidates with influential recommendations behind them are admitted, not seriously to compete with each other, but at best to show that they are not absolute dunces or idiots. They are a mere hollow form, as influence rules it all. The member of Congress asks that the thing be made easy to young Mr. —. He receives a knowing wink in reply, and the thing is made easy. Mr. — is asked to add up 2 and 2 and to give the name of the capital city of the Union—questions which were once actually asked within my knowledge. Mr. — issues triumphantly from the ordeal.

But there is no vacancy. What of it? A vacancy must be made. It is found that some clerk in the Department has "lost his influence," that is, the member of Congress on whose recommendation he was appointed has died. He is a very meritorious and valuable clerk, but having lost his influence, and no new influence turning up, he is removed to make room for young

Young — shows a fondness for strong drink and neglect of duty, and he is threatened with dismissal. He complains to his member of Congress, who rushes at once to the Secretary, exclaiming:

"I will dismiss young — it will offend Mr. Brown, my most powerful constituent, and my district may be lost. I must insist that Mr. — be kept." Young — is kept in the service, and his duties are made light, so that there is not much to neglect. In the meantime young Smith is still waiting for a favorable consideration of his testimonials, which of course never comes.

But are the civil-service rules a means of saving to the Government?

I have here the testimony of Mr. Oyster, before the Senate committee, throwing strong light on this point, and which I will read:

MR. OYSTER. They were made without any regard whatever to the politics, but I might state here, because it is an absolute fact, that more than three-fourths of those people discharged were Democrats, and the record shows, I say, 54 per cent improvement. A portion of that improvement is estimated, but 45 per cent of the improvement is on work actually done. In other words, the 33 compositors who came through the civil service earned in the one year, the year 1896, \$10,164 more than the 33 whom Mr. Benedict discharged would have earned at the same rate. Forty-five per cent of it, I say, was on actual work done.

They actually performed 45 per cent more work, and the quality of their work was a great improvement over the quality of the other. The quality of the work of those who were dismissed was just about as bad as the quantity, and on a low estimate I judge it would cost \$50 a year more to have read the proof of each one of those men dismissed than it would to read such proofs as are set by civil-service printers, whom we get through the commission.

I do not want to be put in the position here of saying that there is a difference of 54 per cent between the civil-service people and the whole number of people in the office. This, of course, I can see is taking the very best of the civil-service people—those who were sifted through our sieve and our examination in the office, the practical part of it—and putting them against the very poorest who came in under the old system; but I have no doubt whatever that there is a very large percentage of improvement, even by putting them against the average employees of the office who came in under the old system.

In my division I put the same 33 against all the regular specification hands who had been sifted through Mr. Benedict's merit system, after the poor printers had been discharged from the office, thus getting the very best who came in under the old system. Still the improvement in favor of those who came in through the civil service is probably 6 or 8 or 10 per cent. This is why I say that I think the application of the civil-service rules to the office is beneficial to the Government, and that it would be very detrimental to the public interests for the civil-service rules to be removed from the office.

I have a statement here which shows that from 1881 to 1897, since the establishment of the Government Printing Office, there have been about \$84,500,000 expended for public printing—that is, through the Public Printer alone—and about 66 per cent of the total amount of money is paid out direct to labor; that is, paid out to employees of the office for labor—from 65 to 66 per cent. I put it at 66 per cent, and that would be \$55,770,000 for wages.

The CHAIRMAN. It will take you some time to complete your statement.

MR. OYSTER. This particular part of it I can conclude very shortly. I can finish in a minute. I put at 10 per cent only what I consider loss to the Government, although I am satisfied that the loss to the Government is very much greater than that by not conducting the office on a business basis, but through political influence and as a political machine. Ten per cent of that would be \$5,577,000. The amount left then to have been expended for material would have been \$28,730,000, and up to very recent years—up to the time when Mr. Benedict came in the first time—they paid the full market rate for material in the office; that is, they did not get the discount which came to private parties when buying material. Although the Government bought

ten or twenty times as much as a private office, they got no discount, while the private office would get 10, 15, 20, and as high as 30 per cent discount. I calculated 10 per cent of loss to the Government on material by not having proper business methods, and putting the two together there would be \$8,450,000 which the Government has sunk by conducting that office, not on business principles, but as a political machine.

Without taking time to go into detail, I may say that the same is true in nearly if not all the Departments of the Government. Not only have the people had a better service, but many millions of dollars have been saved to the taxpayers by the enactment of the present civil-service law, imperfect as it is and notwithstanding its many violations. Civil-service reform has been indorsed by almost every statesman who has talked upon the subject for the last two decades, and the evils of the spoils system have been seen and denounced since the formation of the Government.

What we want now is not to "return like the dog to his vomit, or the sow to her wallowing in the mire," because we have found the law imperfect and its provisions evaded, but so amend it as to obviate its difficulties and prevent its violation.

There is one feature of it to which I am strongly opposed, and that is its allowing a life tenure in office, and this is the one feature which has been productive of the opposition to the law among the masses. I have said, and I repeat it, that the masses are in favor of civil-service reform, but they are, in my opinion, opposed especially to this one feature of the law. I would favor an enactment fixing a limit to the service, say eight years, and that one-fourth of that number should retire every two years, thus leaving constantly in the service three-fourths of trained public servants, and at the same time giving ample opportunity for all who desire to stand an even chance of entering the public service.

Another fault which can be easily remedied is the provision which makes possible a rule under which, when a vacancy occurs in any of the Departments, the names of three are sent to the head of the Department and he is allowed from the three who have passed the examination to select one. This, in my judgment, is the most prolific source of violation of the spirit of the law. If the head of the Department happens to be a Republican, among the three names sent in one at least is likely to be also a Republican, and it is quite easy to select him and pass by the other two, and so fill up the Department with partisans in contravention of law; but if the law is so amended as to require the appointment of the one of the three having the highest grade in his examination, then no political preference could enter into it and each one would stand or fall on his merits. It is needless to argue that abuses of the law can not be remedied, for they can; and that they ought, no one will scarce deny. What the people want is a fair, just, and true public service based upon character and fitness for the position.

The public service is for the whole people, and not for the elevation of any political party to power, and the best possible service will be attained by entirely divorcing the service from the realm of party politics.

But, sir, if the law is to be trampled under foot and is only intended as a sham, repeal it—give the people another dose of the spoils system in the open field, and not under cover, and I promise you when we elect Bryan in 1900 no one will take more pleasure than I in seeing the last Republican walk the plank never to return until Gabriel shall stand with one foot on dry land and the other on the sea and swear by Him that liveth forever and ever that time shall be no more.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MOODY. I move that the committee now rise.

Mr. DOCKERY. I hope the gentleman will withdraw that motion. I should like to be recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MOODY. Very well; I withdraw it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DOCKERY] for five minutes.

Mr. DOCKERY. I yield my time to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. RICHARDSON].

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I do not take the floor now for the purpose of making a speech on the merits of the civil-service law. I do not know that I shall at any time undertake to contribute anything by way of relieving our friends on the other side from the difficulties which seem to surround them. I take the floor just at this time to put into the RECORD some figures in reference to the Government Printing Office; and I do so because the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] criticised the administration of the late Public Printer, Mr. Benedict, in respect to appointments in that office.

I have here what I think is an official statement, or a copy of an official statement, of the condition of that office when it passed under the civil-service law. In August, 1895, the civil-service law was spread over the Government Printing Office. I have had some experience, as many of you know, in connection with that bureau of our Government. I did not favor the extension of the civil-service law over it. I did not think it practical. I did not think the law could be equitably enforced there, and for that reason I was opposed to its extension. But it was done, and the gen-

tleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS] has taken occasion to criticize the Public Printer who was in office when the law was extended over that bureau. In vindication, therefore, of that officer I desire to submit these figures:

In August, 1895, when the civil-service law was extended to that branch of the Government, there were 2,710 employees in that office. Eight hundred and forty-two of that number were appointed by Mr. Benedict, the Democratic Public Printer—only 31 per cent of the number of employees then in that office. One thousand two hundred and three of the 2,710 employees were appointed by Mr. Palmer, the Republican Public Printer. That leaves 665 who had held office in the Government Printing Office prior to the terms of these gentlemen, many of whom have been there from fifteen to twenty years.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me unjust to charge that Mr. Benedict debauched the public service, or that it was any benefit to the Democratic party especially, or to the appointees of a Democratic Public Printer to extend the civil-service law over the Government Printing Office at that time. More appointees of a Republican Public Printer got the advantage of that extension than appointees of the Democratic Public Printer. I repeat, that 31 per cent of the employees at that time had received their appointment from the hands of a Democratic Public Printer, while 44 per cent had received their appointments from the hands of a Republican Public Printer. I simply wanted to put these facts in evidence. [Applause.]

Mr. MOODY. I now renew my motion that the committee rise. The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HOPKINS reported that the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had had under consideration the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles; in which the concurrence of the House was requested:

S. 2294. An act to provide an American register for the steamer *Jacksonville*;

S. R. 75. Joint resolution accepting the invitation of the Government of Norway to take part in an international fisheries exposition to be held at the city of Bergen, Norway, from May to September, A. D. 1898;

S. 495. An act granting a pension to Plumy E. Marden;

S. 1318. An act granting a pension to Celestia A. Whitney;

S. 1321. An act granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton;

S. 1320. An act granting a pension to Sophia J. Chilcott;

S. 1023. An act granting a pension to Jane L. Buckingham;

S. 666. An act granting a pension to William H. Morgan;

S. 1089. An act granting a pension to Harriet Clarissa Mercur, widow of James Mercur, late professor of civil and military engineering in the United States Military Academy at Westpoint, N. Y.;

S. 1837. An act granting a pension to Sarah E. Cotton;

S. 522. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall;

S. 934. An act granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Breedlove;

S. 654. An act granting an increase of pension to Caleb M. Wright;

S. 651. An act for the relief of Eugenia Wood;

S. 649. An act to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;

S. 655. An act granting a pension to Harriet R. Matlack;

S. 1200. An act granting a pension to Miss Mary Hayne;

S. 1202. An act to increase the pension of Emily M. Tyler;

S. 1866. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Martha L. Bohannon, of Lynchburg, Va.;

S. 1088. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Frances C. De Russey;

S. 1090. An act to pension Mrs. Susan M. Sessford;

S. 1087. An act to increase the pension of Mrs. Elizabeth S. Roberts, widow of the late Gen. Benjamin S. Roberts, United States Army;

S. 1887. An act granting an increase of pension to Russell R. King;

S. 732. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Wright;

S. 1075. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward Stanley;

S. 734. An act granting an increase of pension to Jackson Osborn;

S. 733. An act granting a pension to Jacob Saladin;

S. 1361. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Landon, of Leavenworth, Kans.;

S. 728. An act granting a pension to John F. Hathaway;

S. 731. An act granting a pension to Elender Herring, of Elmore, Kans.;

- S. 1209. An act granting an increase of pension to Maj. John H. Gearkee;
- S. 730. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Corgan, of McPherson, Kans.;
- S. 1362. An act granting a pension to Charles Williamson;
- S. 1076. An act granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner, of Baldwin, Kans.;
- S. 2280. An act granting a pension to Andrew M. Callahan;
- S. 301. An act to increase the pension of Edmund Woog;
- S. 304. An act granting a pension to Henry Farmer;
- S. 948. An act granting a pension to Joseph M. Waddell;
- S. 302. An act granting a pension to Ambrose J. Vanarsdel;
- S. 810. An act granting a pension to Johnson Hays;
- S. 769. An act to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington, late sergeant of Company I, Ninety-third New York Infantry;
- S. 294. An act granting an increase of pension to John J. Boatwright;
- S. 949. An act granting a pension to Levi R. Long;
- S. 950. An act granting a pension to Anna King, widow of Samuel King, deceased;
- S. 125. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Palmer;
- S. 123. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway;
- S. 637. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Silvey;
- S. 856. An act granting a pension to Margaret Bowsell;
- S. 858. An act granting a pension to Cornelia De Peyster Black;
- S. 859. An act granting a pension to Josephine I. Olfley;
- S. 862. An act granting a pension to Mary A. Benjamin;
- S. 1836. An act granting an increase of pension to John McGrath;
- S. 1518. An act to increase the pension of Martha M. McCall, widow of William Wallace McCall, a soldier of the Mexican war;
- S. 963. An act granting a pension to Nathan Mitchell;
- S. 692. An act for the relief of Abner Abercrombie;
- S. 1466. An act granting a pension to Ransom S. Angell, late private of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry;
- S. 1465. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Phillips;
- S. 342. An act granting an increase of pension to Jerusha Sturgis, widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel D. Sturgis;
- S. 73. An act granting a pension to William L. Grigsby, of Belvidere, in the county of Thayer, Nebr.;
- S. 76. An act granting a pension to Alice V. Cook, of St. Paul, Nebr., invalid daughter of John Y. Cook, deceased, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry;
- S. 71. An act granting a pension to Alfred Bigelow, of Norfolk, in the State of Nebraska;
- S. 180. An act increasing the pension of Celia A. Jeffers to the sum of \$30 per month;
- S. 179. An act granting a pension to Mary F. Hawley;
- S. 134. An act granting a pension to Catherine E. O'Brien;
- S. 178. An act granting a pension to Susan A. Paddock;
- S. 186. An act granting increase of pension to Franklin C. Plantz;
- S. 169. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Simeral;
- S. 181. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Hattie E. Redfield, of Omaha, Nebr.;
- S. 166. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Smith;
- S. 1521. An act granting a pension to Sarah M. Spyker;
- S. 151. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Walton;
- S. 152. An act to increase the pension of Esther Brown;
- S. 1869. An act granting a pension to Catherine A. Bradley;
- S. 1378. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney;
- S. 1422. An act granting an increase of pension to Abraham Rhodes;
- S. 1384. An act granting a pension to Jackson Lucas;
- S. 1379. An act granting a pension to Simon D. Kohl;
- S. 1373. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Fletcher;
- S. 1417. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Hively;
- S. 1237. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Arethusa Wright, of Sheridan, Oreg.;
- S. 1238. An act granting a pension to Catherine L. Nixon;
- S. 1317. An act to increase the pension of Arabella V. Washburn;
- S. 1363. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvah A. Eaton;
- S. 1119. An act granting a pension to Cassius M. Clay, sr., a citizen of Kentucky, and a major-general in the Army of the United States in the war of the rebellion.
- S. 1154. An act for the relief of George Hughes, of Portland, Oreg.;
- S. 1155. An act granting a pension to P. F. Castleman, of Oregon;
- S. 1156. An act for the relief of Margaret C. McKay, widow of the late Dr. William C. McKay, of Oregon;
- S. 1424. An act granting a pension to Richard T. Seltzer;
- S. 1430. An act granting a pension to George E. Tuttle;
- S. 1450. An act granting a pension to Catharine Leary;
- S. 1454. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Sprague;
- S. 1474. An act granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers;
- S. 1375. An act granting a pension to James W. Whitney;
- S. 1387. An act to increase the pension of Michael Carron;
- S. 1473. An act granting a pension to Oscar A. Palmer;
- S. 1476. An act granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Rice, widow of Bvt. Maj. Gen. Samuel A. Rice;
- S. 1477. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Porter;
- S. 1480. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis D. Baker;
- S. 1532. An act to increase the pension of Capt. James B. Logan;
- S. 1534. An act increasing the pension of Luvacey J. Summers;
- S. 1603. An act for the relief of Charles A. Nazro;
- S. 1614. An act granting a pension to John Amrein;
- S. 1733. An act granting a pension to Frances M. Roberts;
- S. 1751. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses M. Crants;
- S. 1822. An act granting a pension to Silas B. Hensley;
- S. 1825. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Wild;
- S. 2112. An act granting a pension to Jesse O. Davy;
- S. 2114. An act granting a pension to Rebecca E. Kutz;
- S. 2115. An act granting a pension to Milton T. Bedford;
- S. 2209. An act granting an increase of pension to Samantha Barnes;
- S. 2210. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen L. Dent;
- S. 2213. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles;
- S. 2214. An act granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Kate Ezekiel;
- S. 2217. An act to increase the pension of Aaron B. Page;
- S. 2219. An act granting a pension to Thomas Madden;
- S. 2220. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Holly;
- S. 2224. An act granting a pension to James Byrne;
- S. 2225. An act granting a pension to John G. B. Masters;
- S. 2228. An act granting a pension to James G. Hartzell;
- S. 2247. An act granting a pension to Charles E. Mann;
- S. 2248. An act granting a pension to Charles A. Hutchings;
- S. 2258. An act granting a pension to Joshua Parker;
- S. 2307. An act granting a pension to Benjamin L. Nolan;
- S. 897. An act granting a pension to Julia D. Richardson;
- S. 157. An act to increase the pension of Gen. James W. McMillan;
- S. 156. An act to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen;
- S. 408. An act to restore a pension to Harriet M. Knowlton;
- S. 158. An act granting a pension to Peter Daly;
- S. 1034. An act for the relief of James Eganson, of Henderson, Ky.;
- S. 385. An act granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay;
- S. 697. An act granting a pension to Abel S. Chase;
- S. 139. An act granting an increase of pension to Florence W. Buskirk;
- S. 368. An act granting a pension to Jennie E. Burch;
- S. 821. An act to increase the pension of Thomas J. Haughey;
- S. 844. An act to grant a pension to Eli D. Walker;
- S. 590. An act granting an increase of pension to Isabella H. Silvey, widow of Lieut. Col. William Silvey, deceased;
- S. 589. An act to increase the pension of Caroline V. English;
- S. 347. An act for the erection of a public building at the city of Tacoma, in the State of Washington;
- S. 962. An act granting a pension to Riley W. Pierce.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. ACHESON, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title; when the Speaker signed the same:

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.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows: To Mr. PIERCE of Tennessee, for ten days, on account of important business; and

To Mr. MORRIS, indefinitely, on account of death in his family. And then, on motion of Mr. MOODY (at 4 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

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 the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting estimates of urgent deficiencies in appropriations for certain services in Alaska, and also in connection with the public lands—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for post marking and rating stamps—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an increase of space in the court-house and post-office in New York City by means of certain changes in the sidewalk, etc., of Mail street—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting urgent deficiency estimates for the service of the Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an urgent deficiency estimate for repairs of Interior Department and Pension buildings—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Postmaster-General submitting additional estimates of appropriations for the year 1899 on account of the postal service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior submitting urgent deficiency estimates relating to the Indian service—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting urgent deficiency estimates for certain schools—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting estimates of appropriations for the current fiscal year for buildings and grounds for public schools—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting additional estimates of appropriation for three telephone operators at police headquarters—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior recommending an increase in the estimate of the appropriation for the commission to the Five Civilized Tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the draft of a bill for the free entry of certain bells presented by the Emperor of Russia to the Orthodox Russian Church at Bridgeport, Conn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

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 John F. Grantham, administrator of estate of Needham Grant-ham, 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 findings filed by the court in the case of John D. Sale, administrator of the estate of John E. Van Pelt, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a communication from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of urgent deficiency in the appropriation for salaries and expenses of the Bureau of American Republics—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination by board of engineer officers on improvement of Sacramento River below Sacramento, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, trans-

mitting a list of cases (disposed of since the last former return) of claims for stores and supplies furnished during the late war in which it does not appear that the claimants were loyal—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the appropriation for the reestablishment of the Point Adams Light with a fog signal, near the mouth of the Columbia River, be used for the establishment of a light and fog signal on Desdemona Sands, and transmitting the draft of a bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letters from Cabinet officers, heads of bureaus, etc., giving schedules of Departments, bureaus, etc., in which the work is in arrears—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting reports from the accounting officers of the Treasury, giving lists of officers who have been delinquent in the rendition of their accounts during the fiscal year 1897, stating causes, etc.; also giving the names of such officers as are delinquent in the payment of balances due the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5359) to amend the postal laws relating to second-class mail matter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 73); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles; which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 5335) for the relief of George Smith—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4283) for the relief of William B. Murray, of South Pittsburg, Marion County, Tenn.—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4201) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Garvey—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4905) to correct the military record of Stephen P. Choate—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5471) increasing the pension to Mrs. Addie Burns—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4205) for the relief of Jane Elizabeth Owen, legal representative of John Young, sr., late of Elizabeth City County, Va., deceased—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4805) granting pension to Bonaventura Heinz—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 260) granting a pension to Benjamin Contal, of Blair, Nebr.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4946) for the relief of Philip Loney—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

A bill (H. R. 4873) to remove the charge of desertion against George C. Armstrong—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5202) for the relief of Richard A. Wincott—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4955) for the relief of Eliza Percival—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5300) for the relief of Ami Simmons—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5279) for the relief of James M. Hankins—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 5469) to pension Nancy Barton, of Louisville, Ky.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5397) for the relief of Martha E. Shafer, of Kahoka, Mo.—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5489) extending the right of commutation to certain homestead settlers on lands in Oklahoma Territory, opened to settlement under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ratify and confirm the agreement with the Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma Territory, and to make appropriations for carrying the same into effect"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5490) amending the criminal procedure in United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5491) to prevent the desecration of the national flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) to restore confidence in the future value of all legal-tender money—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5493) to amend section 2234 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5494) to pay deposit accounts in national banking associations—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LOW: A bill (H. R. 5495) authorizing the Secretary of War to transfer eight bronzed field guns to the Fort Monroe Club—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5496) providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KLEBERG: A bill (H. R. 5497) to provide for terms of the circuit and district courts of the western judicial district of the State of Texas to be held at the city of Laredo, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5498) for the classification and fixing of salaries of clerks in the first-class and second-class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5499) to facilitate the construction and maintenance of telegraphic communication between the United States, the Hawaiian Islands and Japan, and to promote commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5500) allowing certain persons to make a second homestead entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) to repeal an act entitled "An act prohibiting the killing of fur seals in the waters of the North Pacific Ocean"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) opening the abandoned Fort Buford Military Reservation to homestead settlement and entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 5503) to amend a part of chapter 3 of the Statutes of the United States of America, passed at the first session of the Fifty-third Congress, and which was approved June 7, 1897, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and so forth," and providing for the holding of terms of the district court at Pawhuska, in Osage Reservation, in Oklahoma Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5504) to authorize the construction of a railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Louisiana, Mo.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 5505) to lessen expenditures on account of pensions, and to protect deserving pensioners, by providing that no pension shall be allowed or paid, under the dependent pension act of June 27, 1890, to any soldier when not needed for the reasonable support of himself and his family, if any—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLETCHER: A bill (H. R. 5506) to increase subtreasury facilities of the Northwest, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5507) providing for leaves of absence to certain per diem employees of the Government—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 5508) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5509) to provide liens in favor of attorneys-at-law in original and removed causes to the United States court, and to provide for the enforcement thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) to provide for the prosecution of suits in, and appeals and writs of error from, circuit and district courts of the United States by administrators, guardians, and next friend,

without giving bond for cost—to the Committee on the Judiciary. Also, a bill (H. R. 5511) granting to the Chattanooga Rapid Transit Company the right to cross with its tracks the Dry Valley road to Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANHAM: A bill (H. R. 5512) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5513) to amend the fourth section of an act approved June 16, 1880, entitled "An act for the establishment of titles in Hot Springs, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MARSH (by request): A bill (H. R. 5514) providing for the payment of bounty to certain New York State Volunteer Militia who served in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5515) to pension scouts and spies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAIRD: A bill (H. R. 5516) to amend and reenact section 5 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the mayor and city council of Monroe, and the police jury of the parish of Ouachita, La., to construct a traffic bridge across the Ouachita River opposite said city," approved February 8, 1897—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5517) to establish a bureau of mines and quarries—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5518) to declare February the 12th a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5519) authorizing the Nebraska, Kansas and Gulf Railway Company to construct and operate a railway through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 5520) for the erection of a new public building at Burlington, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5521) declaring the Federal jail at the city of Fort Smith, Ark., a national prison for certain purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 5522) to establish a life-saving station at Charlevoix, Mich.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5523) providing that in the prosecution of a pension claim the fact of a man's enlistment as a soldier or sailor in the military service of the United States shall be sufficient proof of his physical soundness at the time of such enlistment—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5524) granting settlers on certain lands in Oklahoma Territory the right to commute their homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOUTELL of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5525) for the construction of a gunboat on the upper Great Lakes, to take the place of the United States steamer *Michigan*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 5526) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to convey a certain lot in the District of Columbia to John H. Gause and others—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5527) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Oregon and Washington Bridge Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Columbia River, between the State of Oregon and the State of Washington, and to establish it as a post road"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5528) to provide for the construction of a public building at Salem, Ore.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) providing for the payment of claims arising out of the Cayuse Indian war, in Oregon, in 1847 and 1848—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5530) to amend "An act to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and the Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes," approved February 8, 1887—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) for a life-saving station to the entrance to Tillamook Bay, in Oregon, and for life-saving crew, etc.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) to provide for the condemnation and purchase by the United States of the canal and locks at Willamette Falls, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) granting a right of way through the public lands of the United States in the District of Alaska to the Skaguay and Lake Bennett Tramway Company—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) to establish an assay office at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5535) to establish engineering experiment stations in connection with the colleges established in the several States under act of July 2, 1862, and acts supplementary thereto—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5536) appropriating money for an annex to the Federal building at Jackson, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5537) to aid in the construction of a line for the transportation of persons and property from Dyea, in the District of Alaska, to Lake Lindemann, in said District, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MORRIS: A bill (H. R. 5538) to provide for the entry of "offered lands" under the timber and stone law, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EDDY: A bill (H. R. 5539) to advance causes on the calendar of the Supreme Court of the United States involving the decisions of State railroad commissioners—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5540) to amend section 4034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by section 9 of an act entitled "An act to improve the methods of accounting in the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 27, 1894—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5541) to restore the rights of certain militiamen, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5542) to pay certain bounties to enlisted men afterwards promoted to be commissioned officers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5543) authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate certain claims arising under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5544) relating to the money of the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5545) to provide for the payment of the claim of the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, etc.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) providing for the payment to the Indians of the Klamath Reservation, in Oregon, for lands excluded from the treaty reservation of said Indians by erroneous survey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 5547) to grant to the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe Railway Company the right to construct a branch of its railroad in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5548) to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, relating to the wages of printers—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 5552) for the allowance of certain claims for stores and supplies reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman Act and the Tucker Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5553) to amend the charter of the Capital Traction Company, of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McRAE: Joint resolution (H. Res. 108) directing the executive department to exercise the legal right to pay the obligations of this Government in either silver or gold coin, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOVERING: Joint resolution (H. Res. 109) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Joint resolution (H. Res. 110) providing authority for the Secretary of War to exchange rifles, etc.—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. CLARK of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. Res. 111) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BERRY: Resolution (House Res. No. 152) for the benefit of Samuel Lee, South Carolina—to the Committee on Accounts.

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. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 5549) granting a pension to Dr. Samuel G. McLaughlin, Beltzhoover, Allegheny County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5550) granting a pension to William P. Bane, of Ninevah, Greene County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 5551) granting a pension to James L. Strickland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5552) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5553) granting a pension to John B. Turchin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5554) to increase the pension of James K. Rahm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARLOW: A bill (H. R. 5555) to grant a pension to Mrs. Mary L. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) for the relief of J. N. Mason—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5557) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 5558) to correct the military record of Charles Burswitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5559) for the relief Capt. John Schwab's company, of Pilot Knob, Mo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5560) granting a pension to George Warfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL: A bill (H. R. 5561) for the relief of J. H. McDaniel, of Florence, Colo.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5562) granting an increase of pension to Henry Logan, of Buenavista, Colo.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5563) for the relief of Elizabeth Felton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) for the relief of Hannah Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENTON: A bill (H. R. 5565) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Timothy W. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Joseph Dunlap—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5567) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jonathan Buzzard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5568) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Benjamin A. Woods—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5569) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Felix G. Duvall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5570) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of L. B. Hearrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5571) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Edward A. Morgan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOTKIN: A bill (H. R. 5572) granting a pension to Blanche E. Barlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROSIUS: A bill (H. R. 5573) to correct the military record of Sylvester S. Greth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5574) for the relief of Elbert S. Shanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5575) for the relief of Robert Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5576) for the relief of Walter W. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5577) for the relief of Solomon Q. Dugger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5578) for the relief of W. H. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5579) to correct the military record of Nelson Stover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5581) for the relief of William Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5582) for the relief of Sarah M. Dove, widow of the late Benjamin M. Dove, commander, United States Navy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5583) for the relief of E. S. Parrott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5584) to correct the military record of William Carder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5585) to correct the military record of William Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5586) to correct the military record of Jacob Linebaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) to correct the military record of John Hickman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5588) for the relief of John M. Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5589) for the relief of Riley Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5590) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALLAHAN: A bill (H. R. 5591) granting pension to George W. Payne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5592) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Isaac D. Wisenburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) for the relief of David F. Hood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5594) granting a pension to Martha L. Sheridan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) granting pension to John H. Auyhey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5596) to increase the pension of George Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5597) to increase the pension of W. H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5598) to increase the pension of Michael Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5599) granting a pension to Thomas J. Windsor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) to remove the charge of desertion from Hugh Ferrell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5601) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Robert McKown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5602) granting a pension to Jasper M. Oard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5603) for the relief of Albert Griffith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5604) to increase the pension of Elkanah M. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5605) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas D. Wagon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) to remove the charge of desertion from John Foulk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) to increase the pension of William P. Aydlott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) to increase the pension of John J. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5609) granting a pension to William Samuel Marion Hopper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) granting a pension to Wiley Causey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5611) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5612) to increase the pension of Leroy S. Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5613) granting a pension to James H. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5614) granting a pension to Vinson M. Wood-rome—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5615) granting a pension to William M. Funkhouser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5616) granting a pension to Susana Mackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5617) to increase the pensions of Michael S. Brockett, George Williams, and Isaac Willhite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5618) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William Ridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 5619) for the relief of Garret Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASTLE: A bill (H. R. 5620) to increase the pension of James Dodwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5621) granting a pension to John D. Reeds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5622) granting a pension to Samuel S. Grimmett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5623) granting a pension to Joseph Hazelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5624) for the relief of Edwin F. Mathews—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5625) for the relief of John J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CODDING: A bill (H. R. 5626) to increase the pension of J. Frank Ammerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5627) to increase the pension of Francis Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel N. Waterman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) granting increase of pension to Howell Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5630) granting a pension to Julia A. Bonno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5631) to correct the military record of Oliver G. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 5632) to authorize the President to place Andrew Geddes on the retired list with the rank of captain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: A bill (H. R. 5633) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Charles O'Neil—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5634) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Edward Troy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURTIS of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 5635) granting a pension to Emmet Gilooly, of Humboldt, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5636) for the relief of Hiram Stimple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) granting a pension to C. L. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) for the relief of Oliver J. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) granting a pension to George M. Horning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5640) for the relief of Mathew Cowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5641) granting a pension to Mrs. Ann Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) for the relief of John S. Friend, of Eldorado, Kans.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5643) for the relief of James J. McCool—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5644) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5645) for the relief of Asahel McNett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5646) for the relief of Frederick W. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) granting a pension to N. Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5648) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5649) granting an increase of pension to W. H. McHenry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5650) for the relief of Miss Lou Jahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5651) granting a pension to D. W. Marshall, of Eldorado, Kans.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5652) to pension Ida N. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5653) granting an increase of pension to Peter Anderson, of Strong City, Kans.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAYTON: A bill (H. R. 5654) granting a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5655) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) for the relief of the estate of A. H. Herr, deceased, late of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) for the relief of the trustees of Tuscarora Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) for the relief of Robert S. Moss, administrator of James A. Moss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) for the relief of Daniel K. Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Mickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) for the relief of John W. Smith, of West Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5663) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Webster, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) for the relief of George Koonce, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5665) granting a pension to Henrietta B. Lee, surviving child of Daniel Bedinger, a soldier in the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5666) for the relief of William Norris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5667) for the relief of the trustees of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5668) for the relief of the trustee of St. Joseph's Catholic Church at Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5669) for the relief of the trustees of Trinity Episcopal Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5670) for the relief of James V. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5671) for the relief of the trustees of the German Evangelical Church, of Martinsburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5672) for the relief of Mary E. Buckey, of Randolph County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5673) granting a pension to Martin Hope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5674) granting a pension to Catharine Hey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5675) granting a pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5676) granting a pension to Francis M. Cain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5677) for the relief of Thomas D. Hawker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5678) for the relief of Howard F. Smallwood, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5679) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5680) for the relief of George W. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5681) for the relief of John Viands, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5682) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Commander R. M. G. Brown, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5683) for the relief of James Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5684) for the relief of Mrs. Ann E. Heiskell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5685) for the relief of Nancy A. E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5686) to remove the charge of desertion from John Lyons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5687) for the relief of A. B. Rohrbough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5688) for the relief of the estate of Daniel Ott, deceased, late of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE VRIES: A bill (H. R. 5689) for the relief of Maurice G. Griffith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5690) for the relief of the legal representative of Ewing M. Skaggs, deceased, late of Sacramento County, Cal.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5691) to place the name of Mrs. Rosa G. Thompson, formerly Mrs. Rosa G. Edwards, upon the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5692) to increase the pension of George N. McMurry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5693) for the relief of Caroline Felsenthal, executrix, etc., of Phillip Felsenthal, of California—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DORR: A bill (H. R. 5694) granting increase of pension to John Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 5695) granting a pension to Annie Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ERMENTROUT: A bill (H. R. 5696) to correct the military record of Bernard McIntyre—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5697) for the relief of Henry S. Reber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EVANS: A bill (H. R. 5698) for the relief of the estate of K. P. Thixton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5699) granting an increase of pension to Isabelle F. Easum, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FISCHER: A bill (H. R. 5700) to remove charge of desertion standing against James Hickey—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5701) to remove charge of desertion standing against James Hogan, alias James Hennessy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 5702) removing charge of desertion from military record of William F. Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5703) for the relief of B. L. Davis, of Johnson County, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5704) for relief of Ben S. Hamilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5705) giving a military record to Alexander Francesco, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5706) for the relief of George W. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GIBSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 5707) for the removal of the charge of desertion against William Mellicott, alias William Reed, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, and legalizing his service in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 5708) granting a pension to Sarah K. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5709) granting a pension to Martha Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5710) for the relief of Myron Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENDERSON: A bill (H. R. 5711) granting a pension to William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5712) granting a pension to Sarah A. Luke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5713) granting an increase of pension to Mary Freeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5714) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 5715) for the relief of Benjamin F. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5716) for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael, of Hinds County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINRICHSSEN: A bill (H. R. 5717) to pay Capt. A. D. Nash \$215, being the unpaid installments of veteran bounty due him as captain of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5718) to place the name of Charles S. Devine on the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5719) to increase the pension of Samuel Miller from \$17 per month to \$36 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5720) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Charles E. Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5721) increasing the pension of Albert Buck from \$12 to \$30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5722) for the relief of Richard L. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUNTER: A bill (H. R. 5723) to pay Jesse P. York and Tabitha Hanks, only surviving children of Shubal York, late surgeon of the Fifty-fourth Illinois, the sum of \$377.50—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5724) to remove charge of desertion of John H. Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5725) to pension Sarah E. Haynes, widow of William Haynes, Company G, Seventy-third Ohio, of East Prairie, Mo., formerly of Paris, Ill.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HURLEY: A bill (H. R. 5726) for the relief of James L. Proctor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JOHNSON of North Dakota: A bill (H. R. 5727) granting a pension to Catherine Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: A bill (H. R. 5728) granting an increase of pension to Sarah K. Joice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5729) for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael, of Mississippi, for property destroyed by United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5730) for the relief of Martha E. Conklin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KLEBERG (by request): A bill (H. R. 5731) for the relief of John G. Fawcner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNOX: A bill (H. R. 5732) for the relief of Ellen S. Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5733) granting a pension to Pena Adler, daughter of Christian G. Adler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5734) to increase the pension of Sarah J. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5735) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Henry Langdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5736) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 5737) granting an honorable discharge to William B. Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5738) for the relief of Leroy Q. Webber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLE: A bill (H. R. 5739) for the relief of certain

persons for improvements owned by them and condemned by the Hot Springs Commission—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 5740) to remove the charge of desertion against William Britton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LACEY: A bill (H. R. 5741) to increase the pension of Henry M. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5742) to increase the pension of George W. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5743) for the relief of Percival Perdue—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5744) granting a pension to Ettie E. House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSH: A bill (H. R. 5745) granting a pension to Eliza A. Bosworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5746) for the relief of Elizabeth D. Pittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5747) granting a pension to Frances D. Best, widow of Lieut. Col. Joseph G. Best—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MESICK: A bill (H. R. 5748) for the relief of I. Winslow Ayer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5749) granting an increase of pension to George D. Spurrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5750) granting a pension to John Drum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5751) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Charles E. Combs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5752) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Thomas Dunsmore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5753) to remove the charge of desertion against William Standish—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5754) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Hiram Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5755) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the name of Thomas Kelley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 5756) to remove the charge of desertion against George H. Titcomb, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5757) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John J. Boston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5758) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Geissinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5759) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Valentine Zellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5761) for the relief of Charles R. Van Houten—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5762) granting a pension to Joel W. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) for the relief of Anderson H. Ash—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5764) for the relief of Thomas J. Sheppard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5765) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Aaron Baughman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5766) for the relief of Harry S. Kellogg, administrator of the estate of Lyman M. Kellogg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5767) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George Gardener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ODELL: A bill (H. R. 5768) to correct the military record of Theron R. Powell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 5769) for the removal of the charge of desertion standing against the name of John Brininger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5770) for the relief of Emma R. Rusling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5771) for the relief of Mrs. Sidney Manse—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5772) granting a pension to Abbie L. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 5773) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Leland, late a private in Company H, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, in

war of rebellion, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PUGH: A bill (H. R. 5774) for the relief of the heirs of Ann H. Shaler, of Campbell County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAY of New York: A bill (H. R. 5775) granting a pension to Lewis K. Whitmore, a locomotive engineer in the military service and employ of the United States during the late civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 5776) for the relief of Sidney J. Hare, late in Company C, Ninety-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5777) for the relief of Andrews Chapel, of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5778) for the relief of J. V. Davis, of Alexandria, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 5779) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Cawood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBBINS: A bill (H. R. 5780) granting an increase of pension to Saul Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) granting an increase of pension to William Love—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5782) pensioning Mrs. Eliza McPherson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5783) granting a pension to Hannah Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5784) granting a pension to Christina Holben—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5785) granting a pension to Mary E. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5786) granting a pension to Sarah J. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5787) to correct the military record of William L. Rhodes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5788) increasing the pension of Elizabeth B. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5789) granting a pension to Annie E. Hetherington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5790) to correct the military record of George H. Warren—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5791) to correct the military record of Aaron Loughner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5792) for the relief of James H. Cunningham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: A bill (H. R. 5793) granting an increase of pension to Robert G. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5794) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5795) granting a pension to Catharine Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: A bill (H. R. 5796) granting a pension of \$50 per month to Capt. Peter E. Shipley, late of Company G, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5797) granting a pension to Sarah A. McFarrich, widow of Wesley H. McFarrich, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, of \$8 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5798) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Patterson, late of Battery C, First West Virginia Artillery, and a veteran of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5799) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Ruby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5800) for the relief of Emeline E. Musgrave—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STARK: A bill (H. R. 5801) granting a pension to Samuel G. Bryan, of Ashland, county of Saunders, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5802) granting a pension to John W. Ohngemach, of Friend, county of Saline, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5803) granting a pension to Rollin Tyler, of Odell, county of Gage, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5804) granting a pension to Benjamin W. Walker, of Germantown, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 5805) for the relief of Col. George G. Pride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of James Marr for services as custodian of Fort Hancock—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5807) granting a pension to John Teague, a soldier of the United States Army in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5808) granting a pension to M. Yell and removing his political disabilities—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to Charles E. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STRODE of Nebraska: A bill (H. R. 5810) granting a pension to Emma Thurston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) for the relief of Mrs. Marian Lawson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5812) granting a pension to Martin V. Harbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) granting a pension to Minerva C. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5814) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mahle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 5815) for the relief of David O. Burleigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5816) granting a pension to Lucia A. Hynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5817) granting a pension to Maria L. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5818) granting an increase of pension to Horatio H. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5819) for the relief of David O. Burleigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5820) to restore Edward L. Bailey to the United States Army, and to place him on the retired list with the rank of captain of infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLER of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5821) granting an honorable discharge to Frank H. Sefton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 5822) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter Kenney, or Peter Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5823) to remove the charge of desertion against James H. Rhodes, of Talent, Oreg.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Edward Hughes, who served as a private in Company C, Fifth United States Volunteers, and also as a private in Company D, Thirty-eighth United States Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) removing the charge of desertion from the name of James K. Parker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5826) granting a pension to John Kearns, of Stayton, Oreg.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5827) granting a pension to Littleton Lindsay, of Hillsboro, Oreg.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim against the United States by John Perdue, his heirs and assigns, by reason of the loss of certain lands in the State of Oregon—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) for payment of balance unpaid on Oregon and Washington Territory Indian war claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) for the relief of Henry Judge, of Ashland, Oreg.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) for the relief of the legal representatives of Chauncey M. Lockwood—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) to pension Alonzo Sabin, of Company H, Fifty-second Regiment New York State National Guard Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) to remove the charge of desertion against John Cabler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VINCENT: A bill (H. R. 5834) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert Pruitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Newton Aldaffer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) to remove the charge of desertion against John A. Goddard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas H. Barrett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas J. Stainbrook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) granting a pension to James Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) authorizing the Secretary of War to

grant an honorable discharge to Michael McGrath, of Saline, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of A. J. Servis & Son, of Youngstown, Niagara County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: A bill (H. R. 5843) for the relief of Sarah S. Mulcahy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5844) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George H. Williams, of Wilkesbarre, Pa.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) for the relief of Mary B. Douglass, widow of the late Col. Henry Douglass, Tenth United States Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 5846) granting a pension to Rebecca S. Allen, widow of the late Capt. James Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Thurman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) for the relief of William Martin, late chaplain in the Fifty-third Regiment of Indiana Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 5849) granting increase of pension to J. H. Jones, sr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5850) granting increase of pension to Hershel R. Watkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) granting increase of pension to R. H. Woods—to the Committee on 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. BABCOCK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 3404, granting a pension to Second Lieut. Henry Fenner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3500, granting a pension to Sarah A. Walton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 3624, to grant a pension to Pauline Robbins, of Sandusky, Wis.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BAKER of Illinois: Petition of Edward Abend, Charles Becker, H. Semmelroth, Arthur W. Herr, M. W. Schaefer, C. Andel, O. J. Demitte, Julious Kohl, Joseph Fuess, George K. Thomas, Henry Raab, Thomas May, jr., and other citizens of Belleville, Ill., in opposition to further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Dr. I. Winslow Ayer, of Greenville, Mich., for relief—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARRETT: Resolutions of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, in favor of reciprocity between the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Boston Society of Architects, for the publication of tabulated results as to the strength and properties of the various kinds of building timber—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELFORD: Resolutions of the Drug Trade Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring the Torrey bankruptcy law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions adopted at the eleventh annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors, favoring the further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BERRY: Petition of J. M. Crutcher and 65 other citizens of the State of Kentucky, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Jordan Kidwell for a discharge and pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKER: Sundry petitions of the Lansing Trades and Labor Council, Lodge No. 384, of Lansing, Mich., and Lodge No. 191, of Grand Rapids, Mich., International Association of Machinists; Brewers' Local Union No. 10, of Grand Rapids, and Barbers' Union No. 188, of Port Huron, Mich., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalpers bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protests of the German Roman Catholic Central Society, of Detroit, Mich., and other citizens of Detroit, against the passage of a bill further restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BULL: Papers to accompany House bill to provide a suitable site for a post-office in the city of Providence, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, papers to accompany House bill authorizing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Mathew Logan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 114, for the relief of Thomas F. Tobey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to correct the military record of Peter Rourke, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 116, for the relief of Patrick J. Sullivan, John B. Dillon, Jeremiah McCarthy, and Bartholomew Shea, of Newport, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 107, to grant an honorable discharge to Hugh Kerr, late of Company K, First Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 105, for the relief of Frank Oldis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 106, for the relief of William C. Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 102, for the relief of George D. Nichols, of Providence, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 115, for the relief of E. W. and A. Cross, of Wakefield, R. I.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4124, relating to the case of Joshua Sayer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4125, for the relief of John Vars—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4122, in behalf of John Hurley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4123, to correct the military record of John Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of J. Harry Brown, of the State of Rhode Island, for his relief—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BURKE: Petition of members of the bar of Hill County, Tex., for relief in the district court for the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Garrett Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of the St. John's Society, of Joliet, Ill., and the German Roman Catholic Society, of Logansport, Ind., protesting against the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4085, for the erection of a public building in the city of Woonsocket, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4319, to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of James W. McKachney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 4130, for the relief of D. J. Connolly, Guy Avallone, and George Richards—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CUMMINGS: Papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Edward Troy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Protests of District No. 33, German Beneficial Union, of Pittsburg, Pa.; German Liederkrantz, of Irwin, Pa.; German Roman Catholic St. Peter's Society, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Verein Frohsinn, of Pittsburg; Germania Roman Catholic Knights of St. George, of Pittsburg; Turn and Gesang Verein Eintracht, of Homestead, Pa., and sundry citizens of Braddock, Pa., against further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., against the removal of the internal-revenue tax on alcohol—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolutions of the Workingmen's Protective Tariff League, of Philadelphia, Pa., against the civil-service law as at present administered—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the Trades League of Philadelphia, in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the Delaware River—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAYTON: Papers to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Arabella Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to George A. Liston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Petition of members of the board of trustees of the city of Auburn, Cal., to accompany House bill No. 3606—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5012, relating to approaches to the State reservation, Yosemite Valley—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DINSMORE: Petition of Matilda C. Mitchell, of New-

ton County, Ark., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRIGGS: Paper to accompany House bill to grant a pension to Annie Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDDY: Resolutions of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, Pa., urging reciprocity with the Dominion of Canada—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of labor unions of San Francisco, Cal., urging the passage of a bill restricting the sale of convict-made goods to the State in which they are made—to the Committee on Labor.

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

By Mr. ELLIOTT: Petition of J. S. Pinkersohn & Bro., and other citizens of Charleston, S. C., protesting against the passage of House bill No. 30, relating to railroad ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ERMENROUT: Resolutions of the A. C. Harmer Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., condemning the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the board of managers of the Trades League of Philadelphia, relating to commercial relations of the United States and Canada—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York City, in favor of the immediate passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of Dr. Warren E. Anderson, of Pensacola, Fla., against the control of public health by the Marine-Hospital Service, and recommendation of said Anderson and Governor Bloxham, of Florida, in favor of the passage of a bill creating the department of public health—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, protest of St. Joseph's Society, of Allentown, Pa., against any further restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the State Legislative Board of Railroad Employees of Pennsylvania, passed at Scranton, Pa., September 23, 1897, relative to national legislation—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 164 and others, of San Francisco, Cal., asking that the sale of convict-made goods be restricted to the State in which they are made—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EVANS: Petition of certain citizens of Louisville, Ky., asking an increase of pension for Mrs. Isabella F. Easum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GIBSON (by request): Petition of Celia Ann Rose, for the removal of the charge of desertion against William Mellicott, alias William Reed, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment of Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers, and legalizing his service in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Tennessee Cavalry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: Petition of J. R. McCullough and 75 other citizens of Berrien Center, Mich., for the establishment of postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Petition of labor organizations of San Francisco, Cal., in respect to the employment of prison labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, paper of W. T. Kersey, postmaster at New Providence, Iowa, giving the result of experiments with rural free-delivery service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers in support of House bill No. 2416, for increase of pension to Saloma Ellsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of bill to increase the pension of Mary Freeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in the matter of increase of pension for Lucinda Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in support of House bill granting a pension to Sarah A. Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in behalf of a pension for William G. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: Petition of citizens of Groesbeck, Tex., for the relief of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of Newton R. Olcott, of St. Louis, Mo., for a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KETCHAM: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Martha E. Conklin—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNOX: Petition of B. P. McConnaha and 7 other citizens of Lawrence, Mass., in reference to the claim of Joseph H. Stanchfield—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolution of the common council of Lowell, Mass., urging the enactment of a law regulating the hours of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of the Workingmen's Protective League of Lowell, Mass., asking for the enactment of laws restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2800, to relieve Calvin Mears of the charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Henry Langdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill to remove the charge of desertion against Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Sarah J. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, protest of Gen. Francis H. Appleton, of Boston, Mass., representing the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution of Massachusetts, against the desecration of the American flag, to accompany House bill No. 5172—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LACEY: Papers relating to the case of Percival Perdue, of Company D, Eighteenth Iowa Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in behalf of Henry M. Sparks, of Company F, Fourth Iowa Cavalry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of George W. Devin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Ettie E. House, by Helen A. Gaylord, her guardian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5489—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 5493—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, paper to accompany House bill No. 5496—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LANHAM: Petition of the attorneys of Fort Worth, Tex., for relief in the matter of the judgeship of the northern judicial district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LITTLE: Resolution of the River Improvement Commission, held at Fort Smith, Ark., praying for the improvement of Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Newark, Shelbyville, and Bee Ridge, Mo., asking 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McCALL (by request): Petition of Jesse G. Crain, relating to his claimed wrong imprisonment and denial of the writ of habeas corpus—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McRAE: Paper to accompany House bill No. 4481, for the relief of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: Papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of Valentine Zellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill relating to the claim of John J. Barton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill in the case of George Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARSON: Petition of 250 citizens of the Ninth Congressional district of North Carolina, asking for the repeal of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. PRINCE: Resolutions of the State Grange of Illinois Patrons of Husbandry, in favor of woman suffrage—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in favor of pure-food laws—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in favor of Government ownership of railroads—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, asking for the passage of the "initiative and referendum" bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the election of Senators by popular vote—to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, in relation to the issue and circulation of Treasury notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, opposing the retirement of greenbacks and any extension of privileges to national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, opposing the passage of the pooling bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the

arbitration of international disputes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring the establishment of postal banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the State Grange of Illinois, favoring free delivery of mail in rural districts—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RAY of New York: Petitions of Right Rev. J. M. Kendrick, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New Mexico and Arizona; Rev. E. A. Penick, Episcopal rector, Phoenix, Ariz., and of Prof. J. R. Commons, of Syracuse (N. Y.) University, in favor of the Ray bill, to limit absolute divorce in the District of Columbia and the Territories to cases of adultery—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Petition of Willis C. Jackson, of Temperance Hall, Tenn., for restoration of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIXEY: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sidney J. Hare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Mrs. Mary Cawood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Protest of citizens of Utica, N. Y., against legislation restricting immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Papers to accompany House bill No. 4691, for the relief of Charles Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 4889, for the relief of Mrs. Mary Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Elizabeth Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany House bill relating to the claim of A. G. White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper relating to the claim of Sarah A. McFatrigh, of Greenville, Pa., widow of Wesley H. McFatrigh, late of Company G, One hundred and forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin: Petition of T. H. Thornton and 14 other citizens of Granite Heights, Wis., favoring postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin Commandery of the Loyal Legion of the United States of America for the establishment of a military park at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition of the board of supervisors of Yavapai County, Ariz., for the passage of a bill providing for the election of certain officers in Arizona by the people—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH: Resolution of Harmony Assembly, No. 3719, Knights of Labor, of Holland, Mich., in favor of the passage of a postal savings bank bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Sundry petitions of the attorneys of the counties of Wichita, Eastland, Clay, Potter, Wise, Taylor, and Wilbarger, State of Texas, for relief in the matter of the Federal judgeship of the northern district of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also petition of citizens of Wise County, Tex., protesting against the passage of the so-called Loud bill, relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Claude, Tex., asking for the passage of a bill for the relief of Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Resolution of Chapman Biddle Post, No. 248, Grand Army of the Republic, of Emlenton, Pa., in favor of equalizing widows' pensions at the rate of \$12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of Charles W. Hall and 88 others, of the White Mountain Travelers' Association, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of Nathan Yohey and 51 other citizens of Nescopeck, Pa.; also petition of N. Ray Myers and 21 others, of Wanamie, Pa., asking for a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolutions of the Republican League of Luzerne County, Pa., and of the A. C. Harmer Republican Campaign Club, of Philadelphia, Pa.; also sundry petitions of F. W. Hocking and 67 others, D. E. Thomas and 67 others, A. Oswald and 66 others, and S. A. Bacharach and 63 others, all citizens of the Twelfth Congressional district of Pennsylvania, requesting the repeal or radical modification of the present civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, resolutions of the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101,

of Washington, D. C., condemning Senate bill No. 1575 and House bill No. 30, relating to railroad-ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, protest of the American Sugar Growers' Society, against hasty consideration of the treaty of annexation of Hawaii—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Papers to accompany House bill No. 1042, to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Charles G. Brigham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOST: Petition of the United Order of Commercial Travelers and others, of the State of Virginia, in opposition to the so-called antiscaling bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill No. 2771, for the relief of Abraham Lasher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 2772, granting a pension to Abraham Lasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, January 6, 1898.

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

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 9th ultimo, a statement of the authority for and the proceedings under which the sale of the Kansas Pacific Railroad is to be made; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Pacific Railroads, and ordered to be printed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN GEORGIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries, transmitting a report of investigations made in the State of Georgia for a suitable site for a fish-cultural station, in accordance with an item of the deficiency appropriation bill approved July 19, 1897; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Fisheries, and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, transmitted to the Senate the resolutions of the House, as a tribute to the memory of Hon. Edward D. Cooke, deceased, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled 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; and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. HARRIS presented the petition of F. H. Snow, chancellor, on behalf of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., assignee of the New England Emigrant Aid Company, praying indemnification for the destruction of the Free State Hotel at Lawrence, Kans., on the 21st day of May, 1856, by officers of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. COCKRELL presented petitions of Bee Ridge Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Knox County; of the Hoffman Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Kansas City, and of the Osceola Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of St. Clair County, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to protect State anticigarette laws, by providing that cigarettes imported in original packages on entering any State shall become subject to its laws; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented the memorial of E. T. Haase and 7 other citizens of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the Northwest Texas Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Weatherford, Tex., praying that an appropriation of \$288,000 be made for the prompt adjustment of the claim of the Book Agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church South; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petitions of J. W. Britt and 26 other citizens of Louisville, Ky.; of M. L. Titus and sundry other citizens of Point Marion, Ellwood City, Frisco, New Buffalo, Beaver Falls, and Galilee, in the State of Pennsylvania; of John F. W. Becker and 77 other citizens of Baltimore, Md.; of G. A. Moore and 32 other citizens of Mount Vernon, Ohio; of Harry K.

Kiefer and 24 other citizens of Springfield, Ohio; of James M. Reynolds and 24 other citizens of Greenwood Lake, N. Y., and of J. T. Osler, D. D., and 66 other citizens of West Milford, Hewitt, and Macopin, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation more effectually to restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate pauper and criminal classes to the United States; which were referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. QUAY presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Protective Association of Pittsburg, Pa., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the deepening of the Delaware River; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Baltimore, Md., praying that an appropriation of \$49,272.16 be made for the payment of the amount due to the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of New Orleans, La., as awarded by the Court of Claims; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented the memorial of Henry Pohlmann and sundry other citizens of Dewitt, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation restricting immigration; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. RAWLINS, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1883) for the appointment of a commission to make allotments of land in severalty to Indians upon the Uintah Indian Reservation, in Utah, and to obtain the cession to the United States of all lands within said reservation not so allotted, reported it without amendment.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2374) for the relief of Ezekiel Downey, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2640) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery, reported it with an amendment.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE. At the request of the Secretary of the Treasury, I introduce two bills. I ask that they be read twice and referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 3032) increasing the pay of the chief engineers of the Revenue-Cutter Service, appointing naval constructor, and granting pensions to seamen of said service was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (S. 3033) for the construction of new vessels for the Revenue-Cutter Service was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. McMILLAN introduced a bill (S. 3034) to amend the charter of the Eckington and Soldiers' Home Railway Company, of the District of Columbia, the Maryland and Washington Railway Company, and the Belt Railway Company, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3035) to amend an act of Congress approved March 2, 1893, entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 3036) for the relief of George W. Quintard; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3037) for the relief of Thomas Stack; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3038) increasing the pension of John Taylor; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PETTIGREW introduced a bill (S. 3039) to reimburse the State of South Dakota the expenses incurred by that State in repelling a threatened invasion and raid by the Sioux in 1890 and 1891; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KENNEY introduced a bill (S. 3040) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue to captains or masters of steam pilot vessels certain life-saving apparatus; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3041) authorizing the survey of St. Jones River, Delaware; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.