

a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of Rev. Thomas Chalmers Easton, D. D., of Washington, D. C., and 122 clergymen of the United States, in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping ticket bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sauquoit, N. Y., in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHOWALTER: Three petitions of citizens of Freedom, Beaver County, Pa., in favor of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of W. J. Martin, William Lindsey, A. F. Simmons, and other citizens of Fall River, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, criminal, and pauper classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Boston Associated Board of Trade, in favor of pneumatic tubes for the transmission of mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of the New England Milk Producers' Union of Worcester, Mass., urging the passage of such laws as will give the Interstate Commerce Commission full power to enforce its orders and decisions—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SNOVER: Resolution of St. Clair Tunnel Division, No. 316, Order of Railway Conductors, of Port Huron, Mich., in favor of the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Port Huron Trades and Labor Council, of Port Huron, Mich., in support of certain bills supposed to be beneficial to labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sanilac, Mich., praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: Petitions of the First Presbyterian Church, First Baptist Church, First Methodist Episcopal Church, United Brethren Church, West Branch United Brethren Church, Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Woman's Literary Club, and John S. Melvin Post, No. 141, Grand Army of the Republic, all of Bradford, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of certain churches and societies of Bradford, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of certain churches and societies of Bradford, Pa., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of certain churches and societies of Bradford, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of certain churches and societies of Bradford, Pa., and citizens of Marcellus, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the American Chamber of Commerce, of Paris, France, in favor of the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. STURTEVANT: Resolutions of Meadville Division, No. 32, Order of Railway Conductors, of Meadville, Pa., in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. TERRY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Little Rock, Ark., in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEYMOUTH: Petitions of Albert Grater, I. E. Jackson, Octavia M. Barker, W. F. Tilson, W. D. Smith, and other citizens of Marlboro, Mass., asking for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. WILBER (by request): Petitions of the Methodist congregation of Amsterdam, N. Y., in favor of an anti-cigarette law;

also in favor of bills to raise the age of protection to 18 years; to prohibit kinetoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters; to enact a Sabbath law for the national capital; to forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages, etc., by telegraph; to exclude illiterate immigrants—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Catskill, Richmondville, Hensonville, Coxsackie, Glenville, and Hunter, N. Y., Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Presbyterian Church of Hunter, Local Union of Greenville, citizens of Sloanville, and L. F. Ingraham, of Hunter, all in the State of New York, 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also (by request), petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Schoharie County, N. Y., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Palenville, N. Y., in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also (by request), petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Palenville, N. Y., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Makefield, Bucks County, Pa., in favor of the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Makefield, Pa., favoring legislation 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.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Makefield, Pa., asking for the passage of the bill to raise the age of protection of girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Makefield, Pa., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Makefield, Pa., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolutions of U. S. Grant Council, No. 352, Junior Order United American Mechanics, adopted on the anniversary of Washington's Birthday, 1898, declaring sympathy with the people of Cuba, and in favor of the recognition of belligerency—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, March 7, 1898.

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

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Friday last, when, on motion of Mr. TURPIE, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

### UNCOMPAGRE INDIAN RESERVATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, together with a draft of a joint resolution to postpone the opening of the Uncompagre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah, etc.; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

### OVERHEAD WIRES ON FOURTEENTH STREET.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 25th ultimo, certain information as to the authority of law under which telegraph poles carrying overhead wires have been erected on Fourteenth street, in the city of Washington; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

### ELLIS ISLAND IMMIGRANT STATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the Supervising Architect of that Department, submitting a statement supplemental to the communication addressed to the

Speaker of the House of Representatives January 19, 1898, printed as House Document No. 245, in connection with increasing the limit imposed by Congress upon the reconstruction of the Ellis Island immigrant station, New York Harbor, and submitting a revised estimate of appropriation in accordance therewith; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Immigration, and ordered to be printed.

#### SERVICE ON JURIES IN LOUISIANA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting, in response to a resolution of January 26, copies of answers filed by the district judge and the attorney of the United States concerning the alleged exclusion of colored persons from service upon juries in the United States court in the district of Louisiana; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

#### PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendment of the Senate to the concurrent resolution of the House providing for the printing of 5,000 additional copies of the report of the special commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris.

The amendments of the House of Representatives were, in line 3, to strike out "one thousand" and insert "five hundred;" and in line 4, to strike out "one thousand" and insert "fifteen hundred;" so as to make the concurrent resolution read:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring),* That there be printed 5,000 additional copies of the report of the special commissioner of the United States to the International Exposition to be held at Paris, of which 500 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 1,500 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 copies for distribution by the Third Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. LODGE. That is simply a concurrent resolution for printing the report of the special commissioner to the Paris Exposition. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House to the amendment of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

- A bill (S. 619) to increase the pension of William N. Wells;
  - A bill (S. 649) to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;
  - A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan;
  - A bill (S. 1983) granting an increase of pension to Esther Williams;
  - A bill (S. 2258) granting a pension to Joshua Parker; and
  - A bill (S. 2363) granting a pension to Annie Fowler.
- The message also announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:
- A bill (H. R. 290) to increase the pension of William H. Webster;
  - A bill (H. R. 294) for the relief of Robert Spangle;
  - A bill (H. R. 368) for the relief of Charlotte L. Walker;
  - A bill (H. R. 713) to correct the naval record of Charles F. Brown;
  - A bill (H. R. 907) granting a pension to Emily J. Miller, blind and helpless child of Robert B. Miller, deceased, late of Company C, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteer Infantry;
  - A bill (H. R. 1034) granting a pension to William H. Byrum;
  - A bill (H. R. 1046) to correct the military record of James P. McGee;
  - A bill (H. R. 1928) for the relief of William Stephenson Smith;
  - A bill (H. R. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Harmon, late private in Company K, Fifth Maine Volunteers, and Company B, Seventh Maine Volunteers;
  - A bill (H. R. 2275) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Vail;
  - A bill (H. R. 3915) granting a pension to Delia Elizabeth Woodward;
  - A bill (H. R. 4247) granting a pension to Sarah A. Landram;
  - A bill (H. R. 4953) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy;
  - A bill (H. R. 5003) to increase the pension of Edward Starr;
  - A bill (H. R. 5030) to authorize the construction of a bridge across St. Francis River, in the State of Arkansas;
  - A bill (H. R. 5067) to increase the pension of Franklin Hull;
  - A bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to James B. Rawlins;
  - A bill (H. R. 7337) for the removal of suits from the courts of the State of Texas to the courts of the United States in the State of Texas;
  - A bill (H. R. 7344) granting a right of way through the naval station, New London, in the State of Connecticut, to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company; and
  - A bill (H. R. 7536) granting a pension to Jane A. Wilkinson.

#### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the memorial of Wilkinson Call, for eighteen years a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida, and of sundry members of the Florida legislature, relating to the election of Senator for the term commencing March 4, 1897; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CULLOM presented the petition of J. M. Baker, of Hillsboro, Ill., praying for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the officers and members of Company B, Fourth Infantry, National Guard, State of Illinois, praying that House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia, be amended so as to provide that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be not less than \$1,000,000; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois State Horticultural Society, praying for the enactment of legislation regulating the importation of trees, plants, etc.; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of Edwards Lodge, No. 347, of Jacksonville; of Lodge No. 305, United Mine Workers, of Rentchler; of Lodge No. 295, International Association of Machinists, of Elgin; of Cigar Makers' International Union of Chicago, and of Local Union No. 44, Journeyman Barbers, of Peoria, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill, the prison-labor bill, the anti-injunction bill, and the bill for the relief of American seamen; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Mailers' Union No. 2, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-injunction bill and the bill for the relief of American seamen; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Clinton; of the Baptist Young People's Union of Clinton; of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Clinton; of the Lutheran Young People's Society of Moline; of the Epworth League of Moline, and of the Swedish Baptist Young People's Union of Moline, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Eagle Spring Grange, of Manville, Ind.; of the Tennessee Railroad Commission; of Alwine Bros., of Abbottstown, Pa.; of the Board of Trade and Transportation of Savannah, Ga.; of J. H. Walker, of Rockport, Ind.; of the Minetto Shade Cloth Company, of Oswego, N. Y.; of the Business Men's Association of Danville, Va.; of the New England Milk Producers' Union, of Worcester, Mass., and of the North Carolina Freight Association, praying for the passage of the so-called Cullom bill, to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof; which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic; of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Aurora, Ill.; of the Promotive League of Fort Worth, Tex.; of the Board of Trade of San Jose, Cal.; of the Pennsylvania Society for the Advancement of the Deaf, of Philadelphia, Pa.; of Rev. Isaac Krider, of Duncansville, Pa., and 307 other clergymen of the United States; of the Philadelphia Baptist Conference, of Philadelphia, Pa.; of Rev. D. B. Floyd, of Zion's Lutheran Church, of Newville, Pa.; of Rev. E. M. Rodman, pastor of Grace Church, and 7 other clergymen of Plainfield, N. J.; of Rev. Bishop John M. Walden, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, and 95 other clergymen of the United States; of Arthur V. Eykes, chaplain, United States Navy; of the pastor of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church of Laurel, Del.; of Leighton Coleman, bishop of Delaware; of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania; of the Business League of Houston, Tex.; of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Baltimore, Md.; of the Royal Arcanum of Tarrytown, N. Y., and of Major Morris Division, No. 31, Order of Railway Conductors, of Blue Island, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. VEST presented petitions of Lodge No. 440, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Monette; of Lodge No. 109, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of St. Louis; of Lodge No. 30, Order of Railway Conductors, of Springfield, and of Three Rivers Division, No. 151, Order of Railway Conductors, of Monette, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Bolivar, of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society of Bolivar, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Altemont, and of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Bolivar, 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.

He also presented the petition of the Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society of Bolivar, Mo., and a petition of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school of Bolivar, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry petitions of citizens of Pioneer, Boonville, and Carl Junction, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against adulteration of pure wheat flour; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented the memorials of W. E. Marsh and 19 other citizens, of A. H. Willis and 19 other citizens, of W. T. Armstrong and 19 other citizens, of F. E. Taylor and 19 other citizens, of H. Weil and 19 other citizens, of S. E. Dudley and 19 other citizens, of E. C. Hammett and 19 other citizens, of T. E. Miller and 19 other citizens, and of J. M. Fackett and 19 other citizens, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill, or any similar measure; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. ALLEN (for Mr. THURSTON) presented a petition of Division No. 35, Order of Railway Conductors, of North Platte, Nebr., and a petition of Long Pine Division, No. 173, Order of Railway Conductors, of Chadron, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also (for Mr. THURSTON) presented petitions of the officers and members of Company G, First Infantry, National Guard, State of Nebraska; of the officers and members of Company F, Second Infantry, National Guard, State of Nebraska, and of the officers and members of Company E, Second Infantry, National Guard, State of Nebraska, praying that House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia, be amended so as to make the appropriation for the National Guard not less than \$1,000,000; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ALLEN. I present the petition of Henry Howter, of Philadelphia, Pa., and 18,000 other voters of that State, praying for the passage of the bill introduced by me some time ago, being Senate bill No. 35, to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction and other legal process, and for other purposes. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. ALLEN presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Valley, Nebr., and a petition of the Columbus Ministerial Union, of Columbus, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit 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 Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Valley, Nebr., and a petition of the Columbus Ministerial Union, of Columbus, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Valley, Nebr., and a petition of the Columbus Ministerial Union, of Columbus, Nebr., 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.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Valley, Nebr., and a petition of the Columbus Ministerial Union, of Columbus, Nebr., 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 were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. TURPIE presented a petition of C. F. Wilcox Division, No. 376, Order of Railway Conductors, of Ashley, Ind., and a petition of Wayne Division, No. 119, Order of Railway Conductors, of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Cooper Lodge, No. 19, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, of Anderson, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill and the bill for the relief of American seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas presented a petition of the congregation of the Emanuel Baptist Church, of Eureka Springs, Ark., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. MITCHELL presented a petition of the Milwaukee Association of Credit Men, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the early passage of the Torrey bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Division No. 61, Order of Railway Conductors of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Iron Molders' Union No. 286, of Sheboygan, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called prison-labor bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. PASCO. I present certain memorials adopted by the legislature of Florida at its last session, which have just reached me. They are entitled under the rules to be printed at length in the RECORD. I ask that they be so printed without being read and that each be referred to the appropriate committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and that will be the order.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying that an appropriation of \$10,000 be made for the improvement of the Kissimmee River and the lakes and canals tributary thereto; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A memorial to the Congress of the United States asking an appropriation of \$10,000 for the improvement of the Kissimmee River and lakes and canals tributary thereto.

Whereas Kissimmee City, lying at the head of one of the great tributaries of the Gulf of Mexico, with a population of 2,000 people, depending largely upon the agricultural, fruit, and cattle industry of the Kissimmee Valley;

Whereas the Kissimmee River, lakes, and canals, from Kissimmee to Lake Okechobee, a distance of about 150 miles, traverse a section of the country rich in agricultural, mineral, and fruit resources, which fact is evidenced by the great quantities of vegetables, sugar cane, and fruit grown in that section;

Whereas this section of the country is thickly settled, and being no railroad there, these people are almost entirely dependent upon the Kissimmee River for supplies, United States mail, transportation of vegetables, fruits, etc., and the deepening, straightening, and otherwise improving said river and canals would be of incalculable value to the thousands of people living along its borders: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Florida, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a bill appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose of improving, locking, and deepening the Kissimmee River and lakes and canals tributary thereto.

That the secretary of state be directed to supply each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of this memorial under the great seal of the State of Florida.

Approved May 29, 1897.

A true copy.

[SEAL.]

JNO. L. CRAWFORD,  
Secretary of State.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying that the homesteaders in the storm district be permitted to purchase their lands at not more than 25 cents per acre; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking that the homesteaders in the storm district be permitted to purchase their lands at not more than 25 cents per acre.

Whereas in the latter part of September, 1896, a destructive storm passing through certain portions of Levy, Alachua, Lafayette, Columbia, Bradford, Suwanee, Baker, Duval, and Nassau counties, felling almost the entire body of timber situate in its path, destroying houses, wrecking farms, killing stock of various kinds, and rendering many of the homesteaders destitute; and

Whereas many of the homesteaders must vacate their farms to make provision for their families: Therefore,

Be it resolved, That the legislature of the State of Florida request our Senators and Representatives in Congress to enact such legislation as will enable the homesteaders in the storm's path to purchase their homestead lands at a sum not exceeding 25 cents per acre.

Resolved further, That the secretary of state cause copies of this resolution to be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved May 24, 1897.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying that the settlers now residing on the Fort Jupiter Reserve be allowed to homestead their claims under the homestead act, and that the time they have actually resided on the land be deducted from the five years' residence required by law before proving their claims, instead of having to pay the appraised price set by Congress for the same; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorial to Congress asking that the settlers now residing on the Fort Jupiter Reserve be allowed to homestead their claims under the homestead act, and that the time they have actually resided on the land be deducted from the five years' residence required by law before proving their claims instead of having to pay the appraised price set by Congress for the same.

Whereas, by act of Congress, a law was passed requiring a money consideration from the settlers on the Fort Jupiter Reserve; and

Whereas the freeze of 1895 so crippled the financial condition of the settlers on the Fort Jupiter Reserve that it deprived them of the privilege of taking advantage of the offer to purchase their claims by reason of want of money: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Florida, That our Representatives in Congress be, and they are respectfully requested, to use all honorable means to secure the passage of a law for the purpose of allowing the settlers on the Fort Jupiter Reserve to homestead their claims, and that they be allowed a deduction from the five years' residence required by law of the time they have actually resided on their said claims; and

Be it further resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby requested to furnish each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Florida with a copy of this memorial.

Approved June 4, 1897.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State

of Florida, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the construction of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal; which was referred to the Select Committee on the Construction of the Nicaragua Canal, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorial to the Congress of the United States, asking the passage of a bill for the construction of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal.

Whereas the proposed Nicaraguan Canal, to connect the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, would prove of incalculable benefit to the United States and their commerce, would vastly increase the strength and effectiveness of their naval forces and land fortifications in time of war, if controlled or owned by them: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the senate of Florida (the house of representatives concurring),* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their utmost endeavors to secure the early passage of a bill by Congress providing for the construction, under the supervision of or by the Government of the United States, of said canal, and for it to forever remain under that Government's control.

*Resolved,* That the secretary of state is hereby directed to furnish a copy of this memorial to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Approved June 5, 1897.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying that an appropriation be made to deepen the harbor at Boca Grande, Lee County, Fla.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A joint resolution requesting the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to use their efforts toward securing an appropriation for deepening the harbor at Boca Grande, Lee County, Fla.

Whereas Boca Grande is the most southerly deep-water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico lying north of Key West. Through it is now shipped annually between 100,000 to 200,000 tons of phosphate. With the exceptions of two little knobs, a depth of 27 feet of water could be maintained. The improvement of this harbor would add largely to the development of the phosphate industry of southern Florida: Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Florida.* The Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State are requested to use their efforts toward securing an appropriation of \$100,000 to deepen the harbor of Boca Grande.

SEC. 2. The secretary of state is requested to forward a copy of this resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

Approved May 29, 1897.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to the election of United States Senators by the people.

*Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Florida.* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to vote for a resolution amending the Constitution of the United States, to be submitted to the several States for ratification, providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

*Be it further resolved,* That the secretary of state cause copies of this resolution to be sent to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress duly certified under the great seal of the State.

Approved June 5, 1897.

Mr. PASCO presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Florida, praying that an additional appropriation be made for the improving of the Apalachicola River, the cut-off, and the Lower Chipola River, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution to the Congress of the United States, asking for an additional appropriation for the improving of the Apalachicola River, including the cut-off, and the Lower Chipola River, in Florida.

*Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Florida.* That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to secure an additional appropriation of \$50,000 for the improvement of the Apalachicola River, the cut-off, and the Lower Chipola River, in the State of Florida.

SEC. 2. *Resolved,* That the secretary of the State be directed to send to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of this resolution, under the great seal of the State of Florida.

SEC. 3. *Resolved,* That this resolution shall take effect upon its approval by the governor.

Approved June 4, 1897.

Mr. HARRIS presented a petition of Chanute Division, No. 265, Order of Railway Conductors, of Chanute, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a memorial of the Educational Press Association of America, remonstrating against 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 25 citizens of Edgerton, Kans., and a petition of 27 citizens of Moundridge, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against the adulteration of wheat flour; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. MILLS presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorces 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 First

Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church, of Palestine, Tex., praying for the appointment of a commission to investigate the labor problem; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church, of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church, of Palestine, Tex., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church, of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fort Fairfield, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fort Fairfield, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fort Fairfield, Me., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winthrop, Me., and a petition of the Le Droit Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of the city of Washington, 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. WARREN presented a petition of Laramie Division, No. 142, Order of Railway Conductors, of Rawlins, Wyo., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. WILSON presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Olympia, Wash., praying Congress to authorize the survey of a route for a canal from some point on Puget Sound to the Columbia River, together with an estimate of the cost thereof; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Everett, Wash., praying for a continuance of the appropriation for the construction of a harbor at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Congregational Sunday school of Olympia, of sundry citizens of Washington, of the congregation of the Christian Church of Olympia, and of the Christian Sunday school of Olympia, all in the State of Washington, 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.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Mountain View, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; to prohibit interstate gambling by telegraph or telephone; to raise

the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories; to enact a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; to prohibit, so far as the power of Congress extends, the reproduction of prize fights by the kinesiograph or other kindred devices, and the interstate and mail circulation of extended newspaper descriptions of the same, and to substitute voluntary arbitration for railway strikes; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 354) for the relief of Thomas H. Burns; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DEBOE presented a petition of the congregation of the Main Street Methodist Church, of Louisville, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Main Street Methodist Church, of Louisville, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Main Street Methodist Church, of Louisville, Ky., 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Main Street Methodist Church, of Louisville, Ky., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BAKER presented a petition of the Ladies' Missionary Association of Oneida, Kans., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Oneida, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinesiograph reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories and the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Ladies' Missionary Society of Oneida, Kans., and a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Oneida, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit 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 Society of Christian Endeavor of Oneida, Kans., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Oneida, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit, so far as the power of Congress extends, the interstate mail circulation of extended newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McBRIDE presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Dallas, of the Evangelical Sunday School of Monmouth, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Monmouth, and of the congregation of the Christian Church of Monmouth, all in the State of Oregon, 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. FAIRBANKS presented a petition of Post J, Travelers' Protective Association, of Evansville, Ind., praying for the passage of a general bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Second English Lutheran Church of Richmond, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 127, American Flint and Glass Workers' Union, of Dunkirk; of the United Mine Workers of America of Carbon; of Local Union No. 141, United Mine Workers of America, of Waterman; of Barbers' Union No. 14 and the Trades and Labor Council of Fort Wayne, and of Local Union No. 89, Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, of Richmond, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill, the prison-labor bill, the anti-injunction bill, and the bill for the relief of American seamen; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the Marion County Medical Society, of Indianapolis, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of Senate bill 1063, for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Friendly Hand Lodge, No. 125, Order of Railway Conductors, of Andrews, Ind., and a petition of Wayne Division, No. 119, of Fort Wayne, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 3, American Federation of Musicians, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation making it unlawful for Government employees to compete with local civilians in any capacity whatever for emolument or hire; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the Produce Exchange of Minneapolis, Minn., remonstrating against the continuance of cruelty to the people of the Island of Cuba; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of St. Paul, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made providing for an addition to the public building at that place; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Hall of Wasceca Division, No. 90, Order of Railway Conductors, of Wasceca, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill, the prison-labor bill, the anti-injunction bill, and the bill for the relief of American seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the officers and members of Battery B, First Artillery, National Guard, State of Minnesota, and a petition of Company A, Third Regiment National Guard, State of Minnesota, praying that House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia, be amended so that the annual appropriation for the National Guard be not less than \$1,000,000; which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Coon Creek Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Coon Creek Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Minnesota, 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of St. Cloud Division, No. 236, of Melrose, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. BURROWS presented a petition of Central City Lodge, No. 95, International Association of Machinists, of Jackson, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called eight-hour bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of Gilbert Lodge, No. 240, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Jackson, Mich., 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 Gilbert Lodge, No. 240, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Jackson; of Oatley Lodge, No. 102, Order of Railway Conductors, of Grand Rapids; of Delta Lodge, No. 86, Order of Railway Conductors, of Escanaba; of Ionia Lodge, No. 431, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Ionia; of Division No. 240, Order of Railway Conductors, of Marquette, and of Rev. R. R. Cook, of Duplain, all in the State of Michigan, and the petition of Rev. Thomas C. Easton, of the city of Washington, praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the officers and members of Company G, Second Infantry, of National Guards of Michigan, praying that House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia, be amended so as to make the annual appropriation for the National Guard not less than \$1,000,000; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CHILTON presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to exclude illiterate immigrants; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit absolute divorces 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 First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all

Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Palestine, Tex., 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 petitions of the congregation of the First Congregational Church, of Palestine; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Austin, and of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Austin, all in the State of Texas, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Austin, Tex., and a petition of the Epworth League of the Tenth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of Austin, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the reproduction of prize fights by the kinoscope or other kindred devices; which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called Henderson bankruptcy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Business Men's League of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of an adequate quarantine law by the Congress of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented a petition of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the creation of an Alaskan commission; which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also presented a petition of Ozark Division, No. 30, Order of Railway Conductors, of Springfield, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Pioneer, Mo., and a petition of sundry citizens of Fredericktown, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against the adulteration of pure wheat flour; which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of the Young Men's Christian Association, of the First Baptist Sunday school, of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of the congregation of the Congregational Church, of the Congregational Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, of the Ladies' Aid Society of the Christian Church, and of the Woman's Aid Society of the Methodist Church, all of Carthage, 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. LODGE presented petitions of the Young People's Christian Union of New Bedford; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the First Christian Church, of New Bedford; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the North Congregational Church, of New Bedford; of the Epworth League of the County Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Bedford; of the congregation of the William Street First Baptist Church; of the Young People's Society of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church; of the Epworth League of the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, of New Bedford; of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of the Spruce Street Christian Church; of the Christian Endeavor Society of the City Mission of New Bedford, and of the young people's religious societies of Wakefield, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit 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 Commonwealth of Massachusetts, praying Congress to take such action as will preserve the U. S. frigate *Constitution*, now lying in Boston Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HALE presented the memorial of S. M. Wheeler and 19 other citizens of Dexter, Me., and the memorial of Jacob Wing and 18 other citizens of Maine, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill or any similar measure; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Hodgdon; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westbrook, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westbrook, Me., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, Me., 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 were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westbrook; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Jay, and of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Hodgdon, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Presque Isle, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Westbrook, of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of North Jay, and of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Hodgdon, all in the State of Maine, 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. HOAR. I present a petition of the Columbian Kindergarten Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the passage of an item of \$12,000 for the inauguration of kindergartens as part of the public-school system of the District of Columbia included by the Committee on Appropriations as an amendment to the District of Columbia appropriation bill. The petition consists of a few pages, and was prepared by B. Pickman Mann, of Massachusetts, son of the famous Horace Mann. He is a great authority on such subjects. I move that the petition be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, relative to the frigate *Constitution*; which was read, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, as follows:

[Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In the year 1898.]

Resolutions relative to the frigate *Constitution*.

*Resolved*, That the senate and house of representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts hereby request the Senators and Representatives of the Commonwealth in Congress to urge such action as may result in the preservation of the frigate *Constitution*, now lying in Boston Harbor, suggesting that the vessel be placed on permanent ways in Charlestown Navy-Yard or elsewhere, and that a fireproof structure be erected over her, thus insuring her preservation and final location as an object of patriotic interest.

*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions, properly attested, be transmitted by the secretary of the Commonwealth to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth.

In senate. Adopted February 17, 1898.

In house of representatives. Adopted in concurrence February 23, 1898.

A true copy. Attest:

WM. M. OLIN,  
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mr. HOAR presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., and a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Natick, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Natick, Mass., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Natick, Mass., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Congregational Church of Natick, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit kinoscope reproductions of pugilistic encounters in the District of Columbia and the Territories, and the interstate transportation of materials of the same; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., 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 ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of H. B. Littlejohn Lodge, No. 410, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, of Fitchburg, Mass., praying for the passage of the so-called arbitration bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. KYLE presented a petition of the congregation of the Assembly's Presbyterian Church, of the city of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented a petition of Mohegan Lodge of Good Templars, of Abington, Conn., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Abington, Conn., 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.

He also presented petitions of the Sabbath morning congregation of the Congregational Church of Southbury; of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Norwich; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southington; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Plymouth, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Abington, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Sabbath morning congregation of the Congregational Church of Southbury; of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Norwich; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southington; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Plymouth; of Mohegan Lodge of Good Templars, of Abington, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Abington, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the First Congregational Church of Norwich; of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Southington, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Plymouth, all in the State of Connecticut, 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 were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. GORMAN. I present a memorial of the general assembly of the State of Maryland, relative to the improvement of the Severn River in that State, and the establishment of a national naval dry dock thereon. I ask that the memorial be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolutions and memorial of the general assembly of the State of Maryland to Congress to improve the Severn River in Maryland, and to establish a national naval dry dock thereon.

Whereas under date of November 15, 1897, the Secretary of the Navy, in his annual report to the President of the United States for the year 1897, recited that the most urgent need of the naval service, on that date, was an increase of Government docking facilities, the lack of which he declared Congress should remedy at the earliest moment possible, because the necessity therefor was imperative; and also recited that the Government then owned only 11 dry docks, 9 on the Atlantic and 2 on the Pacific, 7 being of timber and 4 of stone, and that very few of the larger docks on the Atlantic were in a condition proper for effective use, so much so in August, 1897, as to necessitate his sending the U. S. battle ship *Indiana* to Halifax, Nova Scotia, to be there docked in an English dry dock, of which he further recited that Great Britain then owned 61, 28 of which accommodate first-class battle ships, 14 of which ships could at one time be docked in the two dock yards of Chatham and Portsmouth, England, alone (at which two yards all the dry docks are of stone); and

Whereas, under date of December 6, 1897, the President of the United States, in his regular message to Congress, emphasized this condition of naval

affairs by reporting "that it was an unfortunate fact that there was on that date only one Government dry dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships of war and only one on the Atlantic coast of similar capacity, and that the latter had been undergoing repairs for the last six or seven months and was then incapable of public use," and recommended that Congress take immediate steps to provide three or four new dry docks on the Atlantic capable of docking our largest ships of war; and

Whereas, under date of December 9, 1897, the Senate of the United States unanimously adopted a resolution (Senate No. 187, introduced by Senator CHANDLER, ex-Secretary of the Navy), directing its Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the needs of the Navy for additional docks and concerning the proper location of any new stationary dry docks, and to duly investigate other public matters in connection therewith; and

Whereas, under date of December 14, 1897, there was introduced in the United States Senate by Senator GORMAN, Senate bill No. 2778, having for its object to make an appropriation of money with which to properly improve the Severn River in this State, and to construct a first-class naval dry dock thereon at its head on Round Bay, capable of docking any of our ships of war of the maximum number of tons displacement; and in support of and to accompany his said bill he also submitted to the Senate the resolutions and memorial to Congress, adopted by the city council of Annapolis, Md., adducing numerous valid reasons why Congress should at this time favorably consider all the matters so recited in said bill, and all of which upon his motion have since been printed as Senate Document No. 21, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session; and

Whereas the special requirements of a site for a Government dry dock, as formulated by the Navy Department and as reported to the President of the United States by the Secretary of the Navy in his said annual report, will obtain, in a preeminent degree, at Round Bay, at the head of the Severn River, in this State, whenever said river shall have been improved, as contemplated in said Senate bill No. 2778, and which requirements are:

1. A situation upon a good harbor of sufficient size, depth, and accessibility for vessels of the largest size and heaviest draft;
2. A favorable position with respect to the principal lines of defense;
3. A local security from water attack, due to position and natural surroundings;
4. Ample water frontage of sufficient depth and performance, and with currents of moderate rapidity;
5. A favorable position with respect to the lines of interior communication (by rail or otherwise) with the principal sources of supply;
6. That the character of the ground shall be suitable for the construction of excavated docks and basins and for heavy structures;
7. Proximity to centers of labor and supplies of material;
8. Healthiness of the climate and its suitability for outdoor labor;
9. The existence in the vicinity of an ample supply of good potable water; and

Whereas the governor of this State, on January 24, 1898, transmitted to the honorable general assembly of Maryland a special message in writing in reference to this matter, reciting in terms both forcible and commendatory why, in view of its peculiar importance, action prompt and appropriate should be had in this matter in order to secure the accomplishment of the desired object; and which message is as follows, to wit:

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
Annapolis, January 24, 1898.

To the honorable the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to submit herewith resolutions passed by the city council of Annapolis relative to the desired action to be taken by the Representatives from Maryland in the Congress of the United States looking to the establishment of a dry dock at Round Bay, on the Severn River, for the purpose of docking and repairing vessels of the United States Navy.

The document accompanying this message shows fully the need of such a dock as is proposed, and the advantages of the location mentioned, and in suggesting action on the part of your bodies in this behalf, I need only say that recently the United States Government has had to send one of its largest vessels to Nova Scotia to be docked, for the reason that we had no dock accessible located which was large enough for the purpose.

I therefore suggest that a joint resolution be passed requesting Maryland's Representatives in Congress to use their best efforts in this behalf, and in such resolution it might, in view of the great advantage which would accrue to our people, be proper to pledge for the State of Maryland the dedication of the necessary land to the United States Government for the purposes required.

As will be seen by the accompanying document, a bill appropriating \$1,500,000 for this purpose has already been introduced in the Senate of the United States by Senator GORMAN, and I deem it of peculiar importance that your bodies should take prompt and appropriate steps looking to the accomplishment of the desired object.

Respectfully submitted.

LLOYD LOWNDES, Governor.

And whereas all said matters so reported by the Secretary of the Navy to the President and by the President so reported to Congress, and so recited in said Senate resolution, Senate bill, and memorial, and in said special message of the governor of this State, are of the highest State and national importance, entitling them to the serious attention and immediate action of the general assembly of Maryland and of Congress; Therefore,

*Be it resolved by the general assembly of Maryland,* That the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, be, and they are, hereby respectfully requested to take immediate action in the matter of the said needed improvement of the Severn River, and of the establishment thereon of a national naval dry dock, as described and designated in said Senate bill No. 2778, and in said Senate Document No. 21, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, and to this end that Congress, now in session, may make an appropriation of money adequate to the due completion of said improvement of said river and of the construction of said national naval dry dock, as the same are recited in said Senate bill No. 2778, and in said Senate Document No. 21.

*Be it further resolved,* That the Senators and Representatives now in Congress from this State be, and they are, hereby respectfully requested to zealously urge upon their respective Houses the due importance of said national works, as recited in said Senate bill No. 2778, and in all proper ways to aid in securing during the Fifty-fifth Congress an appropriation of money adequate to the final completion of all thereof.

*Be it still further resolved,* That, in view of the great advantage which would accrue to our people, the general assembly of Maryland hereby pledges, for the State of Maryland, the dedication of the necessary land to the United States Government for the purposes required.

*Be it still further resolved,* That the secretary of state of this State be, and he is hereby, respectfully requested to transmit, under the seal of this State, a copy of these resolutions to each of the Senators and Representatives now in Congress from Maryland, with the request that they lay the same before their respective Houses for the information of Congress, and in support of the meritorious public measures recited in said Senate bill No. 2778, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, the passage of which bill by this

Congress is hereby respectfully and urgently requested by the general assembly of Maryland.

Given under our hands this 2d day of March, 1898.

LOUIS SCHAEFER,  
*Speaker of the House of Delegates.*  
J. WIRT RANDALL,  
*President of the Senate.*

STATE OF MARYLAND, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Richard Dallam, secretary of state of the State of Maryland, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of a joint resolution passed by the general assembly of Maryland on the 2d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1898.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the office of secretary of state this 4th day of March, A. D. 1898.

[SEAL.] RICHARD DALLAM,  
*Secretary of State.*

Mr. LINDSAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wingo, Ky., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure protection against the adulteration of pure wheat flour; which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of La Crosse Division, No. 61, Order of Railway Conductors, of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the executive committee of the Wisconsin Sunday-rest Day Association, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of the congregation of the Church of Christ of Viroqua; of sundry citizens of Viroqua; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fennimore; of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, and of the Second Quarterly Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Viroqua, all in the State of Wisconsin, 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. HAWLEY presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London; of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Watertown, and of the Woman's Christian Union of Watertown, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings; which were referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a memorial of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New London, Conn., remonstrating against the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Congressional Library; which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented petitions of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Watertown, of the Woman's Christian Union, and of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London, all in the State of Connecticut, 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 were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London, Conn., 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 was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London; of the Young Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Watertown, and of the Woman's Christian Union of Watertown, all in the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. THURSTON presented a memorial of the faculty and students of the Nebraska State University, remonstrating against the ratification of the proposed treaty providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Grand Island, Nebr., praying for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands; which was ordered to lie on the table.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HARRIS, from the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3256) in reference to the civil service and appointments thereunder, reported it with amendments.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. CLARK on the 1st instant, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropriation bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by himself on the 23d ultimo, intended to be proposed to the sundry civil appropria-

tion bill, reported favorably thereon, and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and printed; which was agreed to.

#### SACRAMENTO AND SAN JOAQUIN RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PERKINS on the 2d instant, reported it without amendment; and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That a paper entitled "A statement of the commerce of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, California, and of the country immediately tributary thereto, together with the reports and recommendations of the Secretary of War, Chief of Engineers, the local United States engineer corps, and the California State engineering department thereupon, including the opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the War Department relevant to certain questions of law pertinent thereto, and drafts of the legislative provisions necessary to carry into effect these reports, recommendations, and opinions and to utilize State and Federal appropriations already made for the improvement of said rivers," be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4044) to submit to the United States Court of Claims the title of William McGarrahan to the Rancho Panoche Grande, in the State of California, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a bill (S. 4045) granting additional homestead rights in certain cases, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4046) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of James W. Pace; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 4047) directing the coinage of the silver bullion held in the Treasury, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill (S. 4048) granting to the Kettle River Valley Railway Company a right of way through the north half of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4049) for the relief of J. J. L. Peel; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 4050) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895," approved July 16, 1894; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. QUAY introduced a bill (S. 4051) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Milton McPherson, of Northumberland, Pa.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4052) for the relief of Oren M. Fletcher, late of Company F, Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BAKER introduced a bill (S. 4053) to create a permanent board for the opening of streets, and so forth; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

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

A bill (S. 4054) granting an increase of pension to John J. Sears, of Oakley, Kans. (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4055) granting an increase of pension to John Robinson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4056) granting an increase of pension to Franklin W. Emery (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4057) granting a pension to A. McNutt, of Lacygne, Kans.

Mr. BATE introduced a bill (S. 4058) making an appropriation for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Murfreesboro, Tenn.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4059) for the relief of William H. Anthony; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4060) to correct the military record of Francis Fox; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut introduced a bill (S. 4061) to correct the military record of Roswell M. Shurtleff; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 4062) granting a pension to Mercy L. Brann; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 4063) for the relief of Austin Ashwell; which was read twice by its title, and, with the

accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 4064) for the relief of Ann E. Pritchard, of Colleton County, State of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4065) for the relief of Francis M. Pritchard, of the county of Beaufort, State of South Carolina; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLEN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 121) for the distribution of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies of the War of the Rebellion; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 122) to appropriate \$200,000 for the widening and deepening of the ship channel in the Bay of Mobile; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. LODGE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the District of Columbia appropriation bill; which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (H. R. 290) to increase the pension of William H. Webster;

A bill (H. R. 368) for the relief of Charlotte L. Walker;

A bill (H. R. 907) granting a pension to Emily J. Miller, blind and helpless child of Robert B. Miller, deceased, late of Company C, One hundred and ninth New York Volunteer Infantry;

A bill (H. R. 1034) granting a pension to William H. Byrum;

A bill (H. R. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Harmon, late private in Company K, Fifth Maine Volunteers, and Company B, Seventh Maine Volunteers;

A bill (H. R. 2275) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Vail;

A bill (H. R. 3915) granting a pension to Delia Elizabeth Woodward;

A bill (H. R. 4247) granting a pension to Sarah A. Landram;

A bill (H. R. 5006) to increase the pension of Edward Starr;

A bill (H. R. 5067) to increase the pension of Franklin Hull;

A bill (H. R. 6931) granting a pension to James B. Rawlins; and

A bill (H. R. 7536) granting a pension to Jane A. Wilkinson.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 1046) to correct the military record of James P. McGee;

A bill (H. R. 1928) for the relief of William Stephenson Smith; and

A bill (H. R. 4953) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (H. R. 713) to correct the naval record of Charles F. Brown; and

A bill (H. R. 7344) granting a right of way through the naval station, New London, in the State of Connecticut, to the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

The bill (H. R. 7337) for the removal of suits from the courts of the State of Texas to the courts of the United States in the State of Texas was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 5030) to authorize the construction of a bridge across St. Francis River, in the State of Arkansas, was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The bill (H. R. 294) for the relief of Robert Spangle was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. O. L. PRUDEN, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 4th instant approved and signed the act (S. 3578) to amend an act to prohibit the passage of local or special laws in the Territories, to limit Territorial indebtedness, etc.

The message also announced that the President had on the 5th instant approved and signed the following acts and joint resolutions:

An act (S. 126) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway;

An act (S. 141) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd;

An act (S. 152) to increase the pension of Esther Brown;

An act (S. 182) granting a pension to Hiram H. Palmer;

An act (S. 482) to increase the pension of Margaret Custer Calhoun;

An act (S. 485) granting a pension to Mrs. Martha Frank;

An act (S. 728) granting a pension to John F. Hathaway;

An act (S. 856) granting a pension to Margaret Rowsell;

An act (S. 1803) for the relief of Charles A. Nazro;

An act (S. 1614) granting a pension to John Amrein;

An act (S. 1826) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Jane L. Fagg, widow of Col. John A. Fagg;

An act (S. 2377) granting a pension to Rachel Kern;

A joint resolution (S. R. 94) relating to the undistributed quotas of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion; and

A joint resolution (S. R. 108) providing for the printing of Bulletin No. 19 of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture.

The message further announced that the President had on this day approved and signed the act (S. 225) for the relief of the Newberry College, Newberry, S. C.

#### THE MASONIC TEMPLE ASSOCIATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business appears to be closed.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President—

Mr. BURROWS. Will the Senator from Iowa yield to me just a moment?

Mr. ALLISON. I yield to the Senator from Michigan.

Mr. BURROWS. I have been requested to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 3472. It will occasion no discussion. It is a bill to provide for the incorporation of The Masonic Temple Association. The gentlemen connected with that order desire to build a temple in this city, and simply want a bill for its incorporation.

Mr. ALLISON. If it is a brief bill and leads to no debate, I shall not object.

Mr. BURROWS. It will not lead to any debate. It is unanimously reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia and recommended by the District Commissioners.

Mr. ALLISON. I give notice that it is the last to which I shall yield.

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

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 3472) to incorporate the Masonic Temple Association of the District of Columbia.

Mr. COCKRELL. I call the attention of the Senator in charge of the bill to the fact that section 2 of the bill gives this corporation unlimited power to hold all the real estate it can purchase or control, and unless that section is changed I shall be compelled to object to its consideration. There must be a limit to the amount of real estate the corporation shall be entitled to hold in the city of Washington.

Mr. BURROWS. What amendment does the Senator from Missouri suggest?

Mr. COCKRELL. I do not know exactly how much they want—a reasonable amount. I have no objection to fixing any reasonable amount, but not to give an unlimited power to "hold, encumber, and convey such real and personal estate as may be necessary therefor, to erect such buildings thereon, and to rent the same." They could buy all the real estate here and put buildings on it, and rent it, and own it.

Mr. BURROWS. Will it be satisfactory to the Senator to put in a limitation of, say, \$500,000?

Mr. COCKRELL. It would not be a fair way to estimate it by value. Estimate the area of the real estate and say "to take and hold, encumber, and convey such real estate," not exceeding so many square feet, not exceeding a quarter of a block, or whatever area may be necessary to hold the buildings? That is all.

Mr. BURROWS. Will it be satisfactory to the Senator to say one-half block, or enough for the buildings?

Mr. COCKRELL. Say one-quarter of a block. Some of the blocks here are very large. Say "not exceeding one-quarter of a block."

Mr. BURROWS. Very well; let the bill be amended in that particular.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri moves to amend section 2 by striking out the words he has read and inserting "not exceeding one-quarter of a block."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. Now I call the attention of the Senator from Michigan to section 3, which provides:

That the capital stock of this corporation shall be not less than \$150,000 nor more than \$200,000, in shares of \$10 each, which said stock, during such time as it shall be invested in real estate in the city of Washington, in said District, and used by the said order for the purposes specified in section 2 of this act, shall not be subject to taxation.

Now, would that be right? The District of Columbia will tax the real estate here, as a matter of course. But why shall we undertake to prevent the localities where the other organizations are from taxing it if they see proper to do it. It might lead to some misunderstanding. I hardly think that section is necessary at all.

Mr. BURROWS. What amendment does the Senator propose?  
Mr. COCKRELL. I do not see that there is any necessity for the section.

Mr. BURROWS. Does the Senator move to strike it out?

Mr. COCKRELL. I move to strike out section 3.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Missouri to strike out section 3. The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

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

To the Congress:

I transmit herewith, for the information of the Congress, a communication from the Secretary of State, covering the report of the Director of the Bureau of the American Republics for the year 1897, with accompanying documents.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,  
Washington, March 7, 1898.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2646) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 6897) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, and that as the bill is read amendments may be considered, the Senate considering first the committee's amendments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and that will be the order.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriation was, under the head of "General expenses," on page 2, line 10, after the word "each," to insert "messenger clerk, \$600;" and on page 3, line 8, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifty-two thousand nine" and insert "fifty-three thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

For executive office: For 2 Commissioners, at \$5,000 each; Engineer Commissioner, \$1,788 (to make salary \$5,000); secretary, \$2,100; 2 assistant secretaries to Commissioners, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,400; 3 clerks, one of whom shall be a stenographer and typewriter, at \$1,200 each; messenger clerk, \$900; messenger, \$600; stenographer and typewriter, \$720; driver, \$480; laborer, \$365; inspector of buildings, \$2,400; principal assistant inspector of buildings, who may perform and discharge any of the duties of the inspector of buildings, \$1,600; assistant inspector of buildings, \$1,200; 4 assistant inspectors of buildings, at \$1,000 each; clerk, \$900; messenger, \$480; janitor, \$700; steam engineer, \$900; fireman, \$480; 2 elevator operators, at \$360 each; messenger, \$480; 5 watchmen, at \$480 each; 2 laborers, at \$360 each; property clerk, \$1,600; deputy property clerk, \$1,200; clerk, \$720; messenger, \$600; inspector of plumbing, \$2,000; 5 assistant inspectors of plumbing, at \$1,000 each; harbor master, \$1,200; in all, \$53,533.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 14, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" in line 16, before the word "clerks," to strike out "three" and insert "four," and in line 23, before the word "hundred," to strike out "thirty-three thousand three" and insert "thirty-five thousand five;" so as to make the clause read:

For assessor's office: For assessor, \$3,500; 3 assistant assessors, at \$3,000 each; 2 assistant assessors, at \$1,600 each; 2 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,200 each; draftsman, \$1,200; 4 clerks, at \$1,000 each; assistant or clerk, \$900; clerk in charge of records, \$1,000; clerk to board of assistant assessors, \$1,200; clerk, \$900; license clerk, \$1,200; inspector of licenses, \$1,200; messenger and driver for board of assistant assessors, \$600; in all, \$35,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. At the end of line 23, after the word "dollars," I move to insert:

Provided, That of the above sum \$2,200 shall be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, line 10, after the word "dollars," to strike out "disbursing clerk, \$1,600" and insert:

Disbursing officer, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the

District of Columbia, and shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in the disbursing and accounting, according to law, for all moneys of the United States and of the District of Columbia that may come into his hands, which bond shall be approved by the said Commissioners and the Secretary of the Treasury and be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$2,500, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That hereafter advances in money shall be made on the requisition of said Commissioners to the said disbursing officer instead of to the Commissioners, and he shall account for the same as now required by law of the said Commissioners.

And on page 5, line 4, before the word "hundred," to strike out "seventeen thousand eight" and insert "eighteen thousand seven;" so as to make the clause read:

For auditor's office: For auditor, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$1,800; bookkeeper, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,600; disbursing officer, who shall be appointed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$50,000, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office in the disbursing and accounting, according to law, for all moneys of the United States and of the District of Columbia that may come into his hands, which bond shall be approved by the said Commissioners and the Secretary of the Treasury and be filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$2,500, to be immediately available: *Provided*, That hereafter advances in money shall be made on the requisition of said Commissioners to the said disbursing officer instead of to the Commissioners, and he shall account for the same as now required by law of the said Commissioners; two clerks, at \$1,400 each; three clerks, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,000; messenger, \$600; in all, \$18,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 13, after the word "dollars," to insert "clerk, \$720;" in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "two hundred and forty" and insert "three hundred and sixty;" and in line 16, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three thousand nine hundred and forty" and insert "four thousand seven hundred and eighty;" so as to make the clause read:

For office of sealer of weights and measures: For sealer of weights and measures, \$2,500; assistant sealer of weights and measures, \$1,200; clerk, \$720; laborer, \$360; in all, \$4,780.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 18, to insert:

Free Public Library: For librarian, \$1,600; first assistant librarian, \$900; second assistant librarian, \$720; and for rent fuel, light, fitting up rooms, and other contingent expenses, \$3,500; in all, \$6,720.

Mr. CHILTON. I should like to ask the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations for some explanation of that clause which the committee propose to insert. The Government of the United States is supporting the Congressional Library here. We have recently provided in the appropriation bill for the opening of the Library at night. It seems to me that was a very wise provision in order to give the entire people of Washington an opportunity of taking advantage of the Congressional Library, but it does not occur to me to be wise to go further, and after supporting one great library here at the expense of all the people of the United States, to pay one-half the expense of supporting another free public library in this city. I should like to have the Senator explain the object of that amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. This provision is inserted in pursuance of a statute which was passed on the 3d day of June, 1896, which I have in my hand. It creates a free public library in the District of Columbia and provides a reading room. This library is particularly for the use of the District of Columbia and not for the use of the people of the country at large. It is deemed wise by those who have investigated the subject to make provision for the free public library in this bill. Of course the question of paying one-half the expenses of the District of Columbia by the Government of the United States applies to every appropriation in this bill, with few exceptions, on grounds very well settled so far as the practice of Congress is concerned.

If the Senator desires to look at the statute, I shall be glad to show it to him. We may pass the provision over for a moment.

Mr. CHILTON. That will do. Let the proposed amendment be passed over for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be passed over. The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 11, after line 8, to insert:

For rent of a building for police department headquarters, including fire alarm and telegraph service, and for other necessary purposes, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 11, after line 24, to insert:

For morgue keeper, \$900; assistant morgue keeper, \$250; and for repairs, equipment, fuel, and gas for the morgue, \$1,040; in all, \$2,190.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 15, to insert:

For arranging old records for ready reference and use, including services and materials, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 18, to insert:

To enable the register for wills to compare, correct, and reproduce certain records, or will books, in his office, including clerical service, purchase of books and necessary equipments, \$2,000.

Mr. ALLISON. In the amendment just read, line 19, I move to strike out the word "for," before "wills," and insert "of;" so as to read "register of wills."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 12, line 23, to increase the appropriation "for special repairs to market houses" from \$1,500 to \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 12, after line 24, to insert:

To make an accurate topographical survey and map of that portion of the District of Columbia formerly known as Georgetown, \$6,000; for the preparation of such plats and field notes as are necessary to the making of accurate surveys in those portions of the District of Columbia lying east and south of the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River and in and near Takoma Park, \$2,000; in all, \$8,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 7, to insert:

For the enforcement of the game and fish laws of the District of Columbia, to be expended under direction of the Commissioners, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Permanent system of highways," on page 14, after line 13, to insert:

To pay awards of condemnation for the extension of Sixteenth street through Denison and Leighton's subdivision of Mount Pleasant, in cause No. 419, district court, \$242,850.93, to be charged wholly to the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 23, to increase the appropriation "for assessment and permit work" from \$125,000 to \$150,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 22, to insert:

For paving roadways under the permit system, \$15,000: *Provided*, That said pavement shall join, abut upon, and connect with some existing pavement, and that the work so done shall be completed to the entire width of the roadway, and shall be at least 1 square in length.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Improvements and repairs," on page 15, line 6, to increase the appropriation "for work on streets and avenues named in Appendix Gg, Book of Estimates, 1899," from \$100,000 to \$200,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 10, to increase the appropriation "for the Georgetown schedule" from \$9,000 to \$18,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 12, to increase the appropriation "for the northwest section schedule" from \$29,000 to \$58,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 14, to increase the appropriation "for the southwest section schedule" from \$14,000 to \$28,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 16, to increase the appropriation "for the southeast section schedule" from \$22,000 to \$44,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, line 19, to increase the appropriation "for the northeast section schedule" from \$26,000 to \$52,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 16, line 9, after the word "yard," to insert:

And hereafter when as many streets and entire blocks of streets in any section have been paved as the amount allotted to that section will permit and there still remains a balance insufficient to pave an entire block of the street provided for pavement upon the schedule, such balance shall remain available and be added to the allotment for that section for the next succeeding year.

So as to make the clause read:

That under appropriations contained in this act no contract shall be made for making or repairing concrete or asphalt pavement at a higher price than \$1.80 per square yard for a quality equal to the best laid in the District of Columbia prior to July 1, 1886, and with same depth of base: *Provided*, That these conditions as to price and depth of base shall not apply to those streets on which, in the judgment of the Commissioners, by reason of heavy traffic, poor foundation, or other causes, a pavement of more than ordinary strength is required, in which case the limit of price may be increased to \$2 per square yard. And hereafter when as many streets and entire blocks of streets in any section have been paved as the amount allotted to that section will permit and there still remains a balance insufficient to pave an entire block of the street provided for pavement upon the schedule, such balance shall remain available and be added to the allotment for that section for the next succeeding year.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 17, to insert:

For repairing P street from Rock Creek to Twenty-ninth street, \$11,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 2, to insert:

For paving the west side of North Capitol street between P and O streets, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 4, to insert:

For completing asphalt pavement of Twelfth street from East Capitol street to B street N.E., \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, after line 7, to insert:

For paving with asphalt Tennessee avenue from East Capitol Street to B street N.E., \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 17, line 14, to increase the appropriation "for grading streets, alleys, and roads; for purchase and repair of cars, carts, tools," etc., from \$6,000 to \$8,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 1, to increase the appropriation "for suburban sewers" from \$50,000 to \$70,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, line 2, before the word "contract," to strike out "continuing" and insert "completing;" in line 4, before the word "thousand," to strike out "fifty" and insert "two hundred and thirty-one;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "to be immediately available;" so as to make the clause read:

For completing contract on the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level intercepting sewer, \$231,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 5, to insert:

For constructing, in part, the northerly portion of the Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue high-level intercepting sewer, \$20,000. And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to enter into a contract for the construction of said northerly portion of said sewer, commencing at the terminus of the sewer at the Capitol grounds already under contract, and running northerly to near the intersection of New Jersey avenue and D street N.W., at a cost for its completion not to exceed \$150,000, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations may be made by law; and said Commissioners are authorized to construct said sewer, where necessary, across lands belonging to the United States, and as soon as practicable thereafter the excavated portions of said lands shall be restored to their original condition from the appropriations made for said construction.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 18, after line 21, to insert:

For the purchase or condemnation of necessary land, preparing plans, and constructing, in part, a sewage-pumping station under the approved project for sewage disposal in the District of Columbia, \$25,000. And the Commissioners of the District are hereby authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of said sewage-pumping station, supplying machinery, and constructing sluice gates and other appurtenances necessary therefor under the approved project for sewage disposal in the District of Columbia, at a cost for its completion not to exceed \$63,000, to be paid for from time to time as appropriations may be made by law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Repairs, streets, avenues, and alleys," on page 20, line 2, to increase the appropriation "for replacing and repairing sidewalks and curbs around public reservations and municipal buildings" from \$5,000 to \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, line 5, to increase the appropriation for "Repairs, county roads: For current work of repairs of county roads and suburban streets" from \$50,000 to \$60,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

For establishing the grade and improving Michigan avenue to a width of 100 feet from the southerly boundary of the Soldiers' Home Grounds, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 19, to insert:

For paving Sixteenth street extended, from the south side of Florida avenue to the north side of Morris street, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 22, to insert:

For the improvement of Connecticut avenue west of Rock Creek, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 20, after line 24, to insert:

For continuing the improvement of the road extending from Broad Branch road to Chevy Chase Circle, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

For grading and graveling Flint street, Brightwood Park, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 4, to insert:

For grading and graveling Albemarle street and opening same, by purchase or condemnation, to Grant road, continuing improvement, \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 7, to insert:

For paving Sixth street, from Florida avenue to Spruce street, Le Droit Park, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 9, to insert:

For grading and regulating Kenesaw avenue and Park road from Sixteenth street extended to Klinge Ford road, continuing improvement, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 12, to insert:

For improving Benning road, from Fifteenth street east to Benning, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 14, to insert:  
For grading and regulating Illinois avenue, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 16, to insert:  
For grading and paving Kenyon street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 21, after line 18, to insert:

That in consideration of the dedication of the land necessary for the opening of North Capitol street and First street through the land of the heirs of David Moore by the owners thereof, free of compensation therefor, and waiving all claim to the award of \$21,678 heretofore confirmed by the District courts, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to improve said streets by grading the same the entire width thereof, and laying water mains, granite curb, granolithic sidewalk, and sewers, and that no assessments for any of said work shall be levied upon any of the said land of said heirs of David Moore; and any assessments heretofore levied for any such works on the line of First street shall be canceled; the grading of North Capitol street and other said improvements to be paid for out of the fund appropriated in this act under items for assessment and permit work, sewers, and laying new water mains and repairs of county roads, so far as shall be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 11, to strike out "For grading and regulating Providence, Lansing, Hartford, and Tenth streets, Brookland, \$9,000" and insert "For grading and regulating Providence, Lansing, Hartford, Tenth, and Twelfth streets, Brookland, and completing improvements, and improving the connection between Twelfth street and Brentwood road, \$11,000;" and in line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "twenty-six" and insert "thirty-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

For grading and regulating Providence, Lansing, Hartford, Tenth, and Twelfth streets, Brookland, and completing improvements, and improving the connection between Twelfth street and Brentwood road, \$11,000; in all, \$99,000: *Provided*, That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia shall hereafter have the power and authority to change the name of any street, road, avenue, or other highway whenever any two of such highways have the same name.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 2, to increase the appropriation "for sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning streets, avenues, and alleys, and suburban streets" from \$130,500 to \$165,000.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 23, line 2, after the word "dollars," I move the amendment which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 2, page 23, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

*Provided*, That not exceeding the sum of \$30,000 of the amount so appropriated may be expended, under the immediate direction of the Commissioners, without contract.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 23, line 5, to increase the appropriation "for cleaning snow and ice from cross walks and gutters, etc., under the act approved March 2, 1895," from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 10, to increase the appropriation "for contingent expenses for the parking commission" from \$20,000 to \$25,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 14, after the word "erecting," to insert "and maintaining;" in line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty" and insert "seventy-five;" on page 24, line 7, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred" and insert "three thousand;" in line 9, after the word "character," to strike out "upon Connecticut avenue from Farragut Square to Dupont Circle;" and in line 12, after the word "paragraph," to insert "excepting;" so as to make the clause read:

Lighting: For illuminating material, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, and cleaning public lamps on avenues, streets, roads, and alleys; purchasing and expense of erecting and maintaining new lamp-posts, street designations, lanterns, and fixtures; moving lamp-posts, painting lamp-posts and lanterns; replacing and repairing lamp-posts and lanterns damaged or unfit for service; for storage and cartage of material, \$175,000: *Provided*, That no more than \$20 per annum for each street lamp shall be paid for gas or oil, lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning, under any expenditure provided for in this act: *Provided*, That all of said lamps shall burn every night, on the average, from forty-five minutes after sunset to forty-five minutes before sunrise: *Provided further*, That before any expenditures are made from the appropriations herein provided for, the contracting gas companies shall equip each street lamp with a self-regulating burner and tip, so combined and adjusted as to secure, under all ordinary variations of pressure and density, a consumption of 5 cubic feet of gas per hour: *And provided further*, That not more than \$1,000 of said appropriation may be expended for lighting, extinguishing, repairing, painting, and cleaning public lamps of an experimental character, which lamps shall not be subject to the restrictions of this paragraph excepting as to the time of burning.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 24, line 15, after the word "Washington," to strike out:

And for the extensions of such service along the lines of lawful conduits now existing, including Connecticut avenue between Farragut square and Florida avenue; Indiana avenue and C street from Fourth street NW. to

Delaware avenue NE.; and East Capitol street from First to Eleventh streets, not exceeding.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to modify that amendment, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, so as to strike out only a part of the words originally proposed to be stricken out. In line 15, after the word "and," I move to strike out the word "for;" in line 16, after the word "of," to strike out "lawful;" in the same line, after the word "existing," to strike out "including Connecticut avenue between Farragut Square and Florida avenue; Indiana avenue and C street from Fourth street NW. to Delaware avenue NE.; and East Capitol street from First to Eleventh streets, not exceeding" and insert "and conduits authorized by this act." I ask that the clause be read as it will read if the proposed amendments be agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the clause as proposed to be amended.

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

For electric arc lighting, including necessary inspection in those streets now lighted with electric arc lights in the city of Washington, and extensions of such service along the lines of conduits now existing and conduits authorized by this act, \$60,000.

Mr. ALLISON. That is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to the amendment as originally proposed by the committee.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the end of the clause "making appropriations for electric arc lighting, etc.," on page 25, line 4, after the word "Washington," to insert:

*Provided further*, That all poles supporting electric-light and telephone wires, not the property of the United States or the District of Columbia, within the section bounded by B street north, First street east, the fire limits, and Rock Creek, shall be removed within one year from the date of the passage of this act, excepting such alley poles as may be needed for distribution purposes, as hereinafter provided. In the District of Columbia all existing conduits within the fire limits and all overhead telephone and electric-light wires without the fire limits are hereby legalized until otherwise provided by law. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to issue permits for the construction of such conduits as may be necessary to replace the overhead lines required to be removed above, and to connect such new conduits with existing conduits at the nearest and most accessible point for each, or to accommodate the wires of any telegraph company within said section: *Provided*, That said conduits shall be located as nearly as practicable under the overhead lines which they replace. Said Commissioners are further authorized to issue permits for the construction of service conduits to and into the alleys of all squares adjacent to street conduits and for such alley poles and overhead wires connected therewith as may be necessary for distribution in the square; also for the construction of overhead telephone lines outside the aforesaid fire limits by any company or corporation now authorized to occupy the streets of Washington with conduits; and also for the construction, by the United States Electric Lighting Company, of so much additional conduit on Fourteenth street as may be necessary to give that company two continuous lines of conduit on Fourteenth street NW., between B street N. and the fire limits, and to extend its Ninth street conduit from the corner of Ninth and U streets northwestwardly on Florida avenue to Thirteenth street; thence north on Thirteenth street to the fire limits: *Provided*, That all conduits and overhead lines constructed under authority of this act shall be subject to such regulations as the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may prescribe as to location, size, and character of construction, and in all conduits such number of ducts as the said Commissioners may prescribe shall be reserved for the sole use of the United States and the District of Columbia, free of charge; and the owner or owners of any conduit may rent and use duct room in any other conduit upon agreement with the owner thereof: *Provided further*, That after twelve months from the passage of this act no person or corporation shall operate or maintain within the District of Columbia any dynamo or generator, or any electrical circuit for furnishing or distributing electricity for light or power purposes, having any terminal grounded, or any part within the District of Columbia in electrical connection or contact with the earth. Any violation of the provisions of this paragraph shall render the person or corporation so offending liable to a penalty of \$25 for each and every day during which such violation shall continue, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

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

Mr. VEST. Mr. President—

Mr. ALLISON. Does the Senator from Missouri desire to speak to this particular paragraph?

Mr. VEST. I desire to ask a question. However, the Senator from Iowa may proceed.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish, on behalf of the committee, to make some modifications of the clause beginning in line 4, page 25, after the word "Washington." It has been found upon further investigation of the question of lighting and the use of conduits that it is impracticable to make provision for telephones and electric lights in the same paragraph. Therefore, in line 5, I propose to strike out the words "and telephone" after the words "electric light."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 12, page 25, after the word "overhead," I move to strike out "telephone and."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 19, page 25, after the word "each," I move to insert "not exceeding two squares distant;" so as to read:

And to connect such new conduits with existing conduits at the nearest and most accessible point for each, not exceeding two squares distant.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. VEST. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa a question. I direct his attention to page 26, lines 7, 8, 9, and 10. This contract is to be made, on the face of the law, with the United States Electric Lighting Company, to permit them to put another line upon Fourteenth street. As I understand it, they already have a conduit there.

Mr. COCKRELL. It is to complete the line.

Mr. VEST. This says:

And also for the construction, by the United States Electric Lighting Company, of so much additional conduit on Fourteenth street as may be necessary to give that company two continuous lines of conduit on Fourteenth street.

My colleague says it is merely to complete the conduit or the line they already have, but this says to give them two continuous lines. I do not see why that contract should be made right on the face of the law with one of the electric-light companies when there are two of them here.

Mr. ALLISON. I will answer the inquiry made by the Senator from Missouri, but before doing so I wish to perfect the text a little further.

In line 4, page 26, I move to strike out the word "telephone" and insert "electric."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 23, page 26, after the word "any," I move to insert "electric light;" so as to read "any electric-light conduit."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 23, page 26, after the word "other," I move to insert "such;" so as to read "in any other such conduit."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 15, page 26, after the word "limits," I move to insert what I send to the desk, and I call the attention of the Senator from Missouri to what we propose to insert there.

The SECRETARY. After the word "limits," in line 15, page 26, it is proposed to insert:

And the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are authorized to issue to the Potomac Electric Power Company permits for the construction and use of conduits as follows: To connect the present conduits of the Potomac Electric Power Company with the overhead system belonging to that company in the subdivision of Eckington beginning at Florida avenue and Seventh street, and thence by the shortest practical route, said route to be determined by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; also on Massachusetts avenue at Fifth street, northwardly, from the corner of Fifth street to New York avenue.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. After the word "thereof," in line 24, page 26, I move to insert "and no conduits other than those herein designated shall be constructed, but existing conduits may be repaired or reconstructed."

Mr. VEST. I suggest that we ought to say "existing conduits or those authorized by this act." The language proposed would apply only to those that exist at the present time. It should be "existing conduits or those authorized by this act."

Mr. COCKRELL. "But existing conduits and those authorized by this act."

Mr. VEST. That would cover it all.

Mr. ALLISON. "And no existing conduit"—is that the modification?

Mr. COCKRELL. No; "but existing conduits and those authorized by this act."

Mr. ALLISON. I see the point.

Mr. VEST. "Shall be repaired," etc.

Mr. ALLISON. That is correct—"but existing conduits or those authorized by this act may be repaired or reconstructed."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment to the amendment as modified will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After the word "thereof," in line 24, page 26, it is proposed to insert:

And no conduits other than those herein designated shall be constructed, but existing conduits and those authorized by this act may be repaired or reconstructed.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. After the amendment just adopted I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. After the amendment just adopted it is proposed to insert:

Provided further, That the conduits of the electric railroad companies shall not be used or occupied for the purpose of electric lighting, and no house connection shall be made from any conduit of an electric railroad company.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In answer to the suggestion of the Senator from Missouri, I will state that it has been the aim of the committee, so far as practicable, to adjust the differences and difficulties as respects these conduits and as to Fourteenth street, to which my attention was called. It was the understanding that Fourteenth street was provided for in the last District bill, but some cloud has been hung over it in such a way as to make it necessary, and we think it proper to repeat this provision, so that hereafter there may be no mistake as to what we intend to do as respecting existing conduits or the authorization of future conduits.

Mr. COCKRELL. On Fourteenth street the company already has lines on both sides most of the way.

Mr. ALLISON. Most of the way. There is only a short distance intervening between P street and Florida avenue.

Mr. COCKRELL. This is to complete it. They have a line from New York avenue to P street.

Mr. ALLISON. From New York avenue to P street.

I promised the Senator from Massachusetts and one or two other Senators that I would not ask for a vote upon the last clause of the amendment until they are present. There is rather a drastic provision in the final part of the amendment with respect to return conduits of electricity of electric railroads. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia regard it as absolutely necessary, while I think a little longer time ought to be allowed. With that exception, it seems to me the provision ought to remain in the bill. I think it should be made eighteen months instead of twelve months.

Mr. GORMAN. Does the Senator mean on page 26?

Mr. FAULKNER. Yes; beginning in line 24.

Mr. ALLISON. And going on to page 27.

Mr. GORMAN. I suggest to the Senator from Iowa to let that proviso be passed over for the time being.

Mr. FAULKNER. The Senator from Maryland does not object to eighteen months?

Mr. GORMAN. Yes.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. Then, if there is no objection, I will ask that the remainder of the amendment may be agreed to, reserving for the time being the last proviso.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment as amended? The Chair hears none, and it is agreed to from line 4, on page 25, to line 24, on page 26.

Mr. COCKRELL. On page 25, line 4, after the word "Washington," I suggest that we should insert the words "after the time herein limited." As it stands it would prevent a payment for any short time that the overhead wires may exist during the present fiscal year.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to the amendment. I think it is proper.

The SECRETARY. After the word "Washington," in line 4, page 25, it is proposed to insert:

After the time herein limited.

So as to read:

And no part of this appropriation shall be used for electric lighting by means of wires that may exist on or over any of the streets or avenues in the city of Washington after the time herein limited.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 27, after line 16, to insert:

For new machinery for harbor boat, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 16, before the word "thousand," to strike out "six" and insert "twelve;" so as to make the clause read:

For public pumps: For the purchase, replacement, and repair of public pumps, cleaning and protecting public wells, filling abandoned or condemned public wells, and drilling deep wells, \$12,000, to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 20, to increase the appropriation for ordinary care of bridges, including keepers, oil, lamps, and matches, from \$3,500 to \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, after line 23, to insert:

For laying a new floor upon the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Washington Aqueduct," on page 29, line 4, to increase the appropriation for repairing the conduit road from \$1,000 to \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 4, to insert:

For repairing the north connection of the by-conduit, Dalecarlia Reservoir \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 6, to insert:

For protection to the inlet to the conduit at Great Falls, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 8, to insert:

To enable the proper officer of the Government having charge of the Washington Aqueduct and the water supply to the city of Washington to make an investigation and a full and detailed report, which shall be submitted to Congress on the first Monday in December, 1898, upon the feasibility and propriety of filtering the water supply of Washington, and to meet all necessary expenses of said investigation, \$5,000. Said report shall be accompanied by a detailed estimate of the cost of the work required, and in making the investigation and in the preparation of this report the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, shall be associated with the proper officer of the Government in the charge of the Aqueduct as consulting engineer.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, after line 21, to insert:

Washington Aqueduct tunnel: The Secretary of War is hereby authorized

and directed to resume work on the Washington Aqueduct tunnel and its accessories and the Howard University reservoir, authorized by section 2 of the act approved July 15, 1882, entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes," and to prosecute and complete the same; the work on the said tunnel and accessories to be carried on in accordance with the plans of the board of experts as set forth in its report dated January 17, 1896, House Document No. 168, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, which plans have been approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War. And to carry out the provisions of said act and this paragraph, the balance remaining unexpended from the appropriations made by the said act of July 15, 1882, and by subsequent acts for said purpose, amounting to \$293,882.70, is hereby reappropriated, to be advanced out of the revenues of the United States, and not subject to the conditions of the capital account created by the act of July 15, 1882, and the sum of \$293,882.70 is also hereby appropriated out of the surplus general revenues of the District of Columbia, to be applied to such parts of the work and in such order as to time as the Secretary of War may deem necessary to promote as soon as practicable the completion of the entire system of said works: *Provided*, That the sums herein set apart and appropriated shall be immediately available and shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War and the supervision of the Chief of Engineers; and the work shall be carried on by contract or otherwise, as the Secretary of War may deem best for the public interests.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 3, on page 32.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 3, page 32, I move to strike out "three" and insert "two."

The SECRETARY. In line 3, page 32, it is proposed to strike out "three" and insert "two;" so as to read:

For two, at \$1,400 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the head of "Public schools," on page 32, line 5, after the word "For," to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For twenty-eight, at \$1,200 each.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out "twenty-eight" and inserting "thirty."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 32, line 8, after the word "For," to strike out "sixty-five" and insert "sixty-two;" so as to make the clause read:

For sixty-two, at \$1,000 each.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment of the committee by striking out "sixty-two" and inserting "sixty-one."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 33, line 15, to increase the total appropriation for teachers for public schools from \$788,925 to \$789,525.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

For kindergarten instruction, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "For janitors and care of buildings and grounds," on page 34, after line 12, to insert:

Of the Peabody and Wallach buildings, at \$1,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 16, after the word "Henry," to strike out "Peabody;" in the same line, after the word "Sumner," to strike out "Wallach;" and in line 17, after the word "buildings," to insert "and the O street manual training school;" so as to make the clause read:

Of the Curtis, Dennison, Force, Gales, Garnet, Grant, Henry, Seaton, Sumner, and Webster buildings, and the O street manual training school, at \$900 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 34, line 19, after the word "Lincoln," to insert "Miner;" so as to make the clause read:

Of the Lincoln, Miner, and Mott buildings, at \$800 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 35, to increase the total appropriation for janitors and care of buildings and grounds from \$62,426 to \$64,326.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, after line 2, to insert:

For necessary repairs to and changes in plumbing in existing school buildings, \$12,100.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 36, line 8, to increase the appropriation for the purchase of tools, machinery, material, and apparatus to be used in connection with instruction in manual training from \$9,000 to \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, to increase the appropriation for text-books and school supplies for the use of pupils for the first eight grades, etc., from \$40,000 to \$45,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Buildings and grounds," on page 37, after line 14, to insert:

For one 8-room building and site, third division, southeast, \$45,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 16, to insert:

For one 4-room building, on Grant road, \$12,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 18, to insert:

For one 8-room building and site, ninth division, \$41,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 37, after line 20, to insert:

For site for, and toward the construction of, a manual-training school building for first eight divisions, \$50,000; and the total cost of said building, including cost of site, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed \$125,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Metropolitan police," on page 38, line 18, before the word "lieutenants," to strike out "three" and insert "four;" on page 39, line 4, before the word "privates," to insert "and five;" in line 5, before the word "privates," to insert "and twenty;" in line 8, before the word "laborers," to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" in line 9, after the word "laborer," to strike out "in charge of the morgue;" and in line 19, before the word "dollars," to strike out "five hundred and ninety-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty" and insert "six hundred and twenty-five thousand nine hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

For major and superintendent, \$3,300; captain, \$1,800; 4 lieutenants, inspectors, at \$1,500 each; chief clerk, who shall also be property clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,500; clerk, \$900; 4 surgeons of the police and fire departments, at \$540 each; additional compensation for 12 privates detailed for special service in the detection and prevention of crime, \$2,880, or so much thereof as may be necessary; 9 lieutenants, at \$1,320 each; 31 sergeants, at \$1,140 each; 305 privates, class 1, at \$900 each; 220 privates, class 2, at \$1,080 each; 3 telephone operators, at \$600 each; 20 station keepers, at \$720 each; 9 laborers, at \$480 each; laborer, \$680; messenger, \$700; messenger, \$500; major and superintendent, mounted, \$240; captain, mounted, \$240; 43 lieutenants, sergeants, and privates, mounted, at \$240 each; 23 drivers, at \$480 each; and 3 police matrons, at \$800 each; in all \$625,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 23, before the word "thousand," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" and in the same line, after the word "dollars," to insert "of which sum \$600 to be immediately available;" so as to make the clause read:

For repairs to stations, \$3,000, of which sum \$600 to be immediately available.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 8, to increase the appropriation for miscellaneous contingent expenses, including stationery, books, telegraphing, etc., for the Metropolitan police from \$18,000 to \$24,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, after line 8, to insert:

For flags and balliards for station houses, \$125.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, line 16, to increase the total appropriation for Metropolitan police from \$32,400 to \$39,525.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "The fire department," on page 41, line 2, after the word "each," to insert "machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus, \$1,150;" and in line 5, before the word "dollars," to strike out "eighty-two thousand six hundred and twenty" and insert "eighty three thousand seven hundred and seventy;" so as to make the clause read:

For chief engineer, \$2,000; 2 assistant chief engineers, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$900; fire marshal, \$1,000; 20 foremen, at \$1,000 each; 14 engineers, at \$1,000 each; 14 firemen, at \$840 each; 4 tillermen, at \$840 each; 20 hostlers, at \$840 each; 132 privates, at \$800 each; 8 watchmen, at \$600 each; machinist in charge of repairs to apparatus, \$1,150; in all, \$183,770.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 11, to increase the appropriation for purchase of hose from \$7,500 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 14, to increase the appropriation for purchase of horses from \$7,500 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 15, to increase the appropriation for forage from \$8,000 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 19, to increase the appropriation for contingent expenses, horseshoeing, furniture, fixtures, etc., from \$9,500 to \$11,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 19, to insert:

For flags and balliards for engine and truck houses, \$227.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 23, to increase the total appropriation for expenses of fire department from \$44,000 to \$49,727.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, after line 23, to insert:

Buildings and grounds: For additional stable, to be erected in the rear of

No. 8 engine house on North Carolina avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets SE., \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 42, after line 5, to insert:

For four new hose carriages, \$3,000.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire to modify that amendment. I move to amend by inserting "one" instead of "four," and "\$900" instead of "\$3,600;" so as to read:

For one new hose carriage, \$900.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. After line 5, on page 42, I move to insert:

The authority granted to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia in the act approved July 19, 1897, to transfer the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the fiscal year 1897, for house, lot, and furniture for one new engine company, to be located in the vicinity of North Capitol street and Florida avenue, to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1898, for house, lot, and furniture for one engine company, to be located in the section bounded by Seventh and Twelfth, C and F streets NW, is hereby extended so as to permit the application of such portion of said balance as may be necessary and desirable to the appropriation for the fiscal year 1893, for the house, lot, and furniture for one engine company to be located in Anacostia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 42, line 23, to strike out the proviso down to and including the word "wires," in line 6, on page 43.

Mr. BERRY. I should like to have the proviso read.

Mr. ALLISON. Before we reach that amendment I desire to move some amendments. In line 13, I move to strike out "two" and insert "three;" so as to read:

Three repair men, at \$720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 15, I move to strike out "ten thousand eight hundred" and insert "eleven thousand five hundred and twenty;" so as to make the total of the appropriation \$11,520.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. After the word "dollars," in line 23, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The SECRETARY. On page 42, line 23, after the word "dollars," insert:

After October 1, 1899, no person or corporation shall maintain in that portion of the District of Columbia bounded by B street north, First street east, Florida avenue, and Rock Creek, any street pole not the property of the United States or the District of Columbia, on which telephone wires are strung, except the poles mentioned in the schedule now on file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, numbering seventy-three in all (this schedule to be filed at the request of the Commissioners), which schedule also shows the location of each of said poles, said poles being those absolutely necessary for distributing purposes to furnish telephone service to subscribers in squares in which there are no public alleys, or in which, if such public alleys exist, the telephone company is not permitted to erect, maintain, and use distributing poles. Failure on the part of any person or corporation to remove all street poles on which telephone wires are maintained by such person or corporation within the limits above prescribed, and except as above provided, shall subject the party or parties so offending to a fine of \$25 for each and every day during which such failure or neglect shall be continued, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to grant permits to any person or corporation now maintaining and operating a telephone plant in the highways of the city of Washington to construct, maintain, and operate such subways and conduits as may be necessary to place underground wires to be removed from the streets as aforesaid, and to extend its conduits in streets and alleys in the District of Columbia, under such reasonable regulations as to appliances, character, location, and maintenance of said conduits as the Commissioners may prescribe: *Provided*, That one duct in the subways or conduits herein provided to be constructed, sufficient to carry the District police and fire alarm wires and the United States telegraph wires, shall be reserved for the free use of the District of Columbia and the United States where required. In the District of Columbia all existing conduits within the city limits and all overhead telephone lines outside the city limits are hereby legalized until otherwise provided by law. The said Commissioners are further authorized to issue permits for the construction of overhead telephone lines outside of the fire limits by any individual or telephone company or corporation.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Is that amendment offered as a substitute for the portion stricken out, or is it just to follow after the word "dollars?"

Mr. ALLISON. It is to follow after the word "dollars," before we reach the question of striking out the proviso.

Mr. PETTIGREW. What is the purpose of the amendment? I do not understand it exactly.

Mr. ALLISON. The purpose is to require the telephone company to take down its overhead wires in the city of Washington.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. Within what period?

Mr. ALLISON. Between now and the 1st day of October, 1899, so as to enable them to have next year to substitute underground conduits for their overhead wires. That is the chief object of the amendment. It is also proposed to authorize anybody to build a telephone outside of the fire limits of the District of Columbia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Telegraph and telephone service," on page 42, line 23, after the word "dollars," to strike out the following proviso:

*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone on a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being not more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being not more than three on a wire, and \$25 for each telephone, there being four or more on the same wire.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I desire to inquire of the chairman of the committee the cause for striking out the proviso. The proviso was put in by the House committee, and the matter was retained by an almost unanimous vote of the House. It seems to have been stricken out here without any explanation.

Mr. ALLISON. The committee had only one purpose in striking out the proviso. We were not able, from the data we had in the committee room or any data furnished us, to report to the Senate that this was a reasonable price for this service, and immediately the committee authorized me to report a resolution authorizing the Committee on the District of Columbia, which has such matters in charge and deals with them, to make an investigation and report at the earliest practicable day. I offered that resolution in the Senate, the matter was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I understand that a subcommittee of that committee are now making the investigation. They have employed a distinguished expert accountant to make the investigation into the cost and all the circumstances surrounding the organization, the capital, the expenditures, etc., in this District.

The person employed is Mr. Haskins, who is well known to a good many Senators, and who for two or three years did expert work for the committee of which the Senator from Missouri [Mr. COCKRELL] is chairman. This expert is now engaged in the work. I do not know how the fact may be, but I understand that it is the purpose of the Committee on the District of Columbia to make an early report upon this subject. The same subject is being investigated by a committee of the House of Representatives, being a subcommittee of the committee that framed the District of Columbia appropriation bill.

The purpose of the Committee on Appropriations was to strike this proviso out, in order that the whole question might be reconsidered by the two committees in conference, having all the testimony and information that could be gathered by the House committee which is now investigating the subject, and also by our own committee, which is making a like investigation with the aid of expert accountants.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Will the Senator allow me a question? What committee of the Senate is making the investigation?

Mr. ALLISON. The Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Who are the members of the subcommittee making the investigation?

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state that the subcommittee consists of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], the Senator from Vermont [Mr. PROCTOR], and myself. Those two gentlemen intending to be absent, Mr. GALLINGER being appointed the day he left for Cuba, though he returned this morning, I am glad to say, authorized me to proceed with the matter. After consultation with a number of Senators, I selected as the expert to examine the books of the telephone company and to make a report upon what would be the proper compensation to permit the telephone company to charge for the use of its telephones and its service C. W. Haskins, who is recognized as the head of the expert accountants of the United States, I think. His reputation is so great that one of the members of the subcommittee investigating this matter in the House, who is, I should state, a member from Missouri, Mr. DOCKERY, informed me this morning that he is so familiar with the character of that gentleman and with the kind of work he does that he would beyond question acquiesce in the report of that expert as to what would be a fair and just compensation to this company; that he would do so without one moment's hesitation, whether it concurred with his views or differed from him; that he was enabled to watch the examinations of this expert so thoroughly in the investigation that was made by the Cockrell and Dockery Commission, he was satisfied that Mr. Haskins would give to the joint committee of the two bodies such information as would enable them to arrive at a conclusion as to what is just and fair as between the people and the company without any question at all.

I notified the expert, Mr. Haskins, this morning that the pending appropriation bill could not be held in conference over ten days or two weeks. He said from what he understood already from information of the condition and character of the books kept and the vouchers for the expenditures and receipts, etc., perhaps he could finish the investigation in a week. I told him that it was the purpose of the Committee on Appropriations to delay the action of the conference committee upon this subject until his report could be brought in, and that we wanted him to proceed with the utmost diligence, working as rapidly as he possibly could, and to have the information within a time that would enable the conferees to have it before them, so that they could fix what would be fair and just compensation in reference to this subject. He said that he would do it, and I have no doubt that by the time we shall be ready to act upon the evidence of this expert he will be in a condition to lay it before the conference committee; and I am satisfied that the investigation now being actively prosecuted by the committee of the House will furnish all the evidence in reference to the subject which this expert testimony will not touch.

Mr. DOCKERY informed me this morning that he would advise their committee not to take up this subject until the expert could act, but to proceed with the investigation upon lines other than that, so that when his report was ready the entire subject would be ready to be laid before the conference committee.

Mr. BERRY. I should like to have the lines read that are proposed by the committee to be stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is proposed to strike out the proviso beginning with the twenty-third line, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone on a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being not more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being not more than three on a wire, and \$25 for each telephone, there being four or more on the same wire.

Mr. BERRY. Mr. President, I wish to state that the Committee on Appropriations were not unanimous in the vote in striking this provision from the House bill. The committee were equally divided, as I remember, a large number of the members believing that the provision which was placed there by the House was a reasonable one and ought to remain.

It is said that the House committee put it there without investigation. I do not know whether that is true or not. They unquestionably must have investigated the matter before they put a provision of that kind in the bill.

I do not profess to be familiar with what is the proper charge for telephone service, but the Senator from California [Mr. PERKINS], whom I do not see in his seat at this time, but who is a member of the committee and is entirely familiar with the subject, stated before the committee that in San Francisco and a number of other cities named the charge is far less than the minimum allowed by the House provision. The House of Representatives, by an overwhelming majority, said that this was a sufficient amount. There was no testimony before the Senate committee showing that it was not sufficient. There was no one there who stated that it was not ample compensation for the telephone company. That being the case, we thought that we ought to concur in the House provision and say that they should not charge more than is herein specified.

The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER] tells us that an expert is to examine the books of the company. Mr. President, it may be that he will be able to get at the real facts from those books or it may be that he will not. If in a large number of other cities of the United States telephone service is done for much less than the amount specified in the bill, it seems to me that the Senate ought not to refuse to concur in the proposition made by the House and limit it to the amount therein charged. I for one am opposed to striking out the provision, but believe that the Senate ought to agree to it as it came from the House.

Mr. FAULKNER. In reply to the Senator from Arkansas I will state that I was not in the committee and did not vote one way or the other; but for his information and that of the Senate I will say that the investigation of the House was not ordered until after this amount was fixed. The Senate has never investigated the subject and the House has never investigated it. There is no evidence before Congress upon which to base their judgment. It strikes me that when the only object and purpose of striking out the clause in the appropriation bill is to throw the question into conference between the two Houses, and when at the same time both Houses are investigating as to the propriety of the amount fixed by the House in the matter, so as to lay before the conference all the facts upon which a fair and impartial judgment can rest, there can be no question as to the propriety of the action of the Senate in striking it out. That will throw it into conference, and allow the action of both Houses upon all the facts that will be presented by the two committees they have appointed to investigate the subject.

Mr. President, what attitude are we standing in here? The House having appointed a committee to investigate what is a fair price that should be charged for telephone service, and the Senate having appointed a committee to do the same thing, should we, regardless of the action of both Houses, when those committees are actively engaged in performing the duties devolved upon them by both branches of Congress, come in and say, "We will arbitrarily, without any information before us, fix this amount," when by striking out the clause and putting it in conference we present it before the conferees with all the facts, all the circumstances, and all the detailed information that will enable them to form a correct and impartial judgment as to the subject? If we do not strike out the proviso, I think we ought to repeal the resolution. In selecting the expert I have selected a man whom the whole country recognizes as one who will get to the bottom of this matter, regardless of any consideration except to ascertain the truth. No one will question the figures and facts that he will present. He will not rely upon any books, but from information he will obtain he will go to the very bottom of this subject and present Congress with a report that, no matter which side it goes to, all will have to acquiesce in its justice.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I should like to have this matter go over and go on with the bill, as I wish to submit some remarks with regard to it, and an absent Senator also wishes to submit some remarks and requested me to have it put over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. ALLISON. There is no objection to the amendment being passed over for the present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair hears no objection, and it will be passed over.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill. The next amendment was, under the head of "Health department," on page 44, line 1, after the word "dollars," to insert "engineer at smallpox hospital, to perform such duties in addition to caring for such hospital as may be directed by the health officer, \$720;" and in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-six thousand nine hundred" and insert "thirty-seven thousand six hundred and twenty;" so as to make the clause read:

For health officer, \$3,000; 14 sanitary and food inspectors, who shall also be charged with enforcement of garbage regulations, at \$1,200 each; sanitary and food inspector, who shall also inspect dairy products, and shall be a practical chemist, \$1,500; sanitary and food inspector, who shall be a veterinary surgeon for all departments of the District government, and act as inspector of live stock and dairy farms, \$1,200; inspector of marine products, \$1,200; chief clerk and deputy health officer, \$1,800; clerk, \$1,400; 4 clerks, 2 of whom may act as sanitary and food inspectors, at \$1,200 each; clerk, \$1,000; messenger and janitor, \$600; pound master, \$1,200; laborers, at not exceeding \$40 per month, \$1,020; ambulance driver, \$450; engineer at smallpox hospital, to perform such duties in addition to caring for such hospital as may be directed by the health officer, \$720; in all, \$37,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 14, after the word "ninety," to insert "and the act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897;" and in line 18, before the word "thousand," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" so as to make the clause read:

For the enforcement of the provisions of the act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, approved December 20, 1890, and the act to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1897, under the direction of the health officer of the District, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, after line 18, to insert:

For abatement of nuisances under section 23 of an ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, etc., legalized by the act of August 7, 1894, \$1,000; the cost of such abatement, when collected from the responsible party, to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the United States and the District of Columbia in equal parts.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 47, line 20, before the word "under," to strike out "expended" and insert "paid;" so as to make the clause read:

Warden of the jail: For warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, \$1,500, to be paid under the direction of the Attorney-General.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 48, line 11, after the word "each," to insert "chief engineer, \$900;" in line 17, after the word "dollars," to insert "driver for dead wagon, \$365;" in line 24, before the word "in," to strike out "five" and insert "eight;" and on page 49, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-three" and insert "eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

For Washington Asylum: For attendant, \$1,200; matron, \$300; visiting physician, \$1,050; resident physician, \$480; clerk, \$720; property clerk, \$720; baker, \$420; overseer, \$500; six overseers, at \$600 each; chief engineer, \$900; engineer, \$700; assistant engineer, \$350; second assistant engineer, \$300; five watchmen, at \$365 each; night watchman, \$548; blacksmith and wood worker, \$300; carpenter, \$500; driver for dead wagon, \$365; hostler and ambulance driver, \$240; female keeper at workhouse, \$300; female keeper at workhouse, \$180; four cooks, at \$120 each; two cooks, at \$90 each; trained nurse, \$420; pupil nurses, not less than eight in number, \$900; in all, \$18,148.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 7, to increase the appropriation "for contingent expenses, including improvements and repairs, provisions," etc., for the Washington Asylum from \$44,000 to \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, line 10, to increase the appropriation "for erection of a building for nurses' home" from \$4,000 to \$9,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 10, to insert: For beds, bedding, and general furniture for nurses' home, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 49, after line 12, to insert:

For erection of a building for the care of the colored female inmates of the almshouse department, now housed on the fourth floor of the main building, \$7,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "For charities," on page 51, to strike out:

For the relief and care of the poor and destitute, and for such charitable and reformatory work, and such care and medical and surgical treatment of poor and destitute patients in the District of Columbia as have been hereto-

fore usually provided for by direct appropriations to private institutions, and as the District Commissioners may deem necessary, the sum of \$98,700, to be expended under the direction of said Commissioners, either under contract with responsible and competent persons or institutions or by employing for the purpose the public institutions or agencies of said District, where practicable: *Provided*, That no such contract shall extend beyond the 30th day of June, 1899, and that no payment shall be made under any such contract except for service actually rendered, for which compensation shall be provided in said contract; and that said Commissioners shall report to Congress on or before the first Monday of December in each year a detailed statement of their expenditures theretofore made under this appropriation, and of all contracts made by them hereunder, giving the names of the persons and institutions contracted with, and stating what further expenditures will be required thereunder: *Provided further*, That the sum hereby appropriated shall be expended under the conditions and limitations imposed in the act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1897, page 29, Statutes-at-Large United States: *Provided further*, That institutions that may be contracted with hereunder shall have the privilege of purchasing supplies necessary to the fulfillment of their contracts from District Government contractors at contract rates, and the Commissioners of the District are hereby directed to insert, in future lettings, such stipulations in contracts as will secure this privilege to said institutions.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 19, to insert:

For relief of the poor, \$13,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 20, to insert:

For temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, Grand Army of the Republic, \$2,500.

Mr. PETTIGREW. At the end of line 23, on page 53, I move to insert what I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. LODGE in the chair.) The amendment submitted by the Senator from South Dakota will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 53, after the word "dollars," at the end of line 23, it is proposed to insert:

To be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. ALLISON. Before that amendment is agreed to, I should be glad if the Senator from South Dakota would briefly explain why he proposes to insert it. Our attention was not called in committee to any fault found with the distribution of this fund under the present arrangement; but since the bill has been reported I have heard some criticism respecting the method of distribution, and I should be glad to have the Senator from South Dakota explain what is the trouble with the present method of distributing the fund.

Mr. PETTIGREW. This is a temporary Home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors, and it does not seem to be under a responsible management. As I understand, a committee was appointed to look into this matter at the instigation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and they found irregularities and a condition of affairs described in a report which they made which seemed to me ought to be rectified. A member of the committee talked to me about the subject, and desired to have the Home put under the control of the Grand Army post. It seemed to me that the expenditure of money would be more businesslike, inasmuch as it is money appropriated by Congress, if it was under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and that there ought to be no institution in this District expending the money of the Government which is not under the supervision in some way of the District Commissioners, in order that we may know something about the expenditures. For that reason I have offered the amendment, simply to protect the interests of the soldiers and sailors and see that the money is all expended for the purposes for which we appropriate it.

Mr. HALE. Under whose direction will the money be expended without the adoption of the Senator's amendment?

Mr. PETTIGREW. As I understand, it is now expended under the direction of a committee.

Mr. ALLISON. The money is now expended, as I understand, by a committee of women connected with the soldiers' organization here, the Grand Army of the Republic. I do not object to the insertion of the amendment provisionally in order that the matter may be more thoroughly examined into. Therefore I will allow the Senator's amendment to go into the bill, so far as I am concerned, if it be understood that the committee shall make further investigation before its final disposition.

Mr. PETTIGREW. That can be attended to in conference. If it shall not be deemed the proper thing to do, I shall certainly not object to having the amendment dropped from the bill.

Mr. ALLISON. I will say to the Senator that all these charity items are now expended under the general view and direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, but they do not have immediate charge of any of these expenditures.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

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

the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 53, after line 23, to insert:

For furniture, bedding, crockery, and cooking utensils for the temporary Home, \$500.

Mr. PETTIGREW. It seems to me that the same words should be added to the amendment of the committee which has just been stated.

Mr. ALLISON. They should.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Therefore I move that the same words be inserted at the end of line 25, on page 53.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment proposed by the Senator from South Dakota to the amendment of the committee will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 53, line 25, it is proposed to amend the amendment of the committee, after the word "dollars," by inserting "to be expended under the direction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, at the top of page 53, to insert:

For the Woman's Christian Association, maintenance, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 2, to insert:

For Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital, maintenance, \$15,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 4, to insert:

For repairs and improvements, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 5, to insert:

For the Children's Hospital, maintenance, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 7, to insert:

For the National Homeopathic Hospital Association of Washington, D. C., for maintenance, \$8,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 10, to insert:

For the Washington Hospital for Foundlings, maintenance, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 13, to insert:

For the Church Orphanage Association of St. John's Parish, maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 14, to insert:

For the German Orphan Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 16, to insert:

For the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children, maintenance, including repairs, \$9,900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 19, to insert:

For St. Ann's Infant Asylum, maintenance, \$5,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 21, to insert:

For Association for Works of Mercy, maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, after line 23, to insert:

For House of the Good Shepherd, maintenance, \$2,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, at the top of page 54, to insert:

For the St. Rose Industrial School, maintenance, \$4,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 2, to insert:

For St. Joseph's Asylum, maintenance, \$1,800.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 4, to insert:

For Young Women's Christian Home, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 6, to insert:

For Hope and Help Mission, maintenance, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 8, to insert:

For Newsboys and Children's Aid Society, maintenance, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 10, to insert:

For Eastern Dispensary, maintenance, \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 12, to insert:

For Washington Home for Incurables, maintenance, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 14, to insert:  
For Municipal Lodging House and wood and stone yard, including rent, \$4,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 16, to insert:

For repairs to Municipal Lodging House, \$500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, after line 20, to insert:

For repairs and furniture, \$2,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, after line 10, to insert:

For furniture and equipment for the new building, \$1,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 56, line 19, to increase the appropriation for "the Board of Children's Guardians" from \$5,500 to \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 1, to increase the total appropriation for "charities in the District of Columbia" from \$30,500 to \$31,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Militia of the District of Columbia," on page 57, line 14, to increase the appropriation for "printing and stationery" from \$300 to \$400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 20, to increase the appropriation for "expenses of drills and parades" from \$800 to \$1,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 57, line 23, before the word "of," where it occurs the second time, to strike out "camp" and insert "camps;" so as to make the clause read:

For expenses of camps of instruction, \$10,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 2, to increase the appropriation for "incidental expenses of the militia service" from \$300 to \$400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Water department," on page 58, line 10, after the word "For," to strike out "chief clerk" and insert "water registrar who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk;" so as to make the clause read:

For revenue and inspection branch: For water registrar, who shall also perform the duties of chief clerk, \$1,800; two clerks at \$1,400 each; two clerks, at \$1,000 each; chief inspector, \$936; eight inspectors, at \$900 each; messenger, \$900.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was concluded.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 56, line 24, before the word "thousand," I move to strike out "twenty-five" and insert "twenty-eight;" so as to increase the amount of appropriations "for care of feeble-minded children" from \$25,000 to \$28,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 57, line 1, I move to increase the total appropriations for the "Board of Children's Guardians" from \$31,000 to \$34,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. COCKRELL. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk, to come in at the end of line 22, on page 22.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 22, at the end of line 22, it is proposed to insert:

For purchasing or condemning land needed for widening the Adams Mill road entrance to the Zoological Park from the intersection of Columbia road and Eighteenth street and improving the same, \$5,000.

Mr. HALE. There is no objection to that.

The amendment was agreed to.

#### CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY.

Mr. FAULKNER. I ask the indulgence of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to submit a motion to take up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate some time ago passed the bill for the extension of the lines of the Capital Traction Company. There are two or three amendments which members of the Senate think ought to be placed on the bill before it goes to the House of Representatives. I think it will lead to no debate. The motion to reconsider can be at once agreed to and the proposed amendments made.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from West Virginia assures me that the bill will not lead to debate, and that it is a matter of some special importance that it should be disposed of promptly, and so I shall not object.

Mr. FAULKNER. It is very important that this road be completed at an early day.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from West Virginia that the Senate proceed to consider the motion entered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr.

ALLEN] to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the bill (S. 3202) authorizing and requiring certain extensions to be made to the lines of the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia? The Chair hears no objection. If there be no objection, the vote by which the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time will also be reconsidered. The Chair hears no objection; and the bill is before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. FAULKNER. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. At the end of line 14, on page 2, at the close of paragraph 1, it is proposed to insert:

But the double tracks of the Capital Traction Company on First street north shall be continued and maintained at the expense of said company, to be used jointly by the Belt Line and the Capital Traction Company.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FAULKNER. I now move to strike out clause 2, on page 2, and insert what I send to the desk, so as to make it correspond with the House bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, beginning in line 15, it is proposed to strike out the following:

Second. A loop beginning at the main tracks of the said company at or near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street NW.; then by double track along Seventeenth street to G street, and by single track along Seventeenth street, New York avenue, E street, Nineteenth street, F street, Twenty-sixth street, and G street to Seventeenth street; also on Twenty-fifth street from F street to the main lines of the said company on Pennsylvania avenue: *Provided*, That on G street the cars shall be run from west to east.

And insert:

Second. Beginning at the main tracks of said company at or near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street NW.; thence by double track along Seventeenth street to G street, and by single track along Seventeenth street to F street; thence along F street to Twenty-sixth street; thence north along Twenty-sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue to connect with the tracks of the company as now located at that point; also by single track along G street from Seventeenth street to Twenty-fifth street; thence north along Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue to connect with the tracks of the company as now located at that point; and south on Twenty-fifth street from G street to connect with the tracks on F street.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 6897) making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes.

Mr. ALLISON. In the appropriations for "the Metropolitan police," on page 39, line 9, after the word "each," I move to strike out "laborer, \$680."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 8, on page 39, before the word "laborers," I move to strike out "nine," which was heretofore inserted on the report of the committee, and insert "ten;" so as to read:

Ten laborers, at \$480 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 18, of the same clause, I move to strike out "nine" and insert "seven;" so as to make the total of the appropriations in that clause \$625,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Now I ask that we may go back to the committee amendments which have been passed over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first amendment which was passed over will be stated.

Mr. VEST. I should like to offer a little amendment. May I offer it now?

Mr. ALLISON. As soon as the amendments reported by the committee are disposed of I shall be glad to take up such amendments as Senators may desire to offer.

Mr. STEWART. Before that is done, I ask leave to offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

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

The SECRETARY. After line 25, on page 28, it is proposed to insert:

For the construction of a foundation for a bridge across Rock Creek on the line of Connecticut avenue extended, \$50,000.

Mr. ALLISON. I hope the Senator will waive that amendment until we finish the committee amendments.

Mr. STEWART. Very well; let it lie on the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The first committee amendment passed over is that on page 9, beginning in line 19, relating to the free public library.

Mr. QUAY. Before the Senator from Iowa proceeds with the committee amendments, I have an amendment somewhat similar

to that offered by the Senator from Nevada which I send to the Secretary's desk to be read. It will come in after the amendment of the Senator from Nevada.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Nevada has not yet been acted upon. Will the Senator wait until the committee amendments are disposed of?

Mr. QUAY. I merely desire to have the amendment read and lie on the table.

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

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert after the amendment submitted by Mr. STEWART the following:

That the sum of \$50,000 is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, and the other half out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, toward the construction of a steel bridge with stone foundations across Rock Creek on the line of Massachusetts avenue extended; and the total cost of said bridge, complete, in accordance with the estimates given in detail in Appendix A, House Document No. 163, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, under a contract which is hereby authorized therefor, shall not exceed \$100,304: *Provided*, That no money shall be expended or contracts entered into hereunder until all land necessary for approaches to or otherwise for the construction of said bridge not now owned by the United States or the District of Columbia shall have been donated free of all expense to the United States.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Pennsylvania will lie upon the table for the present. The question now is on the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations, on page 9, beginning in line 19, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 9, after line 18, the Committee on Appropriations propose to insert:

Free public library: For librarian, \$1,600; first assistant librarian, \$900; second assistant librarian, \$720; and for rent, fuel, light, fitting up rooms, and other contingent expenses, \$3,500; in all, \$6,720.

Mr. CHILTON. Since this amendment was passed over, I have looked at the act of Congress to which the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] referred, and I do not think it is necessary in order to carry out that act that this appropriation should be made. The law in question is not entirely clear. It provides that a free public library and reading room shall be established and maintained in the District of Columbia, etc., which shall be the property of the District, and says, among other things, that—

The Commissioners of said District are authorized on behalf of said District to accept and take title to all gifts, bequests, and devises for the purpose of aiding in the maintenance or endowment of said library; and the Commissioners of said District are further authorized to receive as component parts of said library collections of books and other publications that may be transferred to them.

It also provides that a board of trustees shall be appointed, and that—

The said board of trustees shall appoint a librarian to have the care and superintendence of said library, who shall be responsible to the board of trustees for the impartial enforcement of all rules and regulations lawfully established in relation to said library. The said librarian shall appoint such assistants as the board shall deem necessary to the proper conduct of the library.

When this library was authorized it was scarcely intended that the Government of the United States should maintain it either in whole or in part. It was rather designed to furnish an organization by which the library could be managed and developed.

Be that as it may, sir, since this act of 1896 was passed it seems to me the United States have done all in regard to the establishment of a free public library in this city that good faith or the necessity of the case requires. In the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill passed at the present session of Congress it will be found that very extensive appropriations for the support of the Congressional Library are made.

Those appropriations foot up to the heavy sum of \$273,370 for the next fiscal year. The people of the District of Columbia have the right of free access to the conveniences of that library. Not only so, but there is a further clause in the same appropriation bill which is intended to make easy the general use of the Congressional Library by the people resident in this District. The committee of the Senate proposed, and there was adopted by this body, an amendment to the main appropriation regarding the Congressional Library which reads as follows:

For the purpose of opening the Library during evenings on and after the 1st day of October, 1897, the following:

Then there is authority for five assistants, at the rate of \$900 each; fifteen assistants, at the rate of \$720 each; in all, \$11,475.

Then—

Under the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds: For engineers, electrician, machinist, skilled laborers, elevator conductor, watchmen, attendant in ladies' room, and charwomen, \$7,305—making a total of nearly \$19,000 added to the appropriation for the maintenance of the Congressional Library for the purpose, as I have stated, of affording the fullest opportunity to all the people of Washington to obtain the advantages which that Library offers.

I am in favor of libraries and I am in favor of learning, but I submit to the members of the Senate that with this expenditure

of money, paid entirely by the taxpayers of the United States, for keeping open day and night the Congressional Library, there is no occasion now for us to enter upon the additional expense of maintaining another free library in the city of Washington, and I do not think it ought to be done.

We know what the present proposition will come to. While the appropriation at this time is \$6,720, providing for one librarian and an assistant librarian and a second assistant librarian, and so on, next year there will be a further list of assistants, and the year after a still longer pay roll. The history of the establishment of all similar institutions will be repeated, and an annually growing appropriation, to be paid one-half by the people of the United States, will multiply from this beginning, which is now thought to be small.

I think the people of the United States have done their full duty to those who reside in this city by maintaining the great Congressional Library and opening its doors early and late to all the people.

It will be noticed that the House of Representatives did not think the pending appropriation necessary. It remained for the Committee on Appropriations of this body to take the initiative in regard to the establishment of another free library in this city. In my humble judgment whenever this initiative is taken the taxpayers of this country will never see the end of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. After line 18, on page 9, it is proposed to insert as a committee amendment:

Free Public Library: For librarian, \$1,600; first assistant librarian, \$900; second assistant librarian, \$720; and for rent, fuel, light, fitting up rooms, and other contingent expenses, \$3,500; in all, \$6,720.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, before the vote is taken, I think I ought to say a word upon this subject. This free circulating library is one that was authorized by an act of Congress some years ago with practical unanimity to be established in the District of Columbia. It has no relation to or connection with the Library of Congress, which is an institution established for the people of the United States. No book in it can be taken from the Library except by members of Congress or specially designated persons. There is in the District, I am told, quite a number of libraries which can be united and the aggregate put into one, provided the District of Columbia will furnish a portion of the means necessary to furnish a room and the necessary assistants, librarians, etc. This is a matter peculiar to the District and pertaining to it. It is an educational instrumentality in the District just as much as the public school is.

We have in this very bill, and the Senator from Texas makes no comment about it, an appropriation of \$40,000 for the purchase of school books for the people of the District. We have item after item here as respects the schools of the District, aggregating more than \$1,200,000. I venture the statement that this public circulating library, for the money it costs, is a better instrumentality for the education of the people of the District, or as good, as what results from the expenditure of any portion of the large sums already in the bill. So I hope the Senator from Texas and other Senators will agree that the spirit and essence of the statute shall be carried out by a small appropriation for the purpose.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa in what respect the appropriation this year differs from prior appropriations for this purpose?

Mr. ALLISON. No appropriation has been made for this purpose hitherto.

Mr. BACON. So I understood.

Mr. ALLISON. We have twice, I believe, I will say to the Senator, proposed this appropriation, and in the final adjustment of the bill it has been stricken out. I leave Senators to act upon this matter as in their judgment seems best.

Mr. CHILTON. The Senator from Iowa is greatly at fault if he supposes that I understood that this proposed library had any connection with the Congressional Library. I certainly intended to convey no such impression whatever. I differ with the Senator from Iowa about the interpretation to be put upon the act of Congress to which he refers. According to my view, it was intended to do no more than to authorize the establishment of a free public library in the city of Washington, and to provide a method by which its affairs should be administered.

I do not think it was contemplated when the free public library bill was passed that the people of the United States should support it or that they should pay for one-half of its support. Its language is a little cloudy, but it seems to convey no stronger intent than that Congress authorized trustees to receive contributions and endowments and govern its affairs. I can not believe that it was contemplated by that act to enter upon the work of sustaining a great free public library in this city at Federal expense.

The Senator from Iowa refers to the fact that there is a large appropriation for the maintenance of the public schools of the

District and that there has been a great deal of money expended for the purchase of books. Those are necessary purposes. If there was not already a magnificent library in this city to which the people of the District of Columbia have full and free access, it might be a proper thing to establish this new library, but my proposition is, in view of the fact that such an enormous expenditure of money for the Congressional Library has been made by Congress and the whole sum paid by the taxpayers of the United States, that every man, woman, and child in the city of Washington are now in a position to be served by library accommodations of the amplest description.

Take the very act which is spoken of here as requiring the maintenance of another free public library. It says:

That all persons who are permanent or temporary residents of the District of Columbia shall be entitled to the privileges of said library.

Those same persons are now entitled to the privileges of the Congressional Library. Under those circumstances I see no occasion for entering upon this scheme of another great public free library in this city.

The Senator from Iowa has called attention to the fact that this appropriation is a small one. Relatively it is. While there is an appropriation of \$273,000 for the maintenance of the Congressional Library, this appropriation is only six or seven thousand dollars. But, as I have stated, it is merely the beginning. Next year there will be more assistants provided for. There will be a larger sum appropriated for the purchase of books, furniture, and buildings, and all the items which swell appropriation bills from year to year will follow in the train of this appropriation. I would like to stop our share in this project in its very inception. Let us not begin now, because as surely as we begin, we will find it impracticable to turn loose. Under ordinary circumstances such an appropriation would be meritorious, but in my humble judgment in the present circumstances it is entirely unnecessary, and no part of it should be charged on the Federal Treasury.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, I understand this is a circulating library. Circulating libraries in the towns and cities with which I am acquainted are the most important agencies we have in disseminating knowledge. They are the most useful. The printing of books has become very cheap. We can have the standard authors in very large numbers for a very small sum, and it enables the people to take the books to their homes and read them. They can not have that kind of use of the Congressional Library. They can not take the books out and read them. The books that are bought by the circulating libraries are cheap prints of standard authors, and they are read with a diligence which is very remarkable in all the towns and villages.

In the towns and villages with which I am acquainted they would not think they were doing their duty at all to the young if they did not provide these means, which are almost better than the schoolhouse. As we have the exclusive government of the city here, the people can not have this unless Congress attends to it. We have assumed that responsibility, and special jurisdiction is in Congress. Instead of not doing it, I think we ought to do it well and set an example, which may be followed elsewhere, of encouraging this very efficient mode of disseminating knowledge and education among the youth.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desire to make a single suggestion. I was not present in the District Committee at the time this measure was taken up, being detained by illness. But this bill has not only met with the approval of the Appropriations Committee, but of the District Committee, after very careful consideration, as I am informed.

It is an injustice to this community to represent this as a contribution solely by the General Government. Half of it is paid by the people of the District. They have no means, as other communities have, of devoting their public funds to an institution of this kind except through the agency of Congress; and while, when this discussion first began, before I had opportunity to confer with other members of the District Committee as to what had been done, I was in doubt, I think there ought to be in this community a circulating library. As stated by the Senator from Nevada, the Congressional Library is not open as a circulating library. People can go there and sit down and read; but very few can take advantage of such an arrangement, even at night. In every community it is important that there should be circulating libraries. There can be none in the District supported by public funds except through act of Congress, and while I deprecate the prospect of an increased appropriation, I think a proper appropriation ought not to be denied it on that ground. When the increase is demanded, that is the time to deal with it.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I think in these days all cities of the usual culture in this country are expected to have one or more free circulating libraries, and some of them a good many. The present system on this subject in the best organized cities is to have a central depot for the books and a large number of stations where the books can be sent, so as to be easy of access. The

Congressional Library is of no value whatever to a very large class of the people of this city who do not have the time to go there during the day or at night and who ought to have an opportunity to get books and take them to their homes.

There is a great deal in a family who have books to be read in the family. They can not go to the library to read them. They should have the opportunity to read them at home. The father or the mother or some older member of the family will read to the other members of the family. The Government of the United States has in each of its Departments books that circulate, but the use of the books is confined entirely to the employees of the particular Department. That does not meet the demand from the mechanic and the laborer and the people who are unable to buy books, and I think myself that the Government of the United States in the District has been very remiss with reference to the subject of a circulating library.

I think we will be able to take this little library, which has been started without the aid of the Government, except that we have given it a creation by law—we have paid no money for it at all, have we?

Mr. ALLISON. No.

Mr. TELLER. There has been no money paid for it, although we have made an effort two or three times in that direction. I think that little library will be the nucleus of the union of the Government libraries outside of the Congressional Library, and there is a magnificent place for the books in the big library, where the librarian assures us they can be put, and under proper regulations, which will have to be made hereafter, there can be a very large and valuable library without any very great expense, in the character of a circulating library, so that the people can not only go there and read, but under proper restrictions can take the books to their homes.

I wish to repeat that no library answers the purpose of a library that does not allow the people to take the books into their homes. It is a great thing to have the Congressional Library. There are about 700 people in this city who are entitled to take books out of the Library, the building for which alone has cost over \$6,000,000. I think with a government which boasts of being the richest government in the world, having the most intelligent population in the world, having a system of government that is based absolutely upon the intelligence of the people, no man in this Chamber ought to object to voting the little money provided in this bill, or ten times as much, or a hundred times as much, if it were necessary, to establish a decent circulating library for the benefit of the people of the District.

Mr. CHILTON. Mr. President, in all that I have had to say about this matter I have tried to make plain that I have no objection to the establishment of the library, to be charged on the revenues of the District of Columbia. Nor have I stated or thought, as intimated by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], that all the expense of maintaining this library would be borne by the Treasury of the United States.

The point which I have endeavored to make emphatic in the discussion is that I think the Federal Government is making its full contribution to the library facilities of the people of the District of Columbia by providing the great Congressional Library at the expense, and the entire expense, of the taxpayers of the United States. I do not care how many libraries you give the people here if you will make them pay for their own conveniences. You can give them a new circulating library in every ward or every block if you want to, but do not charge it on the people of the Union.

That is the proposition I have endeavored to drive home in this discussion. After the people of the United States have taxed themselves to maintain the great Congressional Library, whereby extraordinary facilities are afforded to the people of the District, it is only fair and proper that any additional libraries which are thought to be necessary by the Committee on Appropriations should be paid for by the taxpayers of the District alone, and half the expense of another library should not be saddled upon the taxpayers of the United States.

It is true that the Congressional Library is not maintained alone for the benefit of the people of the District. Nominally it is maintained for the benefit of the people of the whole Union, but nevertheless it is here, its facilities are enormous, and the people of the District receive the direct and constant benefits. My purpose is not to oppose the creation of a circulating or any other sort of library here, but to insist that the people of the country at large are already contributing enough on that score by paying the entire expense of the great Congressional Library. While the two things are not necessarily connected, as reasonable men we can look at both of them when we come to consider the question of maintaining a new free library in the District under the terms of this bill.

Mr. TELLER. The people of the District do not have the benefit of the Congressional Library. As I said, there are only 700 persons who are entitled to take books out of the Library.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator please tell us why the limit is so small?

Mr. TELLER. The Library is not for the general public. It is called the Congressional Library. It is for the benefit of the legislators of this country, that they may have opportunity to inform themselves upon the various subjects that come up here, and it is absolutely necessary that a portion at least, and a large portion, of the books should be kept in the Library for their use.

Mr. TILLMAN. It occurred to me that the members of the Senate and the House had the right to take out books, but they are not here except when Congress is in session, although they may send for books, and sometimes do, and have them sent to their homes. But both of these bodies combined do not amount to 700, and I want to know where the others are and who they are.

Mr. TELLER. Generally they are officials of the Government, of course.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is an official library absolutely?

Mr. TELLER. It is a Government library, and it was not intended for circulation purposes. That is what I want to impress upon the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CHILTON. I understand that fully.

Mr. TELLER. The people do not have the benefit of it and can not have it unless we change the entire plan as to this Library. Now, we propose to open the Library at night. There will be an opportunity then for the young men and young women who are in these Departments to go there to study. They can not all go there, for, great as it is and much as it has cost, if there should be anything like a general attempt on the part of the employees of the Government to go there to have the benefit of the books, of course we would have to provide additional rooms and places for them. That can not be done.

I wish to repeat what I said before, that the great benefit of a library is the books that go into the family. I spent several years in my youth as a teacher. I know the benefit that families derive who are in the habit of having books for their children to read in the evening. There are thousands of families in this District who are too poor to buy books and who would gladly avail themselves of the privileges of a circulating library.

I want to say to the Senator from Texas that whatever complaints there may have been about public taxation, I have yet to hear the first individual who has ever complained about the expenditure for that or any other library. If we can spend millions and millions upon battle ships and fortifications and armies, we can afford to spend something for the education of the people of this District. The Government pays one-half of the expenses of this District, because the Government has more property in the District than any individuals, and it is property that escapes taxation. This is a great Federal city. It never was intended that it should be treated like other cities. It was never intended that the people here should bear the expense of maintaining these great, wide streets, and reservations, and parks. No city in the country ever expected to be treated as this city has been treated and as this city ought to be treated.

This is the city where the people of the United States are to come to see their Government in force and in operation. They come here at this season of the year and later in droves, you may say. The city of Washington is a national institution and a national interest, and the people of the United States have nowhere that I am aware ever complained of extravagance on the part of Congress with relation to it. I have never heard any paper or any individual complain that we had spent too much money upon this city. When citizens come here from the North, from the South, from the East, and the West alike, they take pride in this city. If they thought we were spending more money in this city than we ought to spend, we would hear from them. We spend it upon streets and parks and public buildings, and the amount that we are asked to spend now upon a circulating library is not worth talking about. The amount is small and inconsiderable and it is no burden. The one half of it will be no burden upon the people of this District and the other half will be no burden upon the people of the United States.

Mr. CHILTON. The Senator from Colorado displays extraordinary facility in talking about something that is not before the Senate. He seems to misunderstand the question.

Mr. TELLER. If the Senator will allow me, he was certainly talking about the burden of taxation.

Mr. CHILTON. Yes; I was talking about that.

Mr. TELLER. That was the burden of his speech.

Mr. CHILTON. I made no complaint of the expenditure in connection with the Congressional Library. I was explicit in avoiding any such accusation. On the contrary, I think the expenditure upon that great building is one which is entirely creditable to the United States and to the committees which have had that matter in charge from the beginning. It is one of the most wonderful structures in the world, and I for one take as much pride in it as any Senator upon this floor.

Nor, Mr. President, did I undertake in the slightest degree to

underrate the importance of having libraries in this city and in every other city. I will repeat my proposition, and the Senator from Colorado can not get away from it. It was that having built this magnificent structure, having filled it with books and planned its maintenance upon a scale of liberality almost unparalleled, that the people of the United States by doing all that and offering it here for the accommodation of the poor boys and girls and other people of this District whom the Senator described, have contributed abundantly to the library facilities of the District of Columbia. If another public library, circulating or otherwise, is desirable, let the people of the District of Columbia pay for it out of their own revenues.

The Senator from Colorado is familiar with the construction of this bill. You will find along in different places where the extension of streets is provided for, and the whole cost is saddled upon the people of the District of Columbia. Why? Because it is deemed under all the circumstances a proper thing to be done. Even under the general law which burdens the Treasury of the United States with one-half of the expenses of supporting the local government here it has been thought necessary to make exceptions to it. I maintain that the establishment of this free public library is another proper case for an exception, and that this library ought to be maintained out of the revenues of the District of Columbia, and not one-half out of the Treasury of the United States.

The Senator says it is not worth talking about. If so, it is very strange that he took so much time to talk about it. I admit that the present appropriation is a bagatelle, but it is the entering wedge. If the Senator from Colorado serves in the Senate as long in the future as he has in the past, I warrant he will find that the expenditure for the support of this public library, which is now to be put for the first time upon our appropriation bills, will run up to ten, twenty, or forty times the present amount. It is like every other appropriation of that sort. It begins almost like a protoplasm, and it grows and grows until it spreads all over the earth.

Mr. ALLISON. Will my friend allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CHILTON. Certainly.

Mr. ALLISON. If the appropriation should grow to \$40,000 or \$50,000 in twenty years, is it not likely that it would grow because people would utilize the opportunity of using and reading the books; and if that be true, would there be any great misfortune if the appropriation should increase? I do not think there would be.

Mr. CHILTON. The Senator from Iowa has been more fortunate than I have been, even in my short experience, if he undertakes to maintain that there is a mathematical proportion between the growth of public necessities and the growth of public appropriations. I have found, within my limited investigation of this subject, that appropriations grow by their own momentum. They grow by a principle of human nature, a disposition on the part of men who have Government work in charge to aggrandize their jurisdiction and add to their patronage.

I do not mean to say that all growth of appropriations is unnecessary, but a great deal of the expansion which has gone on in the appropriation bills from year to year in the different Departments of the Government has not been the necessary result of the requirements of the Government. You can take up every one of the reports of the Departments. Look at the report of the Secretary of War, and you will find that nearly every bureau chief of that great Department asks for additional appropriations. Look at the report of the Secretary of the Navy, and you will find all his subordinates in management clamoring for higher appropriations. Look at the report of the Secretary of the Interior, and watch the repetition of the same story.

Now, sir, I have been led into talking about this matter more than I had designed, but I come back to the proposition with which I started. I do not care how much Senators may dodge it, but it is true that we have, by the expenditure of an enormous sum for our Congressional Library, put at the disposal of every person in this city the extraordinary facilities of that institution. They can go there in the daytime and they can go there at night.

By doing this we have done all that a just public spirit and an enlarged disposition to cultivate learning in this District requires at the hands of the Congress of the United States. Having done all this, if another public library be needed, either a circulating library or any other sort, we should let the District of Columbia and its taxpayers maintain the balance of the burden.

Mr. HALE. I rose to ask the Senator from Texas a question before he sat down.

Mr. CHILTON. I will be glad enough to answer the Senator.

Mr. HALE. I will put it in the form of some remarks.

The great, stately, and beautiful structure that we have built for a Congressional Library and the valuable and expensive books that in time will fill it will be a creation that everybody will be proud of. It will be one of the very best collections that the world ever has known or now knows of. But all its features are rather of

the grand and stately order instead of being of everyday use for the people. It is a great, magnificent enterprise that we went into and have followed up, and has come to its consummation. I do not think a dollar has been expended unwisely in it. I think it is one of the things that the citizen of this country and the sojourner here, the traveler from afar, ought to find in Washington, a great, splendid, fully completed and equipped library, and that we should appropriate every year for its maintenance as such.

But it does not reach and was never intended to reach the everyday want and desire of the laborer, the mechanic, the clerk, it may be, the tradesman, everybody here in Washington who, as we know, in these days desires to read. I suppose that out of a population of 300,000 in the District certainly not more than 10 per cent will ever receive actual benefit from that Library in the way of a reading of books. As has been said, no book is taken out by the people. It is not circulating in any form. It stands there for them to visit, to sit in the chairs and at the desks and read, but the fireside is never touched by the great Congressional Library.

Mr. ALLEN. One can take books out if he desires?

Mr. HALE. Only a privileged class, only those who are designated by the law; but the people, the tens and hundreds of thousands, can not get a book from there any more than they can go to a bookstore on the Avenue or anywhere else in the city.

Now, the committee was not in this case pushed and pressed by any Department to do this. I have a great deal of sympathy in what has just fallen from the lips of the Senator from Texas about the pertinacity with which Departments are continually driving us on to larger and larger appropriations. He is right about it. Congress ought not infrequently to sit down upon the Departments that persist in urging advanced appropriations. I have always felt that it was the business of the head of a Department to execute the laws of Congress and to take the money that Congress gives him and spend it and do the best with it, and not knock at the door of every committee in Congress for an increased appropriation, as many of them do. The discretion is here. If the public service suffers, we ought to be responsible for it and not the head of a Department. The Senator from Texas is right in that regard. It is a great grievance, and appropriations do grow inordinately, as they ought not to grow, because of the Departments beseeching us for more and more appropriations and taking away the discretion from us.

I agree with the Senator about that. But this did not come in that way. This simply came because here was discovered a great need—a situation that does not exist in any other city of its size. There is no other city, I venture to say, in America of its size that has not from one to a dozen circulating libraries that flow with their beneficent influences to every fireside. We have nothing of the kind here.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Maine permit a suggestion? I wish to suggest, as he is passing from that branch of the subject, that from the nature of the Congressional Library it is impossible that it should ever become a circulating library.

Mr. HALE. Absolutely so. That feature can never be brought into it.

I think we have all had about the same experience with regard to the smaller, cheaper, more generally extended circulating libraries. In going about in my own State, in the larger villages and towns, I have been interested to go into the circulating libraries and to see the kind of books that are read by the people. It is educating all the time. To my view it is better and in substance accomplishes more than public schools. The books that are read are not cheap books; they are not trashy books; they are not wild books; but the best of the great English authors in every domain of literature are read by hundreds and thousands all of the time. They are not expensive books. As the Senator from Nevada has said, they can be bought at cheap rates. They are in good type; they are of good, fair binding; good, fair letterpress; and it is not simply fiction, travel, adventure that is read, but poetry, history, the arts, philosophy, essays, and all the things that go to make up the higher field in English literature are read, and read extensively, you may say, by everybody. The committee found that there was that want here in Washington.

I think with the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], and that is what impressed itself upon the committee in making the appropriation and encouraging this design, that here is this great population, nine out of ten of whom can never be touched by the influences of the great Congressional Library, that need to be helped and encouraged. It does not come from any Department, it does not come from any bureau. I do not think our doors were beset by anybody; I do not remember that they were; but it was what stared us in the face that led to the action taken. We were glad to do it. We were glad to provide that the General Government should pay half the bills. The city is the ward of the nation. We take its whole government upon us. We do not give them any local government; they have not the suffrage. They are all our wards. They are in our hands. It is our business to look after them. They are our household and we spend their money. We

assess taxes upon them, in which they have no voice. As to the expenditure, we make the limit ourselves, and then collect and spend it.

We felt under these conditions that we ought not to hesitate a moment in giving this beneficent thing for the benefit of the people of this District.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Maine has said so much of what I had in mind to say when the Senator from Texas sat down that I do not know that I ought to detain the Senate. But I should like to say a word or two about this matter.

In the first place, as has been said and, I believe, agreed on both sides, the National Library is not intended to perform the function of a circulating library, and it ought not to be so intended. We ought to have in this country and at the capital a library where the collections on every subject of human study shall be as complete as possible, so that scholars and investigators from all parts of the country can come here and find in the building to which they resort every authority and every material for their work. The students of history, the writers of history, the students of science, the men who contribute to the progress of science by invention and by reflection of their own, want to find everything here which the genius of mankind has written down and which the past has accumulated.

The members of both Houses of Congress and of the Supreme Court, and a few other persons, a very few hundred, I think, in all, are entitled to take books from the Library. Nobody else is so entitled. If there were a practice to let out the books in general, the whole purpose of the Library, as being a place where such investigation can proceed, would be in the main defeated. If Mr. Bancroft, or Mr. Motley, or Mr. LODGE, our great historic authorities and writers, should have been examining some period in the history of the country, they could not have been expected to interrupt a particular investigation, a particular study, and to have waited three weeks because some book essential to their investigation was out. A committee of the Senate or a Department of the Government want to examine some precedent in our diplomatic history in a time of trial, or some precedent in our legislative history to account for the public sentiment, to account for the origin, for the demand for some law, the explanation of some historic fact, and they are not to be expected to wait because some inquirer down street has taken out the book and carried it off.

Such a library has been found in every great capital, both in this country and abroad. The British Museum does not serve the purpose of a circulating library. The great library of France, the Advocate's Library in Edinburgh, and all the great libraries are supplemented by libraries of the kind which the committee now propose to endow and provide for.

Mr. HALE. There are 500 circulating libraries in London.

Mr. HOAR. As the Senator from Maine says, there are probably 500 circulating libraries in London. This great National Library is a library for scholars, for advanced students in the main, or special investigators, and the value of such a library to a State or to a community can not be overestimated. It is what makes the makers of literature. It is the place where the vessels of oil are filled and the lamps are lighted.

I remember some years ago when I was in the House of Representatives a member of the House undertook to chaff me good-naturedly about the claims of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to a certain literary distinction. I made no answer, but a day or two after I said to him, "Whom do you suppose to be the six foremost historians in this country?" He reflected a moment and gave me their names, and every one of them with a single exception, concerning whom it was about half true, was a Boston man. What was the reason? The reason was that long before that example had been followed by any other community in the country Boston had established two great reference libraries, where a historical student could pursue his studies with little need of going elsewhere—the library of Harvard University and the Athenæum Library—and yet that city has been compelled since that time to endow, at a cost, I suppose, of millions—I do not know how much the whole thing will cost—its magnificent city library, with its branches all over the different quarters of the city for the purposes of circulation. That is what is done whenever one of these great reference libraries is established.

Mr. President, we ought to do that here. We feel the need of it, and I call the attention of my friend the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations to the fact that we ought to do it now for the law library. Our national law library ought to be kept for the use of the judges of the Supreme Court and of the counsel who are engaged in the preparation of cases for argument before that court. The miscellaneous crowd of law students who go there from the various law schools here, or from the lawyers' offices in this city, ought to have another law library somewhere else for their use and for the general use of the bar of the inferior courts.

The Senator says that the people of the District ought to pay for this circulating library for which this appropriation is moved. I

do not think so. The permanent residents of this District are a comparatively small proportion of the people here. This District was intended by the framers of the Constitution as a place to be occupied, controlled, and managed mainly with reference to the convenience of the Government and the people of the whole country, and not for the permanent local population. I suppose that more than one-half of the dwellers in the District of Columbia are persons whose voting residence is elsewhere, whose property interests are elsewhere, whose hearts are elsewhere, and who expect, at the end of a more or less brief term of service, to return to their homes to spend their lives.

So it seems to me that the policy which we have adopted is a sound one, of paying one-half the expenses of the government of this District from the National Treasury, because the nation is certainly interested in it at least one-half, and only impose the other half on the District of Columbia. For myself, I should prefer that which would probably amount to about the same thing, that is, to have us take an average of the tax rate of the prosperous, well-managed cities of the United States, and impose that tax upon the personal and real estate of the people of the District, and the Government pay all the rest of the expenses, small and large, without regard to an equal division between the District and the General Government.

I am not afraid of what the Senator dreads, that we shall be paying out twenty, or thirty, or forty thousand dollars for a library of this kind. I hope that will happen and come to pass within a reasonable period. I hope the time will be when the free-circulating library system of this city will become a part of the school or educational system of the city, just as it is in the best-ordered communities in other parts of the country, as it is in San Francisco, as it is in Boston, in New Haven, in Portland, and elsewhere; and that we shall maintain, accessible to every inhabitant, branches for the delivery and receipt of books in every quarter of the city of Washington—an ample and convenient circulating library, containing the best works in English and American literature and science in all departments, and that the United States will pay one-half of the cost of such an institution. The cost of such an institution ought to require an expenditure several times as great as that which is proposed here.

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

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment which was passed over on pages 26 and 27 will be stated.

The Secretary read the next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations which was passed over, which was, after the word "thereof," in line 24, on page 26, to insert the following:

*Provided further*, That after twelve months from the passage of this act no person or corporation shall operate or maintain within the District of Columbia any dynamo or generator, or any electrical circuit for furnishing or distributing electricity for light or power purposes, having any terminal grounded, or any part within the District of Columbia in electrical connection or contact with the earth. Any violation of the provisions of this paragraph shall render the person or corporation so offending liable to a penalty of \$25 for each and every day during which such violation shall continue, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I trust the Senator from Iowa in charge of the bill will permit this amendment to go out of it. We understand perfectly how it was brought here; and the information which has since come to us, certainly that which has come to me, has convinced me, at all events, that the adoption of the amendment may do a very great injustice to two or three of the railroad lines running out into the suburbs of the city. It will unquestionably require a reconstruction of all the machinery by means of which the electricity is conveyed.

The reason assigned for the amendment was that the electrical current from some of the overhead wires of the suburban roads running out from Georgetown affected the delicate instruments used at the Naval Observatory. Possibly that may be true; but it does seem to me in view of the tremendous expenditure, which will mean bankruptcy to two or three of those suburban roads, which are poor and not now making sufficient money to pay their ordinary running expenses, that this drastic amendment should not be inserted in the bill until the proper authorities, in connection with electricians, shall have an opportunity to ascertain what is proper to be done in the case.

This is a new question here. It has certainly not been considered or well understood even by the authors of the amendments. It may result—and that would be disastrous, in my judgment—in bankrupting two or three little roads which run from this city into the surrounding country. In view of the legislation heretofore had, by which only one company in this city, and that the most powerful one, is empowered to buy all the smaller roads which intersect their tracks and connect with them, we should probably force into bankruptcy these two or three very enterprising companies which have developed the country north and west of this city within the District and force them into this one great, mammoth

concern. It looks to me as if it would amount to almost confiscation of the property of these companies of small means.

I trust the Senator from Iowa will permit the amendment to go out of the bill and that the matter may go over until the next session of Congress, so that the proper officers may have an opportunity to inquire more thoroughly into the details of the subject. That there is very great trouble growing out of the use of electricity we all admit, not only affecting the instruments of the Naval Observatory, but in this city, as well as in all other cities where electricity is used, it affects the water mains and the gas mains. This is a problem to be solved. I will say to the chairman of the committee, with whom I acted in committee upon the ex parte statement that was made to us, that this provision as it is framed may do a great injury to these people, and it ought to go out for further investigation. I trust the Senator in charge of the bill will permit it to go out.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I trust the committee will not withdraw the pending amendment. It seems to me one of very great importance. The return currents of electricity, if left to be distributed in the earth as they are now, are extremely destructive, as the Senator from Maryland [Mr. GORMAN] has said, to water mains and water pipes, as has been discovered in a great many places. It is also a fact that the return currents on the Tennallytown road render all the magnetic instruments and the observation record of those instruments at the Naval Observatory valueless, to such a degree are they affected.

The ultimate expense of the effect on the water mains, setting aside this special question of the Naval Observatory, is one which is sure to involve the District and involve private persons in a very great expense, and vastly a greater expense than anything that can fall upon the railroad companies. I understand that these return currents can be taken by wire for \$2,000 a mile, which is not a very serious burden to these railroad corporations, certainly; and to take the return currents in that way will avoid all this danger and all these troubles, the extent of which is not yet measured, but the scientific nature of which can not, I think, be questioned.

I was extremely glad for one when I saw this amendment inserted in the bill by the Committee on Appropriations, for it seemed to me to be a step toward meeting a very great evil. I do not see why, instead of the taxpayers of the District being put to this burden of expense, the corporations that run these railroads should not at small expense put an end to it. I can not conceive that the railroad companies would be bankrupted by an expenditure of \$2,000 a mile for a return wire; for I understand all that they need is a return wire. I sincerely hope that the committee will adhere to the amendment, so as to keep some control over this question, which is becoming one of greater and greater importance as the use of electricity is extending. I think the public interest requires that the corporations using electricity for motive purposes should be required to properly dispose of the return current.

The matter of the Naval Observatory is, of course, a particular point, affecting a great Government institution and instruments and observations of very great importance. I think they certainly ought to be protected from the effects of these return currents on the Tennallytown road. I think that there can be no doubt about it, for I have inquired on that special point from the superintendent of the Naval Observatory, and from him I got the information as to its effects upon the instruments. That, however, is an expense to the Government itself. The effect on the water mains and on the pipes in the earth is an effect which will put a very heavy burden upon the taxpayer and upon the District, and that, I think, ought to be regarded in preference to the interests of the railroad corporations.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, the amendment may have the effect of depriving residents in distant points, who have gone out into the suburbs, of all railroad facilities. I am thoroughly opposed to allowing the return currents where the city is built up; but each case ought to be examined on its merits. On purely country roads no possible harm can come from present conditions. There is one road which goes out to Chevy Chase and 3 or 4 miles beyond that, and there is another road running up the river. These roads are a great convenience to the people. Not one of these country roads is now paying; and if you put additional burdens on them you will break them up, and they will be unable to run. It would involve considerable expenditure to provide return wires and to compel the companies to have two circuits. It is not necessary to do that on the country roads, but it ought to be done in the cities, where you have water pipes and various other things which may be injured. In such cases provision should be made for return currents.

Let the Commissioners of the District of Columbia from time to time require a change to be made on a certain piece of road where the currents may interfere with pipes and water mains, but do not require it to be done on purely country roads, which are a great convenience to the people, and which, if these requirements were

made, would be such a burden as to probably deprive the people of the facilities they have for traveling to and fro.

Mr. HALE. Is it a very expensive matter for one of these electric companies to avoid all these dangers and difficulties by having a return wire?

Mr. STEWART. Yes.

Mr. HALE. About how much per mile would it cost to supply the wire for the return current?

Mr. STEWART. I do not know how much a mile it would cost, but you can not let the current be discharged into the rail.

Mr. HALE. I understand that about \$1,500 would do it.

Mr. STEWART. It would cost very much more than that.

Mr. HALE. I never heard it stated at more than \$2,000 a mile for a simple return wire. I do not see how it could be very expensive.

Mr. STEWART. It would be necessary to change the machinery to discharge the current on the wire and to have a wire large enough to carry the return current.

Mr. HALE. I have never heard it put at over \$2,000 a mile.

Mr. STEWART. It would cost very much more than that. Whenever it is necessary to be done, no matter what it would cost, it ought to be done; but where it is unnecessary, it ought not to be forced upon the company all at once.

It would be well to have this matter investigated and require particular roads, located where they are liable to do harm, to provide for a return current and to make the requirement upon other roads as fast as it may become necessary, but, as I have said, there is no reason for imposing unnecessary burdens.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, where there are no water mains or water pipes to be affected, or no great scientific observations to be affected, like those of the Naval Observatory, I do not suppose it would be absolutely necessary to enforce this provision, as on some of the country roads. I do not think that essential. Of course the object of the amendment is to provide a method to take the return current and carry it off in such a way that it will do no harm. There is no object, perhaps, in forcing a country railroad company to do this, but it seems to me we ought to protect our Naval Observatory against injury. On some of the country roads, I dare say, it is not in the least necessary, but I do think we ought to have some such provision where there are water pipes and water mains for the cost of which the taxpayers pay half, and also where the Naval Observatory is affected, as it is.

Mr. STEWART. I think we might leave it discretionary with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to require the return current to be established where harm would be apt to be done without the existence of such a current, but, as I have said, I would not put unnecessary burdens upon the suburban roads.

Mr. GORMAN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] has the same impression of this case that I had when the matter was first presented to me by the engineer officer. The street railroads within the city limits, which occupy almost exclusively territory within the city limits of Washington and Georgetown, such as the Capital Traction and the Metropolitan Railroad, as well as the electric light companies, are all required to have, and do have, wires to return the current and to avoid injury being done, so far as possible, to the water and gas pipes. The fact is that even that appliance does not correct the evil in the cities where it is required to be used. That trouble still exists. It is yet for the electrical engineers and scientists to provide some method which will prevent this very trouble. But the proposition which is pending here affects the suburban railroads, for instance, the road which starts from Bridge street, in Georgetown, and goes up within a half or a quarter of a mile of the National Observatory, and then out into the country to Great Falls, and the road out Connecticut avenue and into the suburbs of the city.

The Senator is entirely mistaken as to the cost of these roads. There is not one of them which is paying. They are all practically nonpaying roads. It would cost them for wire alone for this return current, which is still an experiment, \$2,000 a mile, and then it would be necessary to remodel or double the poles on the lines of the roads, which would run the expense up to six or eight thousand dollars a mile. That means confiscation of these small roads in the country without our having knowledge of the fact that that would prevent the difficulty which is complained of. Hence I hope the Senator in charge of the bill will not insist upon the amendment. I agreed to the amendment in committee upon the statement which was there made, but I think it is too drastic. There ought to be an examination provided for, giving the Commissioners some discretion in the matter, and not absolutely requiring this to be done. If it was to be applied only to the Capital Traction road and the Metropolitan road, which ordinarily make 20 or 30 per cent, they ought to be compelled to do this at once, because the cost in money would be insignificant to them; but this amendment is a strike at the smaller roads, which are a great convenience to the people of the surrounding country and enable the people of this city to get away and get a breath of fresh air during the sum-

mer, when we are away from here a great part of the time. I do not want to see these roads destroyed. I should like to have the public interests protected, but I do not wish to strike these roads down in this arbitrary way, and I fear this will destroy them.

I beg to call the attention of Senators to a provision very like this that we passed some years ago as to the road running to Eckington, a splendid suburb of the city of Washington—the road running out New York avenue—where we permitted them to string the wires on poles and required them to light with electric lights that splendid avenue. On a statement similar to that which is now before us, we arbitrarily compelled that company to take down the wires and resort to horsepower, the result of which was the bankruptcy of the road, and it is now to be sold under a decree of the court in a few days, as I am informed, or proceedings are pending to have it sold. By this provision you may bankrupt the remainder of these roads, and then what occurs? Under a provision of law the Capital Traction Company is authorized—and it is the only corporation in this District which is so authorized—to buy up all of these roads, to consolidate them, and have them under one head.

Mr. HALE. Let me suggest to the Senator what may meet the emergency. The Senator from Maryland thinks, and I presume, as the Senator from Nevada has said, that in cases where this trouble actually does arise it ought to be remedied.

Mr. GORMAN. What does the Senator propose?

Mr. HALE. The provision is now extreme. It provides that after twelve months no person or corporation owning these lines shall maintain electrical contact or connection with the earth. It is absolute on all. Now, supposing, carrying out the idea suggested by the Senator from Nevada, where the bill reads "having any terminal grounded, or any part within the District of Columbia in electrical connection or contact with the earth," suppose we add these words: "Except upon the lines or parts of lines owned by said persons or corporations which are permitted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain such electrical contact or connection with the earth."

That would leave it in the discretion of the Commissioners; and I take it in a case like that stated by the Senator from Massachusetts—the Observatory—the Commissioners would say that that great work ought not to be interrupted, and that as affecting them there should be a return wire; otherwise we may as well shut up the Observatory. I ask whether the amendment I have suggested will be acceptable to the Senator? If so, I will offer it as an amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I have no objection to that. I think it is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. STEWART. I have no objection to that amendment.

Mr. HALE. Then I will offer the amendment, but I do not want to take the Senator from Maryland off the floor.

Mr. GORMAN. I have finished.

Mr. HALE. I will offer that amendment, to come in on line 7, page 27, after the word "earth."

Mr. LODGE. I suggest to the Senator that he use the word "authorized" instead of "permitted."

Mr. HALE. "Authorized" is better than "permitted." The Senator from Massachusetts is right; and I will so modify the amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the amendment be stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 27, line 7, after the word "earth," it is proposed to insert:

Except upon the lines, or parts of lines, owned by such persons or corporations which are authorized by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to maintain such electrical contact or connection with the earth.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not know that I have any special objection to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine. This is not an easy question to solve under existing conditions. The difficulty is that here are three or four railways, some of them independent of the railways in the city of Washington, and others of them are parts of railways in the city of Washington. I believe that the Capital Traction Company, which has a long line of railway in this city, and which has also what may be called a suburban line to Chevy Chase, ought to put in a return current, in order that whatever vibration there may be along its line, whether reaching water pipes, sewer pipes, or the National Observatory, should be obviated by return currents. Then you reach that line and perhaps the Brightwood line, although I do not know about that, for it may be a separate line, and then you reach the Tennallytown line.

The Tennallytown line is owned by an independent company. It is impossible for the Naval Observatory to make its observations or maintain its magnetic instruments with the Tennallytown road running as it is now. So we or somebody must judge whether or not the Naval Observatory shall be crippled in its work or whether the Tennallytown road shall put in return currents at a cost of \$1,500 or \$2,000 a mile.

We had these people before us as a committee, and they stated that to equip fully the line, in order to avoid wholly the grounding of the currents of electricity, would necessitate what is known as the double trolley, which, I believe, exists nowhere in the United States now except in the city of Cincinnati. They claimed, and with great force, that the currents of electricity which run their lines were grounded as all electric wires are grounded in the United States, with the exception of those in Cincinnati.

We here propose to require all the suburban roads to do rapidly and suddenly a thing which will involve at least \$2,000 per mile. But if we do not do it, our Naval Observatory is grounded instead of the railroads being hampered. One railway, and I do not remember its name, had its current grounded by making connection with the water pipes at the Aqueduct Bridge or St. John's Bridge, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia ordered that connection to be broken. It was broken for a while, and it was reestablished notwithstanding those orders. I am told that that road is practically valueless, so far as its earnings are concerned; that the earnings are not sufficient to pay its running expenses.

Mr. TELLER. Let it quit.

Mr. ALLISON. The Senator from Colorado says let it quit. It will be obliged to quit or else the Naval Observatory will be destroyed sooner or later.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow me to say that not only the Naval Observatory, but the water pipes and the gas pipes will be destroyed?

Mr. ALLISON. There is no doubt about that.

The Senator from Maine has placed the whole thing by his amendment in the hands and in the power of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Its effectiveness is now wholly within their power and their discretion. They asked us and urged us to insert this amendment as a protective measure for our water pipes in the District of Columbia as well as for the Naval Observatory.

I stated from the beginning that I believed twelve months was too drastic a measure. I was for a longer term personally, as we are all expressing our personal views here instead of the views of the committee, in order that these people might have an opportunity to ascertain whether they could not put in the return currents without adopting what some of them say is necessary to have, namely a double trolley and a new pole system on their line. But as the amendment is now proposed the whole matter is left to the discretion of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and if they exercise that discretion as they wanted us to put it in the form of law, they will immediately say to the Tennallytown road and to the road running up along the canal, "You shall make your return current." Therefore I have no objection to it, if that is the sense of the Senate—

Mr. HALE. I wish to say to the Senator that if he thinks the amendment I have offered will render the whole thing inoperative, and that nothing will be done, and that the original provision is needed, I certainly shall not press my amendment; but if, on the other hand, he thinks the operation will be to strengthen the hands of the Commissioners and that they will exercise this discretion, then I think it is a good amendment.

Mr. ALLISON. Very well. I merely wish to say that if this matter is to be left to the discretion of the Commissioners, I am willing that it shall be left there. What they will do I do not know. I only know what they wanted us to do.

Mr. HALE. I understood the Senator to say that if the amendment is passed, he thinks the Commissioners will act at once?

Mr. ALLISON. Yes; and they may act improvidently. They may say, "This must be done within six months," or twelve months, or three months. I shall myself propose to extend it to eighteen months.

Mr. HALE. I do not think there is any objection to that.

Mr. ALLISON. I merely wish to say to Senators that we gave great attention to this subject. We did not put this amendment here with a wish or desire or purpose to injure the suburban railroads or their owners or their interests, but we were led to believe that it was to the interest of the public in the District that at a reasonably early day the returns should be provided for. That this amendment will accomplish if the time is extended, as I think it ought to be, in order to give the people a longer time in which to make their arrangements for such extension. If the time is extended to eighteen months, I shall not object to the amendment of the Senator from Maine, placing the responsibility with the Commissioners of the District.

Mr. GORMAN. I trust the Senator will propose the eighteen months' limit. I think he is quite right about that.

I desire to explain why I so promptly agreed to the suggestion of the Senator from Maine, to leave it to the discretion of the Commissioners. We have one case, that of the road from Eckington, outside the limits of the city, passing over the Baltimore and Ohio road, and on to Bladensburg into Maryland. There is not a water pipe or a gas pipe in connection with it. It runs through a sparsely settled country. It is a great accommodation to a number of people; to school children coming in the District. To compel that road

to do what our provision required, and I agreed to it in committee, this information coming to me since, would absolutely destroy that little road, when there is not a gas pipe or a water pipe or anything else to be affected by electricity. The engineers of the road tell me that to remodel it will cost not \$2,000 a mile, as stated by the Senator from Iowa, which would be the cost of the wire only, but \$3,000 a mile, and that on a road which does not earn interest now on \$1,000 a mile.

Mr. ALLISON. If they want to rebuild their road, it will cost that sum.

Mr. GORMAN. Yes. As the amendment was originally drafted, they would be compelled to remodel it within twelve months, which would mean absolute destruction.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator if he thinks on country roads, where there are no pipes, the Commissioners would enact anything unfair?

Mr. GORMAN. The amendment as it was reported compelled them to do it. There ought to be some discretion in these cases.

Mr. TELLER. We are speaking now of the proposed amendment to the amendment.

Mr. GORMAN. I agree to that.

Mr. ALLISON. I do not wish to be put in the attitude of commending a proposition that would bankrupt the roads.

Mr. GORMAN. I understand that.

Mr. ALLISON. We had no such intent and purpose, nor do I believe that it is at all necessary for them to expend this sum of money. Colonel Crosby, perhaps the best electrician in this city and as good as almost any in the country, stated to us that it would cost \$1,500 to \$2,000 a mile to provide these return currents; and he is the owner of one of these railways. Captain Black, who is the Engineer Commissioner and is supposed to know something about the matter, and who I think is one of the brightest men we have ever had here as Engineer Commissioner, stated to us that it would not cost to exceed \$500 a mile. So I agree we have placed this provision in the bill with the cross electric currents of those interested and those not interested, and we have done the best we could about the matter. I think the eighteen-months provision should be inserted, and then that the matter should be left to the Commissioners, as suggested by the amendment of the Senator from Maine.

Mr. GORMAN. I agree to that.

Mr. STEWART. That is a good solution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Maine.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to strike out "twelve" and insert "eighteen."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Iowa.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the proviso as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the next reserved amendment be stated. The SECRETARY. On page 42, line 23, the committee report to strike out the following words:

*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive more than \$50 per annum for the use of a telephone on a separate wire; \$40 for each telephone, there being not more than two on a wire; \$30 for each telephone, there being not more than three on a wire, and \$25 for each telephone, there being four or more on the same wire.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, the House has inserted this provision, reducing the telephone rates in this city. The rates heretofore have been from \$100 to \$125 for each telephone. Those rates are excessive to the extent of more than 100 per cent. They are more than a hundred per cent greater than the rates charged in any city where there is competition. In no other place but this city are any such rates charged, unless it is a city where the same company has their telephones.

The telephone company organized in the city of Washington has a capital stock of \$3,650,000. It has a bonded indebtedness of \$400,000. In other words, the stock represents not one dollar of investment, the entire investment being represented by its bonds. Of this stock 55 per cent is owned by the Bell Telephone Company. The Bell Telephone Company is an organization possessing nothing but their contracts and the stock of local companies. The stock which they hold represents no investment whatever. Yet they yearly pay dividends on \$28,000,000, besides paying to the Western Union Telegraph Company \$500,000 a year to maintain a trust.

I mean by that statement that when the Bell Telephone Company organized and began operations, the Western Union Telegraph Company made a contract with them by which it was agreed that the Western Union Telegraph Company would not go into the telephone business if the Bell Telephone Company would pay

them a royalty; and on that contract they have paid already to the Western Union Telegraph Company, to allow them to maintain a trust to plunder the people of the cities of this country, nearly \$7,000,000. The Bell Telephone Company, which own 55 per cent of the stock in the Washington company, having made no investment whatever, pay dividends on \$26,000,000, besides paying to the Western Union Telegraph Company, in order to allow them full swing, the full field in twenty-nine States and the District of Columbia, \$500,000 a year.

Let us see what this company has been doing. It is impossible to get from the company in this city a report of their dividends and expenses and revenues since 1891. In 1891 they made a mistake and published a statement of their proceedings. It appears that their total revenue in 1891 was \$418,000. Since that time it is impossible to get any report whatever from the telephone company in the District of Columbia. Let us see what their expenses were. Their expenses were \$302,000, leaving a net revenue of \$116,000, and they paid dividends of 3 per cent on their capital stock of \$2,650,000, which does not represent a penny of investment, leaving a surplus of \$36,800.

These items of expenditure are well worth looking into. The general expenses were \$67,000, according to their own statement; operating expenses, \$41,000; maintenance, \$81,000; telephone rental and switchboard royalty, \$74,000; real-estate expenses, \$8,800; interest, \$32,830; messenger expense, \$913.

Here, then, we have a corporation that took from the people of this city \$418,000 in 1891, when the cost of operation was but \$41,000; and after they pay 3 per cent on \$2,650,000 of stock, which represents nothing, and the interest on the bonds, which represents the entire investment, they are able to put down as general operating expenses \$67,000 and pay \$74,000 for rent and \$81,000 for maintenance. Yet they object to a reduction of their rates and say it is impossible to maintain the system and reduce the rates.

It seems to me the capital city of the nation ought to be the model for every other city in the land; that its people ought to have the best service, the most economical service, upon the best plan; and yet we foster a condition of things by which a company is organized, is bonded for all its plant cost, and the people of this community are obliged to pay dividends at 3 per cent on \$2,650,000 of stock which represents nothing; they are obliged to pay a sum for maintenance which, owing to the size of the item, \$81,000 in 1891, shows that they pay not only for maintenance but for all expenses, paying royalties to the Bell Telephone Company of \$74,000 a year, paying salaries of \$67,000 a year, for that is what the general expense account means, and even then there is a surplus of \$36,000.

Mr. President, the telephone system in this city ought to be owned by the city. The lighting plant ought to be owned by the city. We ought to set an example to the other cities in this country, and give the economical service the people are entitled to. We should set an example of city management and city ownership, so that the other cities of the United States could adopt the system.

If we had city management and city ownership, the city would get the use of its telephones and the Government would get the use of its telephone for nothing, and the prices, instead of being from \$100 to \$125 for each instrument, would be less than \$25. That is the experience of other cities. It is the same in regard to lighting. We passed an act of Congress providing that no other company should enter the city. There is no competition. They have an absolute monopoly, a monopoly the value of which belongs to the people of this community.

Wherever there is competition what are the rates? I present a table showing the rates:

City.	Bell Company rates.		Competitor.	Competitor's rates.
	Before competition.	After competition.		
Detroit .....	\$72 and \$50	\$36 and \$24	Home .....	\$50 and \$25
Augusta, Ga .....	96	\$30 and \$25	Home .....	\$33.33
Roanoke .....	\$48 and \$30	\$20 and \$12	Home .....	\$30 and \$20
Richmond .....	\$30 and \$40	\$30 and \$18	Home .....	\$36 and \$24
Savannah .....	\$64 and \$50	*\$60 and \$42	.....	.....

\* Reduction due to threatened new company.

So it is that the people of this country are the victims of this sort of stock watering and stock manipulation. I say the capital of the nation is the place where this practice should not be tolerated, and in view of the fact that it is subject to the direct legislation of Congress, it is our duty in particular to set our foot upon it.

I am in favor of the investigation, but I am in favor of doing the investigating while the people of this city are enjoying equitable rates. Let us adopt the House provision and then investigate. Let us give the people of the District a fair chance for one year. Let us do our investigating while they are enjoying, at least partially, reasonable rates, not so low rates as they would have if the

city owned the telephone system, as it ought to do. The Bell Telephone Company, as I said before, pay dividends on \$26,000,000. The rate of dividends since 1883 has been from 11 to 18 per cent, never less than 12 per cent, on nothing—nothing but the stock of the local companies, which they hold, that are bonded for all they cost.

In view of the fact that the committee is going to investigate this subject, and in view of the fact that my experience is that we never succeed in defeating the committee on the floor of the Senate, I have made this statement so that the facts may go into the RECORD for the information of the conference committee. I shall be disappointed if the Senate shall not adopt the House provision. They ought to do it. I therefore ask to have certain statements published, as a part of my remarks, in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the statements will be published in the RECORD.

The statements referred to are as follows:

The statement upon the part of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company that the rates in this city are as cheap as in other cities of this size in the Union is of no consequence in view of the well-known fact that the local companies in all of these cities are controlled absolutely by the American Bell Telephone Company, which controls the local company operating in his city. In other words, when we appeal to the experience of other cities of this size, we simply appeal to the same company that establishes the rates here.

In every city in the Union where competition has been established the competing company has given service at a less rate than the Bell Telephone Company did, and the Bell Telephone Company, in cases of competition, has reduced its rates. The following are the rates in some of the cities of the Union and elsewhere:

City.	Bell Company rates.		Competitor.	Competitor's rates.
	Before competition.	After competition.		
Detroit .....	\$72 and \$50	\$36 and \$24	Home .....	\$50 and \$25
Augusta, Ga .....	96	\$30 and \$25	Home .....	\$33.33
Roanoke .....	\$48 and \$30	\$20 and \$12	Home .....	\$30 and \$20
Richmond .....	\$30 and \$40	\$30 and \$18	Home .....	\$36 and \$24
Savannah .....	\$64 and \$50	*\$60 and \$42	.....	.....
Cincinnati (no competition) .....	\$125 and \$100	.....	.....	.....
Chillicothe, Ohio .....	.....	.....	Home .....	\$24 to \$18
Fort Wayne .....	\$36 and \$24	.....	.....	.....
Jacksonville .....	.....	.....	Home .....	\$30 and \$20
St. Louis: <sup>b</sup>	.....	.....	.....	.....
For business .....	\$100 to \$450	.....	.....	.....
For residence .....	\$84 to \$125	.....	.....	.....
Washington (for metallic circuit) .....	\$125 and \$100	.....	.....	.....
New York .....	c \$240	.....	.....	.....
Berlin .....	d \$37.50	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland, Ohio .....	\$72 and \$60	.....	.....	.....
Toronto, Canada .....	\$45 and \$25	.....	.....	.....

<sup>a</sup> Reduction due to threatened new company.  
<sup>b</sup> New company, not yet in operation, to charge \$90 and \$36.  
<sup>c</sup> New bill fixes flat rate \$125.  
<sup>d</sup> Now reduced to \$12.50 and 1 pfennig per message for residences, 2 pfennigs for business, 3 pfennigs for cafés and clubs.

There are over 2,000 exchanges in the United States which do not use the Bell patents, with a capital of over \$20,000,000. There are more than forty manufacturing establishments supplying telephone apparatus of all kinds independent of that manufactured by or for the Bell Telephone Company. There can be no difficulty, therefore, in securing satisfactory service through other companies if the existing company in the District can not comply with the rates fixed above.

The Maryland act of 1892, fixing the rates, has not been repealed, as stated by Mr. Bryan, but has been altered so as to allow special rates for a metallic current or other special equipment of telephones. In Maryland, under the said act of April 7, 1892, the highest charge for the ordinary telephone is \$78. In the District of Columbia it is \$110, subject to a discount of \$10 if paid quarterly in advance.

The Bell Telephone Company, so far as we can learn, has no plant or visible possessions except its patent rights. Its capital stock is \$26,000,000. It has paid dividends as follows, as shown by the ninth report of the bureau of labor statistics of Illinois, made for 1896:

Year.	Per cent.	Year.	Per cent.
1881 .....	6	1880 .....	13
1882 .....	11	1890 .....	18
1883 .....	12	1891 .....	18
1884 .....	15	1892 .....	15
1885 .....	16	1893 .....	18
1886 .....	16	1894 .....	16½
1887 .....	16	1895 .....	15
1888 .....	18	1896 .....	12

If the local company pays as small a dividend as Mr. Bryan asserts, the royalties for patents owned by the Bell Telephone Company must be enormous to enable it to pay these dividends upon \$26,000,000. The citizens of this District protest against paying these dividends upon patents, many of which have long since expired, when there are other companies operating under new patents anxious to do the same business for one-third and one-half the cost.

The proviso to the second amendment above suggested is in large measure from the Maryland statutes, Laws of Maryland of 1894, page 262.

*Extracts from statement of treasurer of Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company for year 1891.*

REVENUE.		
Exchange service .....	\$366,973.11	
Toll .....	8,888.21	
Private line .....	29,995.16	
Messenger .....	153.40	
Real estate revenue .....	7,685.84	
Miscellaneous .....	5,245.80	
		\$418,942.12
EXPENSES.		
General .....	\$67,152.66	
Operating .....	41,509.13	
Maintenance .....	81,945.56	
Telephone rental and switchboard royalty .....	74,478.14	
Real estate expense .....	3,808.02	
Interest .....	32,830.62	
Messenger expense .....	913.15	
		302,637.28
Net revenue .....		116,304.84
Dividends on capital stock .....		79,500.00
Surplus .....		36,804.84
		116,304.84

COMMENTS ON STATEMENT.

The Bell Telephone Company owns 55 per cent of the stock of the local company, its licensee. This stock, it is believed, was acquired in this way: The first company licensed here was the National Telephone Exchange, which had a capital of \$100,000, which represented not only the plant, but the supposed value of the franchise. The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company was formed with a capital stock of \$2,650,000, all or a large part of which was delivered to the National Telephone Exchange and to its sister, the Maryland Telephone Company, in payment of their purchases, and at once 55 per cent was reassigned to the Bell Telephone Company, and nearly the entire remainder was reassigned to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company as paid-up treasury stock, a few thousand dollars only of the stock or its proceeds being in fact retained as payment by the National Telephone Exchange and the Maryland Telephone Company.

If this be true, the American Bell Telephone Company obtained its 55 per cent of stock without outlay, and has ever since controlled the local company.

The American Bell Telephone Company also owns the Electrical Supply Company, from which all supplies of all kinds for the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company are purchased. The maintenance and construction accounts for the latter company in 1891 aggregated \$264,341.99. If one-third of this sum, or \$88,000, be taken as the price of materials bought of the Electrical Supply Company, the profit thereon may be taken as \$25,000 at least.

The American Bell Telephone Company took then as its part of the gross earnings of the local company for 1891 as follows:

Royalties .....	\$74,478.14
Profit on supplies .....	25,000.00
55 per cent of dividends .....	43,725.00
Total .....	143,203.14

To this may be added a considerable part of the itemized "general" expenses, supposed to be largely salaries to officials, some of whom are appointed in the interest of the parent company. Twenty thousand dollars is probably not too much to add to this item, making \$163,203.14 in all.

There are now about 2,200 telephones in use in the District of Columbia, and not many more than that in Maryland, operating under this company. In 1891 it is not probable there were in use a total of 4,000; but if there were that number, then the American Bell Telephone Company took from the people in that year more than \$40 for each telephone in use. It is not surprising that Mr. Bryan should assert that he can not reduce rates, and it is also clear why independent companies can offer telephone service of the best at less than one-half of the present charges.

Mr. ALLEN. The Senator from North Dakota spoke about an arrangement being made between the Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company by which the business of the country was divided up. When was that arrangement made?

Mr. PETTIGREW. The contract was made in 1879 between the American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. ALLEN. Has the Senator a copy of the contract?

Mr. PETTIGREW. "For the purpose of this contract the Western Union Telegraph Company is deemed to occupy and cover thirty-eight States of the United States and the District of Columbia."

Mr. ALLEN. As respects the cost of construction of the telephone system here, which is owned by the Chesapeake and Potomac Company I believe, I was informed by a gentleman who has had very large experience in matters of that kind, and in whom I have the utmost confidence both as to his integrity and his ability, that the whole system can be duplicated—and there are those who stand ready to duplicate it and give as efficient service as is now given—for \$500,000. Yet, as the Senator from South Dakota says, it is capitalized at \$2,500,000, when \$500,000 judiciously and properly expended will put in every instrument, every foot of wire, and will duplicate the whole plant.

Now, without interfering with the Senator's remarks, it does seem singular, under such circumstances, that some effort is not made to reduce the capitalization, and therefore the rate of toll exacted of the people. It seems to go on from year to year. The District appropriation bill comes here. To-day there has gone on a provision which we have kept out heretofore—for the establishment of a new library and the nucleus for the expenditure of thousands of dollars in the future. Every time an effort has been made to eliminate any provision like this, nothing has been done. It is simply suffered to go on.

Mr. PETTIGREW. The situation is about this: The Bell Telephone Company have certain patents. They organized the Bell Telephone Company. They then encouraged the organization of local companies in the cities of the United States. The local companies were made up generally of persons resident in the cities who were to have the service. The local companies issued capital stock, 55 per cent of which was turned over to the Bell Telephone Company, for the patents, I suppose. The other 45 per cent was held by the local people. In addition to that, the Bell Telephone Company were to have certain royalties for the use of switchboards and other things connected with their patents.

In the city of Washington the local company was organized with \$2,650,000 of capital, 55 per cent of which was turned over to the Bell Telephone Company and the rest of it held by local parties. In 1891 the service in the city of Washington paid 3 per cent on the capital stock and 6 per cent on \$548,000 of bonds. I do not know that they have so many bonds out, but their statement shows that they paid interest at 6 per cent on that amount of bonds. The interest they paid shows that the bonds they have issued are equivalent to the cost of the entire plant. What, then, should the people of the city of Washington pay for telephone service? If they had bonded it for what it cost, they would have paid \$32,000 a year and the \$41,000 which it cost to operate the plant, instead of \$418,000.

Mr. ALLEN. If the Senator will permit me, the people are simply paying about 15 per cent on the actual cost of construction, or a little more.

Mr. PETTIGREW. They are paying two or three hundred per cent. I hope the last remark of the Senator from Nebraska will be stricken from my remarks. [Laughter.]

Mr. BACON. I wish to suggest in this connection that the exorbitant prices charged by the telephone company do not constitute the most serious consideration at this time. They not only charge these exorbitant prices, but they are practically a denial to the people of this community of the use of the telephone. I do not believe there is another community in the United States where the telephone is used to an extent so limited in proportion to the number of people as it is used in this community. In other communities, and certainly in smaller communities, every little shop-keeper has a telephone and almost every man has a telephone at his residence, but here it is a rare thing. They simply can not afford it at the prices that are charged. The consequence is that the telephone is not used here except to a very limited extent, and the telephone, which has become a practical necessity in modern life, is denied to the people of this community because of the exactions of this monopoly.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Mr. President, I wish to say further that the total cost of operating the telephone system in Washington and the interest on the total cost of the entire plant is inside of \$100,000 a year, and yet they collected from the people of this District in 1891 \$418,000 for a very inferior service, as the Senator has just remarked.

The provision of the bill would give them a revenue of over

\$200,000 a year, which is excessive. If the city owned the plant itself they would pay a very much smaller sum. Therefore, it seems to me entirely proper and consistent that we should adopt the House provision and then investigate the question. If next year it is found that the telephone rates are too low we can raise them, and if it is found they are too high we can reduce them still further.

For my part I would never for one moment look at the books of this company to ascertain what price they should charge for their services. A company organized as this company is organized, with watered stock and excessive charges of every sort, have a set of books which will justify their rascality. What is more, in order to cut down the dividends to the local owners of the stock of this company and the owners of the stock of every local company throughout the United States, the Bell Telephone Company have organized an electrical supply company, and from that company everything is purchased that the local companies use, and purchased at enormous prices, for the purpose of cutting down the dividends that are paid to the local stockholders, who own only 45 per cent of the stock.

This is simply a sample of the method by which the property of the people of the United States has been gathered into the hands of about 250,000 people. It is simply a sample of the method by which we are gradually undermining and destroying the free institutions of this country, by which we have become to-day a plutocracy of artificial persons. Knowing these facts, it is the duty of the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives to strike the first blow to correct such evils when they know the facts, to give at least to the people of the city of Washington that just and proper measure of service at a just and proper price which the conditions entitle them to.

I wish to publish as a part of my remarks a list showing the amount of money the American Bell Telephone Company has paid to the Western Union Telegraph Company to keep them out of the telephone business. It is a trust organized for the purpose of plundering the people of the United States. I certainly do not feel very tender about what kind of treatment we give them. I wish to publish that portion of this paper which is embraced in the line marked along the margin.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there any objection? The Chair hears none, and the order is made.

The matter referred to is as follows:

In reply to this statement we respectfully submit that the Washington company at the time of the purchase of the stock by the American Bell Telephone Company was known as the National Telephone Exchange, with a capital stock of only \$100,000, which not only represented the actual plant at that time, but also what it considered the franchise to be worth, and included a residue necessary to extend business. The controlling interest was acquired by the American Bell Telephone Company under the name of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, whose capitalization was increased to \$2,650,000.

Mr. Bryan further stated, in referring to a statement made by Mr. Daniel, of the Columbia Company, to the effect that 55 per cent of the money received by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company went to the American Bell Telephone Company, that "the 55 per cent was magnified by Mr. Daniel in a former hearing to \$500,000 a year."

Mr. Daniel did state that in addition to the tribute of 55 per cent levied by the American Bell Telephone Company upon the subscribers to the Chesapeake and Potomac Company, the American Bell Telephone Company paid the Western Union Telegraph Company an average of \$500,000 a year, as will be evidenced by the following statement, taken from the Electrical Engineer, August 28, 1895, page 199:

"The amount paid by the American Bell Telephone Company to the Western Union Telegraph Company has now reached substantial figures. The earlier statistics are not easily obtainable, but the item of 'commission' in 1883-84 ran as high as \$354,856, while in ten months of 1884, when the American Bell financial year was changed, it reached \$325,207. The subsequent years run as follows:

COMMISSION.

Year.	Amount.	Year.	Amount.
1885	\$396,650	1891	\$614,019
1886	404,111	1892	648,689
1887	433,573	1893	690,380
1888	467,471	1894	459,958
1889	511,215		
1890	575,221	Total	5,201,232

"If to this sum we add \$300,000 per year for the five years preceding 1885, and \$500,000 for 1895, we reach a truly grand total of \$7,250,000, which, according to this commission account, has gone into the pocket of the Western Union Telegraph Company in about fifteen years, as the consideration for which it agreed to sit still and do nothing in telephony."

It will be seen from the foregoing that the testimony of Mr. Bryan, president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, that the American Bell Telephone Company not only owns the controlling interest in the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, but is subject to the contract between the American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I do not expect to say anything or make any motion that will affect the pending bill in the slightest degree. I only want to make a few general observations that will apply to this measure and to many measures that come before Congress. It has been notorious for a long time that the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, which has a monopoly of the business in this city, did not cost to exceed \$500,000.

Mr. HAWLEY. I am sure the Senator is not aware that he is not heard by half the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senate will be in order.

Mr. HAWLEY. Whether it is the Chamber's fault or the Senator's I do not presume to say.

Mr. ALLEN. I was saying that it has been notorious, as far as a matter of the kind can be, for a long time that the whole plant of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company did not cost to exceed \$500,000, and is not worth that to-day. Yet it is capitalized at over two and one-half million dollars, and is permitted to fix a rate for service that will pay compensation on that sum. But the people of the District of Columbia seem to be fairly well satisfied with it so far as I can ascertain, and, in view of the fact that I do not have much to do with telephones or telephone companies, taking the old method of communicating usually by going myself or sending a letter or a message, I am not concerned in what may happen hereafter.

But here is something, Mr. President, in this connection that is absolutely startling. Some time ago I wrote to the editor of the Chicago Dispatch, a daily paper printed in Chicago, asking him to make a careful compilation of the trusts that had been created since the passage of the Dingley bill, and to give in his paper a résumé of the strikes and lockouts and reduction of wages, etc., since that time. I wrote to the editor of that paper because he was a free-silver man, and therefore an honest man, and therefore qualified to investigate this question. Here is the result. I will read only a portion of it, asking leave to put the entire article in the RECORD, so that the people of the country can have the advantage of it.

The Chicago Dispatch, Friday evening, March 4, 1896—

A few days over seven months from the passage and the approval of the Dingley Act. The article is headed:

Near \$500,000,000 invested in trusts since March 4, 1897—President McKinley's first twelve months was a boon for the concentration of great wealth—Combines formed since the operation of the Dingley bill which almost challenge belief—List of the big ones given—On the other hand, the laborer has lost many millions from lockouts and strikes growing out of the reduction of his wages—One year of McKinley, President—Trusts and combines organized with a capital of \$469,600,000—Strike and lockout losses amounting to figures which can not well be computed.

Here is a list of the trusts:

United States Biscuit Company; Norman B. Ream and Judge A. H. Moore, of Chicago, leading organizers; \$25,000,000 cumulative preferred stock and \$30,000,000 common stock; total, \$55,000,000.

And so it goes on. I will not read it, but publish the entire article as a part of my remarks, showing that sixteen of these great trusts—the larger ones, as it calls them, thereby inferring that smaller ones have been formed—have been organized within the last seven months with a capitalization of \$469,600,000; and it gives alphabetically the dates of the lockouts and strikes, reductions of wages and reductions of force from July 24, 1897, to the present time, aggregating many millions more.

The article referred to is as follows:

NEAR \$500,000,000 INVESTED IN TRUSTS SINCE MARCH 4, 1897—PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S FIRST TWELVE MONTHS WAS A BOON FOR THE CONCENTRATION OF GREAT WEALTH—COMBINES FORMED SINCE THE OPERATION OF THE DINGLEY BILL WHICH ALMOST CHALLENGE BELIEF—LIST OF THE BIG ONES GIVEN—ON THE OTHER HAND, THE LABORER HAS LOST MANY MILLIONS FROM LOCKOUTS AND STRIKES GROWING OUT OF THE REDUCTION OF HIS WAGES—ONE YEAR OF MCKINLEY, PRESIDENT—TRUSTS AND COMBINES ORGANIZED WITH A CAPITAL OF \$469,600,000—STRIKE AND LOCKOUT LOSSES AMOUNTING TO FIGURES WHICH CAN NOT WELL BE COMPUTED.

One year ago to-day William McKinley was inaugurated President of the United States. What has been the record of the year just ended?

With the exception of the Dingley bill, establishing a tariff for trusts and a deficit, no Republican legislation of any importance has been passed. That dawn of prosperity promised to the country in case McKinley should be elected still lingers below the horizon.

One gleam of hope came to the people through the rise in the price of wheat, a rise caused by short crops abroad and the famine in India, but beyond that (an event purely providential and entirely unconnected with the advent of Republican control) no general prosperity has made its appearance.

It is true that trusts have prospered, as is well known to all observing citizens of this country, and this fact is amply demonstrated by the statistics which follow. It is also true that these trusts have been encouraged, fostered, and made prosperous through the operations of the Dingley tariff.

But while the trusts have flourished the people have not prospered. Manufacturers have closed their doors, the mills have not opened, and the condition of labor is worse to-day than it was twelve months ago. It is not necessary to comment at length on this feature of McKinley's first year in office, as the record of strikes appended is ample comment on the situation.

A review of the organization of trusts and similar great combinations of capital to destroy competition shows that the election of William McKinley as President was followed by a great revival among trust builders and promoters.

It was July, 1897, before fixed results of this renewed activity began to be reported in newspapers. From that date until this these trusts have been "exploited:"

1. United States Biscuit Company; Norman B. Ream and Judge A. H. Moore, of Chicago, leading organizers; \$25,000,000 cumulative preferred stock and \$30,000,000 common stock; total, \$55,000,000
2. Brass foundry and machine combination at Jersey City; Adolph Zimm and W. S. Laporte, of New York, organizers; capital, 6,000,000
3. Consolidated Steel and Wire Company of Chicago; John W. Gates, of Chicago, leading organizer, 87,000,000
4. Hostetter Gas Consolidation at Pittsburg; comprising five independent concerns, 5,000,000

5. American Malting Combine, succeeding Chicago Brewing and Malting Company.....	\$30,000,000
6. Consolidation of Edison Illuminating Company and Missouri Electric Light and Power Company; A. D. Brown and Knickerbocker Trust Company, New York City, organizers.....	4,000,000
7. Western Union Beef Company, organized to succeed American Cattle Trust Company, Chicago.....	13,000,000
8. Rubber Covered Wire Combine (undertaken), to control product by New York Insulation Wire Company (established)....	20,000,000
9. Glucose Sugar Refining Company of Chicago, organized in October, 1897.....	14,000,000
10. Attorney Levy Mayer, of Chicago, forms American Spirits Manufacturing Company, a consolidation of all distillery interests of the country, with a capital of.....	50,000,000
11. Consolidation of hay interests in American Hay Company, organized at Detroit by forty-six shippers, with capital of consolidation limited to.....	5,000,000
12. International Paper Company incorporated at Albany, N. Y.; principal office at Corinth, N. Y.; capital consisting of \$25,000,000 preferred stock and \$20,000,000 of common.....	45,000,000
13. Stove trust organized at Detroit; consolidating six large concerns to advance prices 15 per cent; aggregate capital.....	10,000,000
14. World pool of powder manufacturers formed in August, 1897; divided earth into three tributary provinces, one to be supplied by the American manufacturers, one by the European, and one-third by both; aggregate capital (estimated).....	100,000,000
15. Preparation for an international American bank, with headquarters at New York and Washington; capital.....	25,000,000
16. Preparations for carpet trust at Philadelphia, with capital of.....	10,000,000
Total.....	469,600,000

WOES IN THE LABORERS' WORLD.

The great strike of local miners for living wages was called July 4, 1897, and over 150,000 left the pits after August 1. During the ten-day international conference held in Chicago to fix the scale of wages for the year beginning April 1 not a word was said about the tariff or its effect on the price of coal.

Early in September several thousand anthracite coal miners in northeastern Pennsylvania struck for better pay. On September 10, while several hundred of the strikers were marching on the public highway near Lattimer, Pa., deputy sheriffs fired into their ranks, the deadly bullets striking two score, nineteen of them fatally. The sheriff who was at the head of the deputy sheriffs is now on trial for murder, but late advices say he will surely be acquitted.

The following are a few of the strikes called in the United States from July 24 to December 1, 1897. In Chicago there is an average of one strike or more a day on buildings in course of erection, and all other cities report the same. These are not included in the list which follows:

- July 24.—Fort Hancock, masons and helpers demand 50 cents per hour, the same as paid by private contractors.
- July 27.—New York, 3,000 pants makers protest against \$5 per week wages.
- July 29.—Youngstown, Ohio, ironworkers given forty-eight hours to agree to work for 15 cents or less. August 3 were forced to accept.
- August 9.—Council Bluffs, Quincy, Kansas City and Eastern Railroad, wages cut from \$80 to \$45. Freight conductors, \$100 to \$65. Nearly all local force discharged and new men forced to work for thirty-six hours at a stretch.
- August 9.—Three hundred shoe bottomers and finishers at St. Paul. Tariff raised price of leather and shoes 10 to 15 per cent, but decreased wages.
- August 10.—Chicago Street Railway car men threatened with a reduction.
- August 11.—Glass men offered 15 per cent. Workmen demand 25. After several months' idleness accepted 17 per cent increase.
- August 11.—Three hundred tile layers locked out in Chicago.
- August 13.—Two thousand five hundred building-trades workmen strike on Chicago schoolhouses. Ended September 16.
- August 20.—Cornice manufacturers threaten to lock out 1,400 men, but back out.
- August 25.—Box makers ordered reduction of wages.
- August 27.—Chicago cigarette makers cut wages 20 per cent because of tariff.
- August 28.—Linotype operators, Chicago, strike.
- September 2.—Two thousand cloakmakers, New York, strike for living wages and less hours a week.
- September 3.—Chicago Government building, 100 laborers strike for living wages. New men employed.
- September 9.—Three hundred box makers strike, at Maxwell Bros., Chicago.
- September 13.—Strike at the same place.
- September 15.—Brookton, Mass., and other towns, 1,000 shoemakers strike for restoration of pay.
- September 15.—Sixty box makers, Chicago. Alexander Bennett.
- October 4.—One hundred and thirty-six box makers, at Nelson, Morris & Co.'s, strike for living wages.
- October 6.—Newcastle, Pa., 200 machine tanners.
- November 3.—Marion, Ill., 300 miners against wage reduction.
- November 25.—Three hundred shoemakers locked out at West Pullman, Ill.; rejected cut in wages.
- December 1.—Oshkosh, Wis., employees in planing mills threaten to strike against starvation wages.
- December 4.—Indiana coal operators import colored men to take places of miners on strike for living wages.
- December 6.—Chicago, 75 bicycle makers locked out by Featherstone & Co. because they refused to accept a cut of from 40 to 50 per cent in wages.
- December 10.—Chicago, 250 shoemakers locked out at Florsheim & Co.'s because they would not accept disagreeable conditions.
- December 13.—Manchester, N. H., notice of 10 per cent cut in wages made by Amoskeag Manufacturing Company; 9,000 people affected.
- December 21.—All New England cotton workers given notice of a reduction in wages of from 10 to 12 per cent.
- December 21.—Rochester, N. Y., 700 Italians strike against working for 12¢ cents per hour.
- January 4.—United States Government cuts wages at Rock Island (Ill.) Arsenal.
- January 4.—Brooklyn, 400 boilermakers at the Erie Basin Dry Dock strike. Wages cut.
- January 4.—New York City, street employees strike because they are forced to work fourteen hours per day.
- January 5.—Chicago, 100 carpenters strike on Armour elevator against working for 15 to 20 cents per hour.
- January 6.—Seventy-five Poles and Bohemians strike in an agricultural-impliment manufactory at West Pullman, Ill.
- January 7.—Seventy-five nonunion men strike against working for 15 to 20 cents per hour on Armour elevator.
- January 7.—Riot occurs at the elevator between union and nonunion men, and many injured.
- January 17.—Biddeford, Me., 3,400 cotton operators strike.

January 17.—New Bedford, Mass., 10,000 cotton operators strike.  
 January 18.—St. Louis, 150 electricians.  
 January 21.—Zanesville, Ohio, 100 employees Robinson Glass Works strike.  
 February 9.—One hundred woodworkers at Chicago.  
 February 15.—Baltimore, Md., steel works shut down; 3,000 thrown out.  
 February 17.—Beaumont, Tex., 200 longshoremen.  
 February 21.—Waltham, Mass., Boston Manufacturing Company cuts wages of 1,500 loom men.  
 February 21.—Four hundred steel workers, Benwood, Va.; wages cut 25 per cent.  
 During February 5,000 pants makers and other clothing workers in New York City quit work in order to get better conditions.  
 During the past year 50 per cent of the strikes in the United States have been suppressed by the various news agencies. This refers to those which affect large numbers of men.  
 The Chicago Clothing Workers are in a deplorable condition, and their unorganized state removes all danger of a strike.  
 The enforcement of the miners' scale in the Hocking Valley of Ohio may end in another general strike. If the Hocking Valley miners should strike and lose, then the interstate agreement would be of no account. Then another great uprising would surely follow.  
 The number on strike in New England cotton mills is estimated from 10,000 to 20,000, with at least 75,000 others now at work, very restless over the reduction.

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, we are inclined to treat these matters lightly; at least, we let them pass by without doing more than simply noticing them in debate. I have observed from time to time that there is rarely ever a bill introduced or considered to control these trusts. We denounce them upon the one hand and they are defended upon the other, and whenever an amendment or a measure is introduced looking to their destruction, looking to checking them in their forays upon the people, the whole subject is dropped and they go on. There is not a trust in the United States to-day that is controlled by the legislation of Congress or affected in the slightest degree by it. There is not a trust between the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean that is not at absolute liberty to engage in unlimited spoliation of the property and the rights of the common citizen without let or hindrance on the part of Congress.

Why, sir, the time has come when we must consult these trusts and organizations in the election of Presidents and members of Congress. They sit upon a pedestal, as it were, and dictate to the people of the United States who shall fill the halls of Congress and who shall occupy the White House, and who shall occupy the positions on the Supreme Bench and the subordinate judiciary. It is an alarming condition of affairs. If this condition continues many years, our Government will be destroyed. I sometimes believe that the spirit of Hamiltonism never was as rife as it is to-day, and that the purpose to destroy this Government of the people is becoming more manifest each year.

There are those who are so indiscreet now as to say they believe a government by the people is a failure and our Government must become strong, which means that the power must pass into the hands of the few. While the great masses of the people will be permitted to vote, their votes will count for nothing. The great masses of the people are simply to be hewers of wood and drawers of water, to earn that the few may reap the reward from their toil.

Mr. President, I have nothing to say about this provision of the bill. I am not concerned in it one way or the other. If the people of this District want to be taxed, if they want to be overridden by a corporation like this, so be it. I am willing that they should be. They have at all times, however, held up their hands at those who would aid the people outside of their city and their District. They have constantly come to this Chamber and the other branch of Congress and supplicated and importuned for money that does not belong to them by any moral right or legal right until we have expended in this community of 250,000 people, located in the most unfortunate part of our country, millions and millions if not billions of dollars.

Here was the specious plan made this afternoon that we should establish a library at public expense distinct from the libraries that are already established here. Mr. President, here is a library that has a million and a half, or possibly more, of the most valuable volumes of literature that can be found in the world open to every person who may see fit to visit it and consult the books. Here are valuable libraries in every Department of this Government, and libraries at the colleges and universities without number almost, but we are to establish here by taxation, by taxing the people of this country, another library, with five or six men at its head, immediately, at large salaries. Nothing is of any value, Mr. President, unless it has a large salary attached to it to start with. Here we are to establish a thing we have defeated repeatedly here, a circulating library, as one Senator said, so the common man can get into it.

Mr. GRAY (in his seat). The historian.  
 Mr. ALLEN. No; it is the man who smokes the cob pipe, or whose boots are unpolished, or who has some peculiarity about him. This, Mr. President, is in reply to the remark of the Senator from Delaware.

We are to establish this library so that the common man can get into it. Mr. President, what difference is there between the

common man and the uncommon man? I supposed all men were common in one sense and uncommon probably in another sense. I have been laboring under the supposition that God was the Creator of the entire race, and there was no distinction except that distinction men made by their conduct, or that circumstances made over which they could exercise no control.

And yet we are told in the Senate this afternoon that there are certain men in whose veins the blood of royalty runs, while in the masses of the people there is nothing but water, just ordinary, common, limpid water; and it is a library, a circulating library, for the common man as contradistinguished from the uncommon man that we are to appropriate money to establish. What is the necessity for it? Can not the common man go to this Library over here? Is it true, as Senators urged upon the other side of the Chamber this afternoon, that there is some rule in force there that permits only a favored few, as the senior Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] said, to go there and get the benefits of that Library?

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, as the Senator from Maine is not in his seat, I will state that I listened very carefully to what he said. I did not understand him to use the words "a favored few," and I did not understand him to say anything about any restriction of persons going there and getting the benefits of the Library. He spoke solely of taking out books.

Mr. ALLEN. I put the question to the Senator from Maine, What is there to prevent any man from going to that Library and obtaining books? and he said that he could if he belonged to certain favored classes. I use the proper word now. "Classes" will appear in his remarks to-morrow.

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator from Nebraska allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. ALLEN. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. The fact about the Library is that everybody can go there and sit down and call for a book and examine it without any reference as to who he is or where he comes from, but there is a limited number of people who are allowed under the rules of the Library, or the law, I do not know which, to take books out of the Library and carry them away.

Mr. ALLEN. I was informed by a young man who went there but a few days ago, not with a card from some Senator or some Member of the House, that books could be obtained there; that he obtains books there and his associates obtain them.

Mr. President, if they can not obtain them, the time has come when we should legislate in some manner by which they can obtain them. What is a book worth, of what value is it to the community or an individual, if it is always closed against a person who desires to read it? Sir, may it not be possible that even the common man may have lofty aspirations occasionally? He may seek to tread the rugged path that leads up from commonalty to greatness, and he may desire admission to that great Library that is closed to the common man.

Mr. TELLER. It is not closed to anybody.

Mr. ALLEN. Now, we are to establish a library. I suppose we are to have Beadle's dime novels and a class of yellow literature in this common library for the common man, while we are to have works of philosophy, and art, and on the higher branches for the uncommon man who goes into the National Library. I would make it so that everybody could go there and get a book and read it if he wanted to do so.

In this connection the Senator from Massachusetts told us that the three great historians of this country were Boston men.

Mr. HOAR. Mr. President, I am sorry that the Senator misunderstood me. I have only to say to that proposition that I did not.

Mr. ALLEN. That was my understanding, of course. I understood the Senator to say that the reason why the three great historians from Boston were the great historians of the country was because they had access to the Athenæum and another important library in that city.

Mr. GRAY. Who were named as the three greatest historians?

Mr. ALLEN. Well, the Senator will find out in the morning by reading the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. GRAY. I was not present at the time.

Mr. ALLEN. Some of them are living and I think some dead. Mr. President, I am not saying this in the way of unjust criticism of the Senator from Massachusetts. I have sometimes regretted that it was not my good fortune to be born in Massachusetts and to have had access to the Athenæum Library, and the works of art, and an opportunity to visit its great courts of justice, and obtain a greater and better education than I have. But unfortunately for me I was born in the West, and I had no such opportunity. But when this Government takes taxes out of all the people, common and uncommon, throughout the length and breadth of the country, is there not something like justice in giving all people an opportunity in these libraries?

Sir, why not take some of the money taken from the people in the form of taxes and establish a library at the capital of every

State and Territory of the Union, so that the people of New Jersey, Nebraska, and Delaware, and Colorado, and Missouri, and of all the States and Territories of the Union may have an opportunity to go to their State libraries and enjoy the education there afforded? That would be just. Yet we want to rob those people, we want to take the taxes out of them, and concentrate that at Washington and establish additional library facilities for a city that is overrun with libraries. All this is statesmanship, and arguments are made in the Senate of the United States which, if made before an ordinary justice of the peace, would be regarded as pettifoggery.

I have no objection to ornamenting this city; it is the capital of the nation, well established at the time, probably, but clear out of joint so far as the country is concerned now; but I presume it will always remain the capital. I want to see it ornamented; I want to see monuments erected here; I want to see it the city of learning and glory, and I am willing to do my portion to make it such; but I am not willing to engage, and will not engage, in that namby-pamby sort of rot which thinks that everything good should come to Washington, while the people outside of this District should bear the taxation that makes these improvements.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment to strike out the proviso beginning at line 25, on page 42, and ending in line 7, on page 43.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I wish to offer a substitute for the House provision, and ask to have it printed and go over until to-morrow.

Mr. ALLISON. Let the substitute be read. I hope we can finish the bill to-night. There is no great controversy about this question. It is now being investigated, and the investigation will be concluded before the bill is finally passed.

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

The SECRETARY. On page 42, after line 23, it is proposed to insert in place of the proviso proposed to be stricken out by the committee the following:

*Provided*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or any telephone company doing business in the District of Columbia to charge or receive for the use of any telephone more than the following rates per annum, namely: \$50 for each telephone used in hotels or other places of business, and \$36 for each telephone used in residences, within a radius of 1 mile from the telephone exchange, and for each additional mile beyond such radius a further charge per annum of \$4 to places of business and \$3 to residences, and any subscriber for the use of any telephone at the maximum rates above specified shall be entitled to service not inferior to the best service now given by any telephone company in the District of Columbia: *And provided also*, That any person entitled to telephone service, his servants, and the members of his immediate family, but no other person, shall have the right to use without extra charge any other telephone equipment, with the consent of the subscriber to the last-mentioned equipment. And any owner, operator, agent, or other person who shall charge, collect, or receive for the use of any telephone any sum in excess of the rates fixed by this act, or refuse to any person any privilege or right herein specified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not to exceed \$25.

Mr. HOAR. Where does that come in?

Mr. PETTIGREW. In place of the proviso in the House bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is proposed as a substitute for the proviso on page 42, beginning after the word "dollars," in line 23.

Mr. PERKINS. I hope the substitute will not be adopted and that the amendment proposed by the committee will be rejected and the bill permitted to stand as it came from the House of Representatives.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I withdraw the amendment.

Mr. PERKINS. In saying this, Mr. President, I simply desire for the committee on which we are associated to refute the charge made by my colleague on the committee, who has so forcibly spoken, as he always does on all questions of this kind. That committee, as my friend well knows, considers every proposition presented to them carefully, conscientiously, and with an earnest desire to do justice to all and to discriminate against none. The individual members of the committee are not bound by a majority of the votes of the committee, for each member of the committee reserved the right to vote in accordance with his own convictions, even after a majority had decided differently from him.

That was the case in this very amendment. Many of us believed the provision as it came from the House of Representatives was fair and just to the corporations and companies who own the telephones and to their rights, and that it was a fair compensation to be paid by the patrons of the telephone company. I came to that conclusion for two reasons. First, the rates proposed by the House of Representatives are about the same as those charged west of the Rocky Mountains, in California, Oregon, and Washington. We have a splendid telephone service there, with a population not nearly as dense as that in this city. In the city of Oakland, Cal., of which I am a resident, the charges are about the same as proposed in the bill as it came from the other House, and yet that is a city of less than 75,000 population.

I am satisfied there is much truth in what the Senator from South Dakota said, that this corporation is making enormous interest upon its investment, and that it is paying too much money

for the royalty which the parent company charges to the subordinate companies. I have arrived at this conclusion in my own mind for the reason that when I visited the Hawaiian Islands a few years since I found that in almost every house, in every store, in every place of business in Honolulu there was a telephone, and that telephones were also in use upon the plantations—everybody had a telephone. It seemed to be a necessity to the people of those islands in the Pacific.

I was surprised at their extravagance, and I made inquiry. I asked them how much they paid for the use of the telephone. They said for an ordinary residence it was from \$1 to \$3 per month, or from \$12 to \$24 per annum; and in business houses, double that rate, no charge being made for switching. That was the entire charge for the telephone. I asked how this could be, why it was the rate was so cheap, when we were paying in California five times that sum for telephone service. They said that the Government of the Hawaiian Islands recognized no patents, or at least had not done so in the case of the telephone company. The result was that the corporation there was paying nothing to the parent company who owned the patent right of the telephone.

Reasoning from analogy, if that corporation in the Hawaiian Islands can construct and maintain a telephone and pay dividends to its subscribers and stockholders equal to 20 or 30 per cent per annum—for investments in the sugar plantations there pay from 40 to 50 per cent—it is fair to assume the people there are not investing money in telephone companies which pay them much less. If a telephone system can be constructed and operated there on the receipt of \$2 per month for the use of an instrument, and all in excess of that sum goes to those who own the patent rights in this country, surely the figures placed here in the bill by the House of Representatives are ample, and I hope the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who is always just and fair, will consent to allowing the House provision to remain.

I want to say that the chairman of the committee was inclined to agree with the minority of the committee that the rates were proper; but he thought it was better to investigate the question further. I am inclined, however, to agree with my friend from South Dakota, that this is a case where we have already investigated and we are prepared to act upon it. The rates fixed by the House of Representatives are just and fair.

Mr. HOAR. May I ask the Senator a question?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Has any hearing been given to the telephone company?

Mr. PERKINS. A hearing was given by the committee of the other House, I am informed. The House had ample testimony to justify the fixing of these rates.

Mr. FAULKNER. If the Senator will permit me, I desire to correct him. The amendment was not inserted by the committee of the other House, but on motion of a gentleman who offered the amendment on the floor, when there had been no investigation whatever.

Mr. PERKINS. Then, Mr. President, I stand here on the witness stand as one who has owned stock in a telephone company in California which made the same contract which the company here has made with the parent company to supply this city and other cities.

Mr. HOAR. The Senator does not quite understand my question. I asked him whether there had been an investigation, and he offers himself as a witness. I asked whether the parties interested in the matter, the company whose business was to be affected, had had an opportunity to be heard. I understand the fact to be that the members of the other House have come to the conclusion that the company ought to be heard, that they have given them notice of such an opportunity, and that the hearing is now going on. Does the Senator think it is fair and just, if that be true, to decide the question before the parties have been heard?

Mr. PERKINS. I think so, in this case. I have no question of it. I think the rate of compensation fixed by the House of Representatives is ample to pay for the investment which has been made by this company.

Mr. HOAR. Suppose the parties who are interested should have something to say which might change the Senator's mind on that subject, does the Senator button up his ears and refuse to hear it?

Mr. PERKINS. During the few years that I have had the honor of being associated with the distinguished Senator from Massachusetts, and of being a member of the Committee on Appropriations, I have yet to find any one who had a measure in which he had a financial interest and had a good case, who did not appear before the Committee on Appropriations or the Naval Committee, or some other committee, and present his side of the case.

Mr. HOAR. Is it not true that such an appearance is actually going on now between the two Houses?

Mr. PERKINS. I so understand it; and I want to say here—

Mr. BERRY. Will the Senator permit me to say a word?

Mr. PERKINS. Certainly.

Mr. BERRY. I will say to the Senator from Massachusetts that the difficulty is, if this provision placed in the House bill is not agreed to, it will go to a conference committee, and thereafter the Senate will have no opportunity to express an opinion about it. It will come back as part of the general bill.

Mr. CULLOM. We may reject the conference report.

Mr. BERRY. But the question on the adoption of the conference report must be taken as one question; and the Senate not having amended the bill, it would thereby in point of practice deprive the Senate of an opportunity to express its views on the subject; it will be left with the conferees and become part of the general bill; and then, as a matter of course, the general conference report on the District bill will be agreed to. That is my objection to having the House bill amended.

Mr. HOAR. I have not any reason for feeling favorably toward this particular company. I use the telephone a great deal at home, and nothing would be more delightful to me personally than to have a smaller bill for the privilege; but I want to ask this question as to the general practice of the procedure of this body, which undertakes to deal justly with citizens. As I understand, this telephone company has not been heard—the Senator from California has been heard, but the telephone company has not been heard—they have had notice to appear before a particular committee of the House of Representatives, and I am not sure but the Senate has also authorized the company to be heard here and that that hearing is going on now. The question is, whether it is good practice in any case, no matter what the case may be, to decide such questions without a complete and fair hearing. I suppose we can introduce and pass through the Senate in ten minutes, or in a very short time, a bill covering this entire matter.

Mr. PERKINS. I have great respect for the Senator from Massachusetts and his sense of justice, and in the abstract he is right; but I do not want him to impeach my testimony before he hears it.

Mr. HOAR. But the Senator wants to impeach those fellows before he hears them.

Mr. PERKINS. I beg your pardon. The gentlemen representing the telephone company presented us the rates from only some three or four cities. In those cities there may be a rebate to the subscribers.

Mr. PETTIGREW. If the Senator will allow me, as to the cities whose rates were furnished us, they were cities where the Bell Telephone Company had a monopoly and no competition, the same as they have here; but in every city where there was competition the rates were less than those fixed in the bill by the House of Representatives.

Mr. PERKINS. If those rates were unjust to the company, I certainly should not be in favor of them, but in San Francisco, in Oakland, in Los Angeles, and other cities the rates are about the same as those fixed by the House of Representatives. If 3,000 miles away from here, where the cost of transportation is from twenty to forty dollars a ton for the material, where labor is higher, where the population is more sparse, they can afford to transport copper wires made here, transport their insulators, their telephone machines, pay freight upon them, hire labor at higher rates, and then furnish the service to a more sparsely settled population than we have here on the Atlantic coast, it seems to me that that is prima facie evidence from the standpoint of a layman that they are doing themselves no injustice.

Mr. ALLISON. I desire briefly to reply to the inquiry made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. HOAR].

When this bill came to the Senate it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and a subcommittee of five of that committee were authorized to take charge of it and make such recommendations to the committee at large as they thought wise. The first thing we did was to call upon the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for their views upon various phases of this bill, and among other inquiries we inquired of the Commissioners respecting this particular amendment. They stated to us that their opinion had not been requested by the House of Representatives, which we knew, because the amendment had been proposed not by the Committee on Appropriations of the other House but by a member of that committee on the floor of the House.

The Commissioners stated to us that in view of the complaints which had been made, they had instituted an examination into the cost of telephones in various cities of the United States; that they had written, my recollection is, to some forty or fifty cities for the prices charged for the use of telephones in those cities in order to get the information needed on the subject, and that they had only received some ten or a dozen replies to those communications. We thereupon asked the Commissioners to furnish us a tabulated statement of the prices paid in the cities of the Union, so far as their investigations would go up to the time of reporting this bill to the full committee. The Commissioners made a partial report, which we have here among our papers, and which has

been alluded to by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW].

We then called upon a committee of the Board of Trade of this city, composed of very respectable gentlemen, who wish to have the price of telephone service reduced. That committee appeared before us. We asked them to lay before the committee such facts as they might have respecting the matter. They had no facts except those which they had received from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. We then called before us—indeed, we called both at the same moment—the president and manager of the telephone company here, and he said to us that he objected to the rates proposed by the House of Representatives because they were too low, and that he would be glad to furnish the subcommittee with all the information they desired respecting the situation in this city, claiming, first, that in most of the cities where lower rates prevailed there were no underground conduits; and he gave us various reasons why he thought the prices charged here were too low.

Having these people before the subcommittee, we made up our minds that we must either take our general knowledge and belief as to whether the prices proposed by the House of Representatives are too high or too low, or that we should enter into some investigation of the subject ourselves, and for ourselves, or that we should commit that investigation to somebody who had more time than we, and whose business and duty it should be to make the investigation. Therefore the Committee on Appropriations instructed me to offer a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to make this investigation and authorizing them to examine persons, books, and papers, administer oaths, etc.

Mr. CULLOM. I think the Senator ought to state that the action of the other House in appointing a like committee also added to the necessity on our part of treating the subject in the way we have done.

Mr. ALLISON. Yes.

Thereupon, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations or the subcommittee—for I do not wish to commit Senators who do not wish to be committed respecting this matter—I offered a resolution in this body committing this subject to the committee on the District of Columbia, which has made from time to time investigations upon this and cognate subjects. That resolution passed without objection, and that committee is now at work. They have an expert who is making the investigation.

Senators say they will vote now and investigate afterwards. That may be very well, but the difficulty about the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company is that it is a corporation existing not only in the District of Columbia, but in the State of Maryland. It runs all the telephones in the State of Maryland and all the telephones in the District of Columbia, and the capitalization, to which the Senator from South Dakota has referred, is a capitalization covering the State of Maryland and the District of Columbia.

Mr. PETTIGREW. If that is true, it makes no difference as to the figures I gave.

Mr. ALLISON. That may be true, but it requires somebody—and if I had the time, perhaps I could do it or the Committee on Appropriations could do it—to segregate this organization and ascertain how much of it is in the District of Columbia and how much elsewhere, and various other things relating to underground conduits, etc. Therefore we committed this subject to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

When this amendment was offered on the floor of the House of Representatives and adopted, the House of Representatives straightway appointed a committee with the same powers that our committee has to make the investigation, and they are now making the investigation.

Mr. HOAR. Can the Senator state when it is expected the investigation will be concluded?

Mr. ALLISON. I understand the committee expect to get through with the investigation within a week or ten days.

Our idea in striking out this provision was to enable us to have the matter in conference and there to deal justly with it. I do not know, but it may be that \$50, from all I heard said on the other side, is a higher rate than we ought to fix, and probably is, as my colleague on the committee [Mr. HALE] says, but it may not be enough. I do not know.

Mr. HOAR. I should like to ask the Senator a question, if I may.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. HOAR. Does the Senator expect this investigation to be completed and the result of it to be made known in time for the information of the conference committee on the District bill?

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly; and nobody has any other idea, so far as I know. The Senator from West Virginia [Mr. FAULKNER], who has special charge of the matter, has now an eminent expert examining and segregating the facts, with a view of ascertaining something about the cost of conduits and the costs of that portion of the telephone system within the District of Columbia.

Mr. KYLE. Will this information be in the hands of the committee of conference?

Mr. CULLOM. It certainly will.

Mr. FAULKNER. I will state that was the opinion of the expert this morning. He stated to me that he could tell me definitely to-morrow morning whether it would take him over a week to complete the examination. He did not think it would take him over a week. I told him that it was the understanding of the Committee on Appropriations that the conference committee would hold back their action on this subject until after his report had been made.

Mr. KYLE. Is there any other report regarding this company that we can get hold of?

Mr. FAULKNER. There has never been an investigation of this subject by either House of Congress of which I have knowledge.

Mr. KYLE. Is not the company compelled to make an annual report to Congress?

Mr. FAULKNER. They may make a report of their receipts and disbursements; but that does not show anything as to the cost of the telephone property.

Mr. ALLISON. That is the condition of the whole matter, and it is argued here as though there were two sides to this question. There are two sides in the sense that some of us would like to know more about this than we do now before voting upon the question. Certainly I should like to be better informed as to what is just and fair to the company. Others think it is best to vote and then to examine afterwards. Those who believe that, of course, can vote that way. I have no feeling or wish about it one way or the other. If the proviso which we recommend to be stricken out is not stricken out of the bill, then the matter passes entirely from the field of the committee of conference on the part of the two Houses. I am perfectly willing to take the sense of the Senate. I think its average sense will be better than my own.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, the Committee on Appropriations was divided on this question almost in the middle, so that it has the weight of the majority of the committee, but not the weight of a unanimous report. Some of us on the committee believed that we knew enough of the conditions, the charges compared with other cities, the rates in force here, to be willing upon that to take the House proposition, and if any injustice should possibly be done that investigation during the next year would disclose it. The question was asked, "Are you willing to guess at it?" I for one said, "Yes, I am willing to guess at it for one year," because I profoundly believe that no injustice will be done to the company. I think then they will be making all the money they ought to make.

I do not have so much hope and expectation of anything fruitful coming from an investigation as has the chairman of the committee. The brightest and keenest and most accomplished of experts may delve into and explore and ransack the books of the company, which are not made and kept for the public eye, and they will arrive at only one result. You may investigate and investigate and reinvestigate upon the basis of the books of the company, and you will never get anything which will disclose that the company is making too much money. I never knew of such a case.

So I am not hopeful about any result coming from an investigation. It has been going on now for a week or more, and I have heard that nothing has come from it. I do not think another week will bring anything from it. I do think the Senate has an opportunity here now of saying sternly and determinately to these people, "We believe your charges are extortionate; we are going to put you for one year on a basis such as other cities give telephone companies;" and no injustice will be done. Therefore, while I rarely disagree with the majority of the committee, in this case I am not with the majority.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I trust this question may go over unless the Senator from Iowa desires to dispose of the entire bill to-night.

The discussion which has progressed here relative to the telephone service has brought up very vividly to my mind many periods of indignation I have endured during the past year in attempting to read or see throughout the house at night with the tallow-dip light called the gaslight of Washington City. A more infamous and audacious outrage has never been perpetrated upon an inoffensive people than is perpetrated every night in the city of Washington by the Washington Gaslight Company.

On the street on which I live until the hour of 10 o'clock at night I will guarantee that the gas has not shown 10 candlepower any day or night within the last six months. After the hour of 10 o'clock, when a large number or perchance the majority of the people have retired, put out their lights, ceased to burn gas, the pressure becomes tolerably good, and the quality of the gas measurably improved.

Mr. HALE. If one will sit up late enough, it is all right?

Mr. CARTER. If you sit up until the latter part of the night, you may get a fairly good light from a jet approximating from 15 to 20 candlepower.

The law which allows this condition of affairs to proceed presents an anomalous condition of law for the regulation of a great corporation. It is provided by a law adopted in 1874 that an inspector of gas and meters shall be appointed by the President, whose duties are very limited, but whose salary is quite good. He receives, according to the terms of the act, \$2,000 per year, and, strange to relate, the gas company furnishes this officer, under the provisions of the law, with his office and its accommodations.

When he finds that the gas company is imposing upon the public and furnishing a quality of gas below the standard, he does not go to a magistrate, he has no power to prohibit the collection of the full amount of money provided in the appropriation act, but he is required by law to proceed to the gas company the next day and tell them that at a specified hour the preceding night (and the act indicates when the inspection is to be made, and further provides that a representative of the company shall be present, but shall not interfere with the test) the gas was below the standard. Of course, when the inspection is to be made and the time and place fixed, and the company notified that the gas is to be tested, the probabilities are that if the gas company have any coal in the shop at all they will get up a pretty fair quality of gas at that time.

But, for instance, if it is found that instead of furnishing 25-candlepower gas at the time of the inspection, as the law requires, the gas is only 15-candlepower, no arrest follows. The company is advised that a fine will be imposed if the inspection next evening does not show an improvement in the gas. This continues as a farce persistently and flagrantly indulged in in Washington, and it constitutes a fraud upon the public and the city, but there is no sort of penalty attached to it, except that if on the day following the discovery of fraud the company continues to furnish gas equally poor, then they shall suffer a penalty of \$100 a day. I should like to inquire if within the memory of man this penalty has ever been inflicted upon the Washington Gaslight Company.

Mr. FAULKNER. In reply to that I should like to ask the Senator if he can state to the Senate whether the inspector has ever reported that the illuminating power of the gas has been under the requirements of the law? I can state to the Senator that in investigations I made a year or two ago I found that there was only one day, my recollection is, in the whole four years in which it fell below the illuminating power required by law. This report is made daily. I have not seen it myself, and I do not know about it.

Mr. CARTER. Since the inspector inspects at a stated hour and place and the gas company is advised when the inspection is to be made and has a representative present, it would be strange indeed if an inferior quality of gas were infused into the mains for the purposes of that test.

While discussing this matter on the floor socially with some of my colleagues, I said that in the house in which I live I have had the meters changed. I thought perhaps there might be some defect in the meter, that there might be water in it, or that some sort of a mechanical defect existed.

I have had the meters changed a time or two, but to-day there is not an inmate of my home who will pretend to read by gas-light in the house. We have students' lamps in every room where anybody pretends to read. The Senator to whom I made the statement said his own experience was the same.

Mr. HALE. Has not the Senator found also that in months when his house would be practically closed and hardly any lights burned the bill would be just the same as during the months when it was in full blast?

Mr. CARTER. I assure the Senator that when there was not a light in our house last season, we received a bill for \$15 for gas for the month just as though the gas had been burned.

Mr. ALLISON. Only!

Mr. CARTER. Only about \$15 for a month in the nature of a fine on account of absence. Some months when we happen to be at home and burning gas the bill has been less. The month of absence the bill was increased. It seemed to be a penalty for being out of town.

Mr. HALE. We have all had that experience.

Mr. CARTER. It has been obvious to me for several years that the administration of these details and affairs in the District of Columbia by the Congress of the country imposes an onerous burden upon the committees charged with dealing with them. The District Committee is the town council of Washington City. The Appropriations Committee, having to deal with matters of great national interest, are pestered to death with the trifling complaints and petty annoyances incident to the administration of the government of a municipality. So it is far from me to undertake to offer any criticism.

These corporations and combinations within the city are taking advantage of the preoccupation of Congress and are waxing fat upon the long-suffering public, persistently obtaining money under false pretense from an uncomplaining people, who would not suffer this condition of affairs for twenty-four hours if they had charge of the city government on their own account. I think

it is high time that a proper amendment should be placed upon this bill, which may become a part of the general law, providing that any citizen of the District of Columbia may have the gas that is coming into his house, for which he is expected to pay, tested by competent persons, and if he is able to go into a court of justice and establish the fact that he is being taxed for gas that he does not get, he should have a remedy at law. Moreover, sir, the company or combination of men who continuously sell an inferior article for the price fixed for a superior article should be pronounced by law at least guilty of a misdemeanor and should be subject to imprisonment in the end if the fraudulent imposition is persisted in.

I should like to have the bill go over, to the end that existing law may be analyzed and considered by Senators during the night, and I for one promise to bring an amendment here in the morning which, if it is adopted, will give to the suffering citizens of Washington some sort of remedy in the courts of justice against this grasping, dishonest, and disreputable gas combination of the city.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I offer an amendment which I intend to propose as a substitute for the House provision, and ask that it may be printed and go over until to-morrow. I do not propose it now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That order will be made.

#### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. H. L. OVERSTREET, one of its clerks, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills:

A bill (S. 619) to increase the pension of William N. Wells;

A bill (S. 649) to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;

A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan;

A bill (S. 1983) granting an increase of pension to Esther Williams;

A bill (S. 2258) granting a pension to Joshua Parker;

A bill (S. 2363) granting a pension to Annie Fowler;

A bill (S. 2646) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery;

A bill (S. 3839) authorizing the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Arkansas;

A bill (H. R. 4167) to increase the pension of John Q. Washburn;

A bill (H. R. 4303) making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; and

A bill (H. R. 6449) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALLISON. It is manifest that the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill can not be completed to-night, and therefore I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, March 8, 1898, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate March 7, 1898.*

#### COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William W. Bowers, of California, to be collector of customs for the district of San Diego, in the State of California, to succeed John C. Fisher, whose term of office has expired by limitation.

#### NAVAL OFFICER.

James B. Holland, of Pennsylvania, to be naval officer of customs in the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, to succeed J. Marshall Wright, whose term of office will expire by limitation March 16, 1898.

#### TO BE POST CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. Halsey C. Gavitt, of Illinois, March 2, 1898, vice Pearson, retired from active service.

#### PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

P. A. Engineer Franklin J. Schell, to be a chief engineer in the Navy, from the 16th day of February, 1898, vice Chief Engineer Absalom Kirby, retired.

#### CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate March 7, 1898.*

#### REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John J. Boles, of Guthrie, Okla., to be register of the land office at Guthrie, Okla.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, March 7, 1898.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday last was read and approved.

## CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, changes of reference were made as follows:

Senate bill No. 2801—from the Committee on the Public Lands to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

House bill No. 3498—from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Pensions.

## BUSINESS OF POST-OFFICE COMMITTEE.

Mr. LOUD. I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads may be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House until they have completed the appropriation bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California [Mr. LOUD] asks unanimous consent that the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads may sit during the sessions of the House. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PLATT, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments the bill (H. R. 5975) extending the homestead laws and providing for right of way for railroads in the District of Alaska, asked a conference with the House of Representatives on the said bill and amendments, and had appointed Mr. HANSBROUGH, Mr. CARTER, and Mr. ALLEN as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

## ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

Mr. HULL. I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa, the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, moves to suspend the rules and pass the bill which will be read.

Mr. BAILEY. Before that motion is put or before the bill is read—I understand it is the bill to provide additional military force—

Mr. HULL. It provides for two additional regiments of artillery.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to inquire of the chairman of the committee [Mr. HULL] whether he would be willing to agree to an extension of the time for debate—

Mr. HULL. I will say to the gentleman that this day has been set apart for business of the Committee on the District of Columbia, and my understanding is that the District Committee for that reason objects to any extension of time for debate. Besides, there can be no special reason for an extended debate on the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, Mr. Speaker, of course under the rules of the House it is impossible to obtain more than twenty minutes' debate on a side. My purpose in raising the question now was to have it understood before the bill was read whether additional time would be allowed. I think this measure more important than matters affecting the District of Columbia, and I think it would be fair to agree to a longer debate than will be permitted on a motion to suspend the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2640) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the Hospital Corps, shall be increased 1,610, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm.

SEC. 2. That each regiment of artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, twelve captains, fourteen first lieutenants, twelve second lieutenants, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster-sergeant, one chief musician, two principal musicians, and twelve batteries: *Provided*, That two batteries of each regiment may, in the discretion of the President, be organized as field artillery, and each battery that may be so organized shall have, in addition to the battery organization now authorized by law, four corporals, two farriers, and one saddler: *And provided further*, That each of the remaining batteries that are not organized as field artillery may, in the discretion of the President, have two additional sergeants.

SEC. 3. That all vacancies created or caused by this act shall be filled by promotion, according to seniority, from the next lower grade in the arm; and the existing provisions of law governing examinations for promotion shall apply to appointments made under this act.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, instead of demanding a second on the motion to suspend the rules, I ask unanimous consent that there be allowed forty minutes on each side for debate, instead of twenty minutes.

Mr. BABCOCK. I am very sorry, but I shall have to object. This is District day. On the last District day the floor was taken from our committee, and by an order which the House adopted at that time this day was assigned for District business.

Mr. BAILEY. I venture to say, notwithstanding the objection, that the District of Columbia business will not consume the entire day.

The SPEAKER. Is there a second demanded?

Mr. COX. Before that question is put, I want to make this inquiry of the chairman of the committee. I did not catch exactly all that passed—

Mr. BAILEY. Instead of demanding a second, I asked unanimous consent that forty minutes on each side be allowed for debate. I now demand a second, merely for the purpose of securing the debate under the rules.

Mr. HULL. Then I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas demands a second; and the gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that the report of the committee be printed in the RECORD, so that all members can have an opportunity to send it to their constituents.

Mr. BAILEY. What was the request?

Mr. HULL. That the report of the committee may be placed in the RECORD without being read. It is a very full report, giving statements from different officers of the War Department as to the necessity for this increase.

Mr. BAILEY. May I inquire what the report embraces?

Mr. HULL. It embraces very largely a statement of the number of guns on the coast, showing the emplacements already up, the number that will be up in a short time, and the necessity for an increase of artillery force, if it is proposed to man the guns that we have spent millions of dollars in placing. That is all.

Mr. McMILLIN. Let me suggest a course which I think would be better than the mere printing of the report in the RECORD. I ask unanimous consent that the report be read, the time thus occupied not to come out of the time allowed for debate under the rules. In this way we can have the benefit of the information at once.

Mr. HULL. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. McMILLIN] asks unanimous consent that the report be read, the time occupied in reading not to come out of the twenty minutes' debate allowed on each side.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I suppose it is not necessary to read the appendixes.

Mr. BABCOCK. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks that the report be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BAILEY. In view of the objection made on the other side to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee, I object to this request.

The SPEAKER. The objection was made by the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BAILEY. And I make the objection now.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] is recognized to control the debate for twenty minutes on one side and the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. COX] twenty minutes on the other.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, the report of the committee would have covered the ground so fully that I should have been saved the necessity of making a statement, and the information which it would have conveyed would have been much more complete than any which I can convey in a short verbal statement. I have a memorandum here, given me by a prominent officer of the War Department, furnished me some time ago, not in an official way, which I desire put in the RECORD. It relates to the number of guns that will be emplaced by the 1st day of July. The total number of guns and mortars for coast defense will be 476, 244 of them being large guns and 232 being mortars. This number of guns will of course be largely increased as coast defenses progress.

It has been demonstrated that it requires at least eighteen men to handle one of these large disappearing guns. We have in the Army to-day 4,035 artillerymen, all told. In time of war, if it should come, and it may in the near future, it would require sixty men to man each one of these large disappearing guns, twenty men for each eight hours. If you take the number that will be emplaced on the 1st day of July, on a purely peace footing, under the calculation made by the War Department, fifteen men to the gun, counting mortars, you will need 7,000 artillerymen to fill the requirements of the Government regardless of any emergency that might come upon the country. The necessity for this measure is imperative.

Mr. Speaker, if we are to continue our system of coast defenses, if we are to utilize the millions of dollars already expended in this line, it is imperative that the Government should have a corps of men enlisted in the service of the country to take charge of these guns and be educated in their management. It is a question of education even for the best artillerymen we have in the Army.

It has been suggested, by gentlemen on the other side especially, that the War Department should have called in all its artillerymen now enlisted and placed them in the coast-defense service. I want to say that for more than two months this process has been going on, but if you should disband every battery of field artillery now in service in the United States it would not be long before we should be compelled to increase our artillery force or stop our work on coast defense.

I suppose the charge can hardly be made that we are increasing the Regular Army for the purpose of overawing the citizens of the United States. As the guns alone weigh 60 to 70 tons, it would be very difficult indeed for these artillerymen to haul one of these coast-defense guns around to any of the cities where we might have a riot.

It is hardly worthy of consideration by the House, and yet it has been suggested to me by gentlemen on the floor that that is one of the objections they have to any increase of the Regular Army. As many other gentlemen are anxious to be heard, I will not take up the time of the House.

I do not recognize this as a party question and know the Congress of the United States will respond to any call which may be made for national defense with a unanimity which will convince the world we are, above all, Americans.

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. McMILLIN. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him one question?

Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman not to occupy my time.

Mr. McMILLIN. Not in the time of my colleague, but in the time of the gentleman from Iowa. I should like to know whether this is intended as a permanent addition to the Army or only for the present? We have not heard the report read. This contemplates a permanent addition to the artillery force, does it?

Mr. HULL. Yes; it permanently increases the Regular Army by the creation of two regiments of artillery.

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

Mr. HULL. I do not want this to come out of my time.

Mr. OTEY. We know nothing about this—we have not heard any report or anything. Can not the gentleman answer one question?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cox] is recognized.

Mr. COX. I wish to inquire, Mr. Speaker, first if the twenty minutes allotted to our side is to be controlled by myself? I did not understand the arrangement that was made, whether I am to control the twenty minutes in opposition to the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is recognized for twenty minutes.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I think if we had studied deliberately to find an opportunity to pass a bill of this character when it should not be passed, this is the time. I would as cheerfully as any man in this House vote for any necessity that may arise, and go to the extent to which anyone else would go; but the proposition here, when understood, in the short time that we have to discuss it, is a proposition to add 1,610 men to the artillery service of the United States and 21 extra officers, at a cost, if these regiments become full, of about \$560,000 per annum. That is the proposition.

It not only does that, but it changes the order of promotion that has existed in the Army since 1870, if my memory serves me correctly.

Now, Mr. Speaker, if there was a necessity for this bill, either in peace or in war, I should not hesitate a moment to support it; but as the law exists to-day, it is perfectly competent for the President of the United States, as Commander in Chief of the Army, to fill up these skeleton artillery regiments by detaching men from other branches of the service.

The power is ample and is expressed clearly and distinctly. Section 1100, Revised Statutes, contains this language:

Sec. 1100. Each battery of artillery shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 1 first sergeant, 1 quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding 122, as the President may direct. One first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 4 corporals may be added to this battery organization at the discretion of the President.

I insist that new men may be enlisted and increase the force about 2,000 without creating another officer. Why this unnecessary expense? It can be based only on one reason, and that is to provide new places for more officers. But the necessity does not exist for the men. We have now over 4,000 artillerymen stationed over the country. What are they doing outside of the ordinary drills? Not a single thing, and have been in that condition for over thirty years. Can anyone assign a reason why they should not be placed at our coast fortifications and learn the use of our large guns?

Here are our infantry regiments stationed where there is not the least danger and no other employment than to drill. I ask again, why make this large expenditure of at least \$550,000 an-

nually when it may be that not a gun will be fired at an enemy in the next thirty years by these men?

But it is said they are needed for another purpose, to defend the forts in case of war. Now, Mr. Speaker, if any man will stop and reflect for one moment, if you take these two regiments and put them at the points of fortification, what will you do with your artillerymen? What place will they fill? What occupation will they have? Do you expect to use the field artillery against a force that is on the water? Certainly not.

Our entire enlisted men can not exceed 25,000. You have over 2,000 commissioned officers—a commissioned officer to every 12 men—yet this bill proposes to make 21 more. Examine the expense account a little further. You have on the retired list 665 officers, and in the bill appropriating money for the Army it requires \$1,200,000 to pay these retired officers each year. This does not include the pay for time services and other expenses. Think of it for a moment! Is there no end to this extravagance?

You have also about sixty graduates from the Military Academy at West Point carried on your pay rolls and not a place to assign them.

It is said, however, that we need these men to man our guns at our coast defenses. Let us see. These guns, we are told, for their handling require years of training of the men. Would not our present drilled men in artillery be much more effective?

One more suggestion. When the Army was reorganized under the law, the express power was conferred upon the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to transfer from the other branches of the service a sufficient number of men to make these regiments reach 120 in each company. If he were to do that to-day, he would increase the artillery branch of the service over 2,000 men.

Mr. BERRY. Does not the General of the Army say that it is necessary that these men should be had at once?

Mr. COX. The General of the Army says we are putting up these fortifications upon the coast, and that he has detailed men from the artillery service to take charge of them. He says further that it will take a series of years before these newly enlisted men will be competent to transact the business which they will be assigned to.

Now, my point, and I think it will answer the gentleman, is this: We have these artillerymen. If we should become involved in any trouble, these artillerymen that are in the field are trained to a certain extent and much more competent to take charge of the guns and the fortifications than the new recruits. Then if you are going to recruit in this way, why not take your recruits under the law, as it can be carried out, and put our trained men into these fortifications?

But it is said that this is an emergency measure; that the signs indicate war. Is not that a pretext to fasten on the Government this increase of the Army permanently and fixedly? When this bill was introduced the author had not thought it an emergency measure. It was not to take effect until July next. The Senate struck out that clause and sent it to us to take effect at once. If it be an emergency, it has arisen since the bill was introduced.

But the idea in this bill has been waiting for legal recognition for several years. It means a permanent increase of the Army at a cost of \$560,000 annually, with no need for it.

But if it be conceded it is an emergency measure, what is the emergency? A war with Spain? What supreme nonsense, to call into service 1,600 green, undrilled recruits to fight the Spanish navy!

I will not, as I see it, appear so ridiculous. If an emergency exists and we think there is danger of war, have more foresight than to take 1,600 raw men to resist the Spanish army and navy.

I have no apprehensions of war. Nothing yet has developed to make us expect it. Not a dozen members on this floor believe we will have war.

If you are watching the court of inquiry in regard to the *Maine*, why not wait until we hear. But if this is a war measure, I, for one, pity it. If danger is ahead, clothe our authorities with all the power necessary and with all the money needed, and line our coast, not with 1,600 men, but with an army of volunteers and a navy large enough and strong enough to end the matter quickly.

Mr. McRAE. I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee one question. Is the gentleman satisfied that if these regiments are recruited to their full capacity there will be enough men to answer the demands?

Mr. COX. It will make the artillery, if they are recruited to their full capacity, over 8,000 artillerymen.

Mr. McRAE. Is that sufficient?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. It is three times what this bill provides for.

Mr. COX. It will be three times what this bill provides for.

Mr. McRAE. Does this bill proceed on the theory that when the existing regiments are recruited to their full capacity that there will not then be enough men to man our fortifications?

Mr. COX. The bill proceeds on the theory, to be frank, that they need that many additional men for this one purpose; and that

is to defend the fortifications on the coast. That is the argument. Well, now, when you look at the fortifications and the number of artillerymen that you have without this increase, you will find that you have got ample force already enlisted, and trained men, detailed from other branches of the service, that can take care of every gun and every fort.

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him one question?

Mr. COX. I want to yield some time to other gentlemen.

Mr. BLAND. It is conceded that we have sufficient fortifications on hand for all purposes. In case of trouble with foreign nations would this be a measure of safety to this country at the present?

Mr. COX. Well, in my judgment, unless you use trained artillery, if a battery was needed at once you would have a set of untrained men who could do little or no service for this country, if we were to go to war. But if we are to have a war we ought to have a force that could handle these guns. If we are not going to war, this is not absolutely necessary, and this act does not take effect until the 1st day of July next, anyhow. I reserve the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, do I understand the gentleman from Tennessee to say that this bill does not take effect until the 1st of July?

Mr. COX. It does not.

Mr. BAILEY. Where does the gentleman get it? I do not find it in the bill.

Mr. BINGHAM. No; it is not in the bill as it passed the Senate.

Mr. BLAND. That is the difficulty of rushing a bill through the House with only twenty minutes on a side for consideration.

Mr. HULL. The bill provides for promotion from the Army according to seniority, and it does not provide that it shall take effect on the 1st day of July, but it takes effect on its being approved. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BELKNAP].

Mr. BELKNAP. Mr. Speaker, I advocate the passage of this bill because I believe it appeals to the patriotism of all the people of this country, both North and South. I do not deem or believe it advisable to increase our Army in the infantry arm or in the cavalry arm, but I believe it is common sense to furnish these two regiments of artillery to man our fortifications and care for the guns that have cost our people millions of dollars. It is a bill that appeals to the patriotism and common sense of every section of our country. We are all one people. On my official visit to West Point a year ago, I found that formerly the South did not wish to send her young men to that Academy, but now we find there men from every section of our land earnestly advocating the principles of the Stars and Stripes. On my visit to Fort Monroe I found there eight batteries of artillery. And from whence were they recruited? The vast majority of the men of these eight batteries came from North Carolina. I tell you, gentlemen, old ideas and hatreds have vanished in the dim shadows of the past.

In that wonderful city by the lakes, which I have the honor in part to represent, a few years since was celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of our continent's birth. There were gathered the people from all countries and from all climes. There was shown the most marvelous exhibit of the fruits of the sciences and the arts the world has ever known. And I say to every member of this House, regardless of his politics, such a sublime event was made possible by the united efforts of a reunited people. [Applause.] Therefore, gentlemen, believing that it is common sense to furnish these two regiments, believing that I represent every man in my district, many of them of foreign birth—but from whatever country they come, whatever blood runs in their veins, every one of them is for the Red, White, and Blue [loud applause]—I advocate the passage of this measure with all the earnestness that I can command and with all the enthusiasm of Western manhood. [Applause.]

Mr. HULL. I now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. McCLELLAN].

Mr. McCLELLAN. Mr. Speaker, the necessity of increasing our artillery is conceded not only by every soldier, but by every civilian who has taken the trouble to examine the question even in the most superficial manner.

The plan of fortifying our coast which was made by the so-called Endicott board, and which has been followed by Congress more or less by fits and starts ever since that board was created, requires 469 guns and 982 mortars, or a total of 1,451 pieces of artillery, to which should be added the rapid-fire guns, bringing the total up to 2,093 modern guns and mortars of all calibers, to be distributed at 104 localities in 27 different harbors. Of these, 74 guns and 184 mortars have been mounted. Existing contracts call for the emplacement or mounting on or before June 30, 1898, of 139 guns of 8, 10, and 12 inch calibers, 12 of 5-inch calibers, 4 6-pounders, and 232 12-inch mortars, making a total of 387; and in a

few months we will have mounted 244 guns and 232 12-inch mortars—a total of 476 guns and mortars.

Our artillery at present consists of 10 batteries of field and 50 batteries of fortress artillery, being a total of 750 enlisted men of the former class and 3,275 enlisted men of the latter class. The two new regiments contemplated in the present bill will add 4 batteries of field artillery, a total of 300 men, and 20 batteries of fortress artillery, a total of 1,310 men, which, with the men now in our fortress artillery, will give us a total of only 4,585 men with which to man our 476 modern guns and mortars, or less than 10 men to each gun and mortar, and the crew of each of our modern great guns should consist of at least 18 men in time of peace.

To emphasize the need of an increase to our artillery it is only necessary to allude to the fact that there are at present 13 permanent fortifications with garrisons and 26 fortifications where armament is more or less complete with no garrisons whatever, most of them situated on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts, in the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Texas.

The charge has been made that the General Commanding the Army is responsible for the lack of garrisons at the 26 ungarrisoned forts; that he should have distributed the present artillery at all our fortifications so as to have left none ungarrisoned. It is not my purpose to make any defense of the General Commanding the Army. He needs none, and if he did, he is quite able to defend himself. I have been surprised, however, that anyone should have jumped to this conclusion; should have indicted, tried, convicted, and sentenced the General of the Army for negligence and incompetence without even an investigation of the case. I should have supposed that common fairness would require at least some examination before these charges were brought against an officer who has proved himself a gallant soldier and a brave man.

In a spirit of fair play, let me make a statement of the facts. The War Department has so interpreted the law as to hold that no transfer of troops involving an expenditure of money can be made except in the name of the Secretary of War. Had the General Commanding the Army made such transfers, he would have done so without authority and would have been liable to court-martial for exceeding his authority. The twenty-six ungarrisoned forts are practically without quarters for the men. The General Commanding the Army has, year after year, recommended to Congress the necessity of building quarters at these forts as the fortifications have been completed, but Congress has not seen fit to appropriate the money, and by the act of March 3, 1897, prohibited the erection of buildings at new fortifications until after the Secretary of War should have reported to Congress on the subject on or before December 6, 1897.

The General recommended this year the necessity of an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the construction of quarters, and the Committee on Appropriations reported a total appropriation of only \$420,000. When garrisons are sent to these fortifications, until quarters are constructed, the men will have to live in tents. As fast as the engineers have turned over fortifications to the line of the Army the General Commanding has sent small details of men to act as fort keepers and to care for the material, and to do this he has been obliged to deplete the garrisons of fortifications already garrisoned. He has not been remiss in his duty; he has not been negligent; he has done everything that it was in his power to do; he has accomplished all that he had the authority to accomplish.

The suggested method of increasing the artillery without increasing the total strength of the Army is worthy of a moment's attention because of its apparent practicability and its absolute impracticability. I refer to the proposal to transfer officers and men from either the infantry or cavalry to the artillery. Our cavalry is as weak as common sense will permit. It requires time to make good cavalry. We have only 10 regiments of cavalry with a total of 6,100 men, which in case of war would be few enough to form a nucleus for the training of volunteer cavalry. While the present organization of the infantry is unquestionably clumsy and obsolete, the total number of its enlisted strength should not be reduced. It should be reorganized on modern lines, but a modern reorganization would scarcely permit of a reduction of the number of its enlisted men.

Moreover, it is doubtful if we now have infantry enough, and on this point I desire to quote a paragraph from a recent letter of the General Commanding the Army. He says:

We have not infantry enough at present, as we are already sending infantry to Alaska, and will have to send, possibly, two or three regiments during the present year. If an Indian war breaks out there, we will have to send at least 5,000 troops into that great Territory. We can not strip the frontier of infantry and cavalry that are now standing guard over the Indian tribes without danger of an outbreak and without the earnest protest of the citizens whose lives and property are defended thereby.

The science of seacoast artillery is a special branch of military science; it has nothing in common with the science of cavalry or infantry warfare or with the maneuvers or training of a field army. It is absurd to think that a man who has devoted his life to cavalry or infantry science could by a mere order of the Secretary of War become an accomplished artillery officer.

I have heard it said that this small increase to the standing Army will be inimical to the institutions of our country and prove a menace to our liberties. Our Army is to-day smaller than it has been at any time since 1861, and even with the addition of these two regiments of artillery it will still be smaller than at any time since 1861 except during the time governed by the present law. The effective strength of the line of the Army is now only 23,310 enlisted men. With the addition of these two regiments the effective strength of the line will only be increased to 24,920 enlisted men, an effective Army of less than 25,000 for a people of nearly 75,000,000, or about 1 enlisted man to every 3,000 inhabitants. It is scarcely flattering to our people to suggest that 3,000 American citizens can be deprived of their liberties by one enlisted man. I confess that I am unable to see the force of the reasoning which declares that liberty will continue to flourish with an Army of 23,310 men, but will fade away and disappear if that Army is increased by the addition of 1,610 enlisted men. Is our liberty so fragile that two regiments of artillery will shatter it? I have enough faith in the manhood of the American people to consider this argument ridiculous.

And yet this argument has so deeply impressed some gentlemen on this side of the House, gentlemen for whose opinions I usually have the very highest respect, that they have in all seriousness insisted that the Democratic party can not afford to support any proposition involving any increase whatever of the standing Army in time of peace. I think that the Democratic party can much less afford to oppose a proposition for the defense of the country. Do these gentlemen seriously think that wars can be fought on paper? Can it be possible that we have forgotten the experience of nearly a century, and that it is proposed to revive the long obsolete policy of embargo and mosquito fleets? Since I have been in Congress the Democratic party, I am proud to say, has never hesitated to stand firm for the maintenance of the national honor. Do we intend now to decline to bear the consequences of our own acts and the results of our own words? No; I can not believe that the Democratic party will, in the same breath in which it declares its patriotism, refuse to place the country in a proper condition of defense.

This addition to our fortress artillery was needed yesterday. It is needed to-day. Perhaps it will be a necessity to-morrow. The patriotism of the fathers has been inherited by the sons. The nation has never called when the people have failed to respond. Shame to us who represent the people, if it should ever be said that we had been remiss in our duty! The path of duty is before us. Let us for once forget factional issues. Let us for once forget party disagreements. Let us forget that we are Republicans or Populists or Democrats. Let us only remember that we are Americans who love our country. Let us show the world that we are willing to sink our differences; to ignore our selfish, personal ambitions; that when the safety of the nation is concerned there is but one party in this House, and that we are willing—yes, and ready—to stand side by side and shoulder to shoulder in the defense of our common fatherland. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BLAND. I will supplement that by asking unanimous consent that the gentleman have five or ten minutes. This bill ought to be debated for some time. Here we are suspending the rules and passing an important bill without any chance for amendment.

The SPEAKER. Objection has been made to the proposition to extend the time.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. COLSON. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen have that right.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen have leave to print remarks on this subject.

Mr. PERKINS. I think I will have to object to that.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. COLSON. My request was that all gentlemen have leave to print.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

The gentleman from New York [Mr. McCLELLAN] asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. HAY. Mr. Speaker, I realize the fact, as my friend from New York [Mr. McCLELLAN] has done, that it is impossible in this short space of time to make any argument upon a measure of this character. I will therefore follow his example. I want to say, however, that I do not believe that in this emergency, and I put it upon that ground alone, the Congress should place any

obstacle in the way of fortifying this country and adding to the Army of the United States to meet the crisis now impending.

I fully appreciate the feeling that the Army should not be increased in time of peace. I am myself opposed to any increase of the Army in time of peace. But we are facing conditions which all reasonable men must construe to mean, at least, a menace of war. Such being the case, it would be the height of folly to refuse to grant to those who have in charge the conduct of affairs the means to repel the enemy and to protect the cities on our seacoasts and the people who live on or near the seashore.

It were better to raise ten or twenty regiments rather than to see the destruction of Norfolk, of Portsmouth, of Newport News, and the harrying by the enemy of the people of the Eastern Shore and of the Northern Neck of Virginia. Sure retribution must follow any man or party which in this crisis fails to provide a means of defense for those great cities on our coasts where destruction would mean incalculable loss of life, to say nothing of the immense loss of property.

There are twenty-two forts or fortifications along our coast, extending from Maine to Galveston, where these troops are absolutely needed.

We have insisted that Cuba should have belligerent rights. We have demanded that this Government should pursue a vigorous policy toward Spain with a view to civilizing the barbarous warfare which is now being carried on in the Island of Cuba. I for one believe that if the Senate resolution which came to this House nearly a year ago granting belligerent rights to Cuba had been passed, the disaster to the *Maine* could not have occurred, and 265 of our gallant seamen would not have lost their lives. The Administration has erred grievously in not pursuing a vigorous policy. Now that such a policy is being inaugurated, shall we be found throwing obstructions in the way?

We can do nothing less than to man our forts, and do it speedily. The crisis is upon us, the emergency is here; we must bide the issue and present to any enemy which comes a united front. The result will not be doubtful.

Surely no party in this House will refuse to vote for this measure, so necessary to the defense, to the honor, and to the welfare of our entire country. [Loud applause.]

Mr. COX. I yield ten minutes to Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I do not regard this as an emergency measure. I understand that this precise proposition has been pending before Congress for four long years. Certainly it was not prepared and introduced to meet any supposed emergency. There are two separate and distinct propositions embodied in this bill; and I think that the second of those propositions, and the one which has received little or no attention, is in some respects a most important one. It provides for a radical change in the method of promotion in the artillery arm of the service. It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that a bill which we are asked to regard as an emergency measure ought not to attempt to interfere with a method of promotion which has long existed and to which no one here has pointed out any objection, if there be any. Certainly there is no present exigency requiring this change, the effect of which is only and, in the nature of things, can only be known to military experts.

I am informed that there are gentlemen on this floor, familiar with this question, who have declared they would not support this bill, even as an emergency measure, if it did not contain this proposition to change the manner of promotion in the service. It is because of this feature of the bill, I am told, that a number of the Army officers are urging the passage of the measure. But, Mr. Speaker, it is to the first proposition embodied in this bill that I desire to address myself briefly. There are now 5 regiments of artillery, having an average of only 805 members to a regiment, whereas the law permits each one of these regiments to contain twice the number, or, to be exact, 1,637 enlisted men. As a matter of fact, the existing 5 regiments are merely skeletons. There are to-day 25,000 enlisted men, exclusive of the Hospital Corps, and there are 2,164 commissioned officers.

Think of that, gentlemen; one commissioned officer now in actual service to less than twelve enlisted men. My idea is—and I think this House would agree with me if it would take the time to soberly consider this question—that the thing to do, if we must increase the size of our Army, is to increase the quotas of the five existing regiments. This would not require any increase of commissioned officers, and much more efficiency would be imparted to those now organized. Increase the size of the regiments and not the number of commissioned officers. Were each regiment increased to the extent permitted by existing law, there would be over 4,000 men added to the artillery service.

Mr. HAY. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Certainly.

Mr. HAY. How are you going to increase the size of the regiments to 4,000 men without increasing under the law which requires the Regular Army shall only be 25,000 men?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I do not understand that to be the law. If my friend will read section 1115 of the Revised Statutes, he will see that the limit is 30,000. But I answer the direct question of the gentleman by saying that I have prepared an amendment which, if given an opportunity to offer, will meet any difficulty which may arise upon that score, and I will read it now for the information of my friend. After the enacting clause I propose to amend the bill by adding this:

That the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the hospital corps, shall be increased 2,000, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm.

If more men are needed for the artillery service, this is the method by which they can and should be provided. By this method the artillery arm of the service can, if it be necessary, be increased by 4,000, and General Miles only requests 1,610 men, which are to be divided into 2 regiments, a plan that provides for unnecessary officers.

This is an effort not so much to increase the size of the Army by adding to the number of enlisted men as it is to commission more officers. To-day the Army has 1 commissioned officer to less than 12 men in the service. I propose to amend this bill, if allowed to do so, by enlisting 2,000 additional men to be utilized in filling up the 5 regiments that now exist, each one of which now has less than half the men authorized by law, and thus add to the strength and the efficiency of the artillery service without increasing the number of commissioned officers.

Mr. BLAND. Realizing the difficulty we are in, that we have no opportunity of offering amendment, and that we must vote for this bill or nothing, does not the gentleman think that we had better take it as it is than to take nothing?

Mr. JONES of Virginia. I will say to my friend that I realize the difficulty we are laboring under; but I have read carefully the report which accompanies this bill, the letters from the Commanding General and from the Chief of Engineers contained therein, and I can find nothing in those letters that justifies this action on our part. The Chief of Engineers in his letter says:

In order to properly manipulate the splendid guns provided by the Ordnance Department the men should have years of experience and daily practice.

How long, then, will it be before the men to be enlisted under this bill will acquire the experience to serve our new guns?

These splendid guns, with their massive and intricate machinery, some of them now in place, require men to care for them as well as to manage them. If our whole artillery force is barely sufficient to care for these guns, as I infer from the letter of the Commanding General, I can not see how the 1,610 raw recruits asked for to meet an alleged emergency can meet the conditions which we are supposed to be legislating to meet.

This letter of the Commanding General states that a large part of the artillerymen now in service are required as mere care takers for the guns which are in position. He says that five of the positions to be fortified have already been supplied with guns, and that he has detailed a number of artillerymen as care takers for the guns mounted there. Then he adds:

And this policy it is proposed to continue, as the new positions are completed, until the five regiments are exhausted.

Five regiments, it will thus be seen, will be exhausted in merely taking care of the guns already in place or being put in place—to clean them and keep them in good condition. Any gentleman, therefore, can readily see that if five regiments of artillery, all we have, will be required as mere care takers, that two more will hardly man and make efficient the ponderous guns that are to protect our entire coast. If an emergency exists for recruiting two regiments, then, in my judgment, an emergency exists for enlisting many more men for our artillery service. Ever since this heavy ordnance was ordered it has been the desire of the War Department to have these additional regiments recruited. It is no new desire, born of any supposed emergency that has suddenly arisen. If we are about to be plunged into a war, we shall need more than two regiments. Besides, these regiments, if ordered, will be useless for manning our fortifications. They will require, as we are told, "years of experience and daily practice" to make them efficient.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I regret exceedingly that under the rules, as I am informed, I have not the privilege of offering an amendment to this bill. There are now in the United States Army, so far as I have been able to learn, no artillerymen whatever enlisted from my race. The troops of the line of the Army as at present constituted consist of 10 regiments of cavalry, 25 regiments of infantry, and 5 regiments of artillery. Section 1104, Revised Statutes, provides that "the enlisted men of two regiments of cavalry shall be colored men," and section 1108, Revised Statutes, provides that "the enlisted men of two regiments of infantry shall be colored

men." But there is no corresponding provision regarding any regiment or battery of artillery. In the absence of any specific provision of statute, the uniform custom of the Army has been to bar colored men from enlisting in the artillery. I regret that this is so, and if opportunity afforded I would be glad to offer an amendment to meet this case, as follows:

After "regiments," in line 4, add "one of which may be colored;" so that the section may read:

"That the artillery of the Army shall consist of seven regiments, one of which may be colored, and that the total number of enlisted men in the Army of the United States, including Indian scouts and the hospital corps, shall be increased 1,610, the increase to be exclusively for the artillery arm."

It is a sad commentary that an amendment such as the one I propose is necessary to enforce justice to be done to my people in one of the departments of our great Government. The last amendments to the Constitution guarantee to us all the rights of American citizenship, and it is reasonable to suppose that those rights would be accorded to us without any specific statute designating that such should be the case.

That we are capable and worthy of any place in our Army was evidenced in the recent rebellion by the enlistment and patriotic action of thousands of negroes in the infantry, cavalry, and artillery service of the United States Army. No one familiar with the facts will dare say that the negro did not do his whole duty to perpetuate the nation and maintain the honor of our flag in our late war. Is it not, therefore, strange that he should be denied a portion of his rights to serve his country after a lapse of thirty-five years, and that this very unjust discrimination should be made against him by "his comrades in arms"?

We have always endeavored to be loyal to every trust imposed in us. In our Southland, when the master and son went forth to battle to perpetuate our bonds, we protected, revered, and held intact the honor of the wife and daughter who remained at home, and history fails to record a single instance where that trust was betrayed. When we were called upon to take up arms and go forth to battle and save the Union, we never faltered, but bared our breasts to the enemy and at each roll answered "Here." When peace was proclaimed, we settled down to our fate and began the arduous duties of American citizens under circumstances and disadvantages not easily surmounted by anyone. We began with nothing, but by dint of hard work, strict economy, and the exercise of a little common sense we have acquired over \$400,000,000 worth of property.

As laborers our places can not be filled in the South by any class of people. Among us there are no strikes; no tumults or riots; no labor organizations to bar the white man from making an honest living; no tramps; but humble, faithful citizens, ever true to the trust imposed in us by the proclamation of the lamented Lincoln. We are grateful to all benefactors. We remember with keenest appreciation of gratitude those who constructed the meandering underground railroad in our behalf, and in our minds will ever be found indelibly written the names of Garrison, Garnett, Wendell Phillips, William Wells Brown, Charles Sumner, Frederick Douglass, William Still, Dr. E. H. Magill, Langston, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Purvis, and the long line of patriots who so nobly espoused our cause, and we will ever revert to their memories as the traveler to the green oasis in the barren desert.

We regret to say that the nation has not at all times given us that protection to which our loyalty has entitled us. This is painfully evidenced by the almost daily outrages chronicled, showing lynchings, murders, assassinations, and even cremations of our people all over the Southland; and when we protest against this inhuman conduct toward us, we are quietly told that our redress is relegated to the several States and their governments and that the nation has no power to interfere in the premises. Still, if some half-breed foreigner claiming allegiance to our Government is insulted by any foreign country, redress for him is at once demanded, and in most cases large indemnities are given. These words may sound harsh, but they are nevertheless true, and I very much regret that there is excuse for making these declarations.

But, regardless of the faults of this grand old Union of ours, we love her still, and if the nation should find it necessary to resort to arms and our present strained relations with Spain should develop into a war, I pledge you that the black phalanx is ready to be mustered in, one-half million strong. [Loud applause.]

Mr. Speaker, my plea is not for special privileges for my people, but what we want and have a right to expect is a man's chance, a man's protection; in fact, all the privileges of an American citizen. We will be content with nothing less.

We appeal to American patriots to remove all statutory barriers now prescribed against us. You have two hundred and fifty years the start of us; and if you are honest, if you are fair, if you are not cowards, and of course you are not, you certainly will be willing to accord to us at this late day all the rights of American citizenship enjoyed by you. An even chance in the race of life is all that we ask; and then if we can not reach the goal, let the devil take the hindmost one! [Loud and prolonged applause.]

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that general leave to print on this bill be granted.

The SPEAKER. That has been refused.

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. SHAFROTH].

[Mr. SHAFROTH addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. HULL. I yield one minute to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, my voice has always been, is now, and I hope will always be for peace. It is the most precious of all the possible possessions of organized society. I have always been equally against a standing Army in time of peace. But we are now in a state of semipeace, which is also semiwar. It seems to me absolutely certain that we shall be, in the not remote future, forced into a warlike attitude by Spain—forced for the purpose of extricating both the reigning house and the ruling ministry from desperate dilemma. In that view, I think it is well to remember the advice of Shakespeare:

Beware  
Of entrance to a quarrel; but, being in,  
Bear 't, that th' opposer may beware of thee.

Remembering it, I shall vote for this bill. I for one, Mr. Speaker, am not going to stand here urging the recognition of Cuban belligerency, urging the recognition of Cuban independence, and when the time comes when through that sort of action relations have been strained and war has become possible, if not probable, refuse to give my voice to prepare this Government in the best way possible for war, if it should come. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. HULL. I yield one minute to my colleague on the committee [Mr. JETT].

Mr. JETT. Mr. Speaker, as other gentlemen of the committee have stated, I have not sufficient time to express myself fully on this matter. Yet, for one, I am willing to give this measure my hearty support, on the ground that I believe a case of necessity exists at this time. I am not willing to stand here and put any obstruction in the way of this measure that is calculated to provide a defense for our country. I therefore will give my support, under the circumstances existing at the present time, as I understand them. At all times heretofore, in time of peace, I have been absolutely against increasing the standing Army; but at this time I stand in favor of supporting this measure, on the ground that I believe that war is imminent and there is a necessity existing, and I will therefore give my vote in favor of the pending bill. [Applause.]

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I want to say one word as to the charges made concerning the promotions provided for in this bill. Promotions are lineal from the arm of the service, which is now practically the law of the country as to promotions.

And now, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all members who have addressed the House on this subject may have the opportunity to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. TODD. I wish to amend that request—

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I do not like to object and shall not; but debate ought to be before the House, especially on an important measure like this.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BRUCKER. What is the request?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks that all members who have addressed the House may be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. BRUCKER. I object, unless the privilege is extended to members of the House generally.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. HULL. I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks. I will confine the request exclusively to that.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that he may be allowed to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I object, unless consent is given to all of us.

Mr. TODD. I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen be allowed to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. That has been refused.

Mr. HULL. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. GRIFFIN].

Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker, I regret that this occasion should have been made use of for the purpose of introducing the idea of an emergency as far as this measure is concerned. I deny that there is any unusual emergency for the passage of any such measure. It is to be passed, if at all, on the line of good business principles, upon the line of consistency and good sense. We have for years been expending millions of dollars in preparing our coasts for defense. Those works and preparations are nearing completion, and an additional force of men is required.

It is well known that those who are trained in field artillery are

not properly trained for the handling and use of large pieces of ordnance upon coast defense. Hence it is much better, and we shall get better results and quicker results from new men enlisted and trained for the express purpose of manning our coast defenses. No one knows better than the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Cox] that it is difficult for a soldier to unlearn that which he has learned in one arm of the service before he can enter upon the learning of what is required in another branch—much more difficult than it would be to take a raw recruit and educate him for that particular line of service.

Hence, when we talk about emergencies, or the present emergency, we lose sight of the fact that no matter what may be in the immediate future before us, this is a good business proposition, in order to make available the large expenditure of money which we have indulged in for several years. This is a proper measure, and ought to be enacted into law regardless of any considerations of emergency. The line of promotion provided for in this bill is a proper one, if gentlemen will stop to consider it. The arms of the service are independent to-day under the law. This bill provides that promotions shall be from the inferior to the superior grade, according to the lineal order of seniority, and any other system whereby officers might be transferred from other arms of the service to the artillery arm would do great injustice to those who are now in that service.

Therefore no tangible objection can be made to the measure because of the rule of promotion which it prescribes. The order of seniority in which officers are to be promoted, as thus provided for, should be permanent, and in this regard each branch of the service ought to remain as now, independent of the other. Changes in the method or system of promotion, though they may be of only rare occurrence, are unjust. Neither should one arm of the service be made to suffer in order that some other might gain an advantage thereby.

Officers who may at the beginning of their career as soldiers enter the artillery, cavalry, or infantry branches will always be found willing to share the fate of the particular arm in which they may thus serve, let it be to their advantage or otherwise; but if by reason of the vicissitudes of war or other cause promotions in one arm of the service are more rapid than in the others, the advantage thereby afforded should not be the enactment of an arbitrary statute inure to the benefit of the others. It is claimed that this bill is unnecessary for the reason that there are now 5 regiments of artillery provided for by statute, which, if recruited to the maximum, would give us 8,000 artillerymen, instead of 4,152 which those regiments now number. The artillery arm of the service is to consist, under the law, of 5 regiments of 12 batteries each.

The commissioned officers of a regiment are a colonel, a lieutenant-colonel, and 1 major for every four batteries, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaster and commissary, 1 sergeant-major, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 chief musician, and 2 principal musicians.

The commissioned officers of a battery are a captain, a first lieutenant, and a second lieutenant.

There are also noncommissioned officers as follows: A first sergeant, a quartermaster sergeant, 4 sergeants, 4 corporals, 2 musicians, 2 artificers, 1 wagoner, and as many privates, not exceeding 122, as the President may direct.

The President may also, in his discretion, add 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, 2 sergeants, and 4 corporals. One battery in each regiment may be designated by the President as light artillery, and one other may be so designated when the President may deem necessary.

It will be seen from this that the total complement of officers and men in a regiment of artillery can not exceed 1,788, the exact number, however, to be fixed and determined by Executive order.

As now organized there are about 830 men in each regiment of artillery; hence we now have an artillery force of 4,150. The two additional regiments provided for in this bill would increase the number 1,610 men, making the aggregate 5,760; none too many, in my opinion, to meet the immediate ordinary needs of the Government. Nor do I care to conceal the fact that as the present system of providing and establishing coast defenses progresses toward completion, additions must necessarily be made to the artillery arm of the service beyond that which may be effected by Executive order. The limit of such increase can only be determined by the policy of the Government in maintaining a limited or extensive system of coast defenses. There would be no consistency or wisdom in constructing impregnable works and forts upon the Atlantic seaboard, the Gulf coast, or upon the shores of the Pacific and arming the same with such powerful ordnance as is now being put in place in the forts which have been provided as a part of such system of coast defenses, and yet neglect to make suitable provision for properly manning the same.

The profession of the soldier has always been regarded as more or less of a science, but since the invention of the heavy ordnance of the present day the increased degree of skill required in the artillery arm of the service beyond question places that service in

the scientific order. It is true, also, that greater intelligence and better comprehension is required of soldiers in all branches of the military service, due largely to the improvements in the various kinds of arms provided for the soldier as a consequence of the more modern inventions, and hence more time is required by a soldier to become properly equipped in any arm of the service than at an earlier day in our history.

The infantryman may attain a useful condition of efficiency with much less practice, drill, and discipline than the cavalryman, and the latter may also approach nearer perfection in his arm of the service in a limited time than can the artilleryman. It would, therefore, be sheer folly to establish and carry out an extensive as well as expensive system of coast defenses, supply them with the proper ordnance, and await some pressing emergency before providing the necessary quota of men skilled in that branch to properly man them. The fatality of such a policy is rendered more apparent when we give due consideration to the fact that an artilleryman at the present time must, before attaining the proper standard of qualification, devote many months to study, drill, and discipline. These are the considerations which should prompt us to support the measure now before the House.

I can not subscribe to the impractical suggestion that in case of necessity the coast defenses could be properly manned by transferring or detailing infantry or cavalry to serve as artillerymen and thereby make up any deficiency existing by reason of the limited number of artillerymen in the service.

Many of us have by reason of past experience settled upon the conviction that the duties and qualifications required in the different arms of the military service are so much at variance with each other that it is doubtful if ever before a proposition to ask the one to perform the duties of the other was seriously thought of.

Furthermore, an enlistment in the military service by the individual citizen constitutes a contract between that citizen and the Government. If the enlistment be for the infantry arm of the service, the Government could not, without a violation of its part of the contract, require the infantryman, except by his consent, to perform duty in any other arm of the service. Those entering the military service usually have a decided preference for one or the other arm of the same, and the law now in force contains no provision giving the Government the right to compel a soldier in one branch of the military service to serve out his term of enlistment in another. Instances of an attempt to do this occurred during the late civil war, and in some cases the organization refused to serve in any branch other than that for which it was mustered in.

The bare suggestion that it would be necessary to secure the consent of a command in the military service to perform a certain duty before issuing the order requiring it is sufficient to warrant us in rejecting any such theory. I am not unmindful, however, of the fact that under the present law any portion of our cavalry force may, in the discretion of the President, be armed and drilled as infantry or dismounted cavalry. This exception is confined to the cavalry arm of the service, and, of course, has no effect whatever upon the artillery organization.

Some objection has been made to the increase of the Army because of the additional expense which must necessarily result from every increase; but however that may be, so far as the artillery is concerned, the policy of the Government has made it as much a necessity to increase the artillery force, notwithstanding the additional cost which will thereby be incurred, as that of constructing a system of coast defenses. Recognizing that a complete system of coast defenses will result in large expenditures of money, it will, in my judgment, be economy in the end; for should the necessity ever arise when we would be compelled to depend on those defenses, it will at once be realized that the protection which they will afford might in the space of a few days' time save, in avoiding the destruction of property, much more than the cost of their construction and the maintenance of a proper force of artillerymen to man them.

This nation can well afford to bear the annual expense necessary to continue work on its system of coast defenses until completed, as well as the maintenance of a proper force to occupy them in time of need, should such an occasion ever arise.

Governments are judged and estimated, so far as their consequence in the great family of nations is concerned, largely by their ability to maintain their authority and supremacy in the great emergencies and conflicts calling into requisition their power to overcome opposition. Nothing would be more humiliating to the American name and people than to be aroused, at some unexpected moment, from their lethargy and find their seaboard exposed to a foreign foe without any safeguards or means of protection.

The saving of a few million dollars annually by failing to construct the proper works for defense or to maintain trained soldiers for a like purpose would not compensate or satisfy American pride for even a single moment if such a humiliating emergency should ever confront us. Those who advocate economy to the extent of leaving our shores defenseless and withdrawing from

the Government the means of maintaining its authority and self-preservation must be wanting in some of that patriotic ardor and love of country which have hitherto characterized the American name.

However desirable a condition of peace may be, and recognizing that the American people are committed to the principle of peace with all other nations, yet the greatest assurance that such will be our condition and relations comes through the ability of our Government to defend its rights, if improperly encroached upon, by means of an army and a navy capable of coping with all antagonists.

It is very popular and pleasant to dwell upon the glories of a peace millennium throughout the world, and conceding that our nation might win renown if it should be the pioneer in sustaining a universal peace policy for all nations, nevertheless the practical mind can not refuse to view the situation as it really is, and in doing so no one can doubt what the probable result would be to any nation which at the present day should disband its armies, abandon its navies, and all other means of armed defense. The conquerors from all quarters of the globe would immediately set upon such a nation and make conquest of it. Such nation would at once become a bone of contention between other nations until its character as an independent nation would soon be effectually effaced from the map of the world.

Those who love peace to the extent of deprecating the maintenance of an army and a navy by the United States sufficient to render it impossible that any such fate should befall us, may continue their work if it affords them pleasure and employment, but I trust there will nevertheless remain enough practical, peace-loving patriots in our population to preserve the supremacy and perpetuity of our Government and the honor of the American Union.

Under our present law the Army can not exceed 25,000 men. This force is distributed to and stationed at 86 different posts, which would make less than 2 posts for each State. The fact is that the Army now numbers 23,900 men to man the coast defenses for thousands of miles and to guard an area of territory in excess of more than three and one-half million square miles.

If the Army were equally distributed at each of the posts now occupied by it, there would be less than 290 officers and men at each station. Posts vary in importance, and the present distribution of the forces is in that respect generally proportionate. The largest force is stationed at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., where we have 232 cavalry, 274 artillery, and 390 of the infantry, making 896, all told.

The second largest force at any one post is at Fort Riley, Kans., which has 567 cavalry and 237 artillery, making an aggregate of 804. This fort is a school of application for light artillery and cavalry.

The third largest force is stationed at Fort Sheridan, Ill., which has 113 cavalry, 78 artillery, and 538 infantry, making a total of 729 at that post.

The artillery is stationed in nineteen States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana, California, Washington, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Illinois, Kansas, and Texas, and principally at points on the coast in all such States except Illinois, Kansas, and Kentucky.

It appears from this that there is no warrant for the contention of some gentlemen who insist that artillerymen from the interior might be transferred to our coasts for the purpose of manning their defenses, but notwithstanding this, it is manifestly apparent that the numbers now in the service are insufficient.

Our cavalry is stationed in 19 different States and Territories and our infantry in 23 States and Territories.

We now have in the service in the 10 regiments of cavalry 5,959 officers and enlisted men, and 13,754 officers and enlisted men in the 25 regiments of infantry, which with the artillery would make the aggregate of our land forces 23,865. This is less than 1 soldier in every 3,000 of our population.

Attention is directed to this fact for the benefit of those who seem to take alarm at what they conceive to be a prevailing tendency toward militarism and the consequent increase of the Army.

In my opinion, the sentiment of the American people would not sustain a policy that would increase the Army beyond the legitimate needs of the Government, nor to the point of constituting it a menace to the enjoyment of the natural and constitutional rights of any of our citizens. Every reasonable being will recognize the fact that there are times in the history of every nation when the use of an armed force becomes necessary to its well-being and to maintain peace, even within its own domain; and should such times occur, no one would be more clamorous for the protection which would thus be afforded than the very classes who might object to any increase in the military force or to the making of preparations for its support.

Individuals should not be the proper judges to determine when

the public needs may be such as to require the Government, for the benefit of the whole people, to invoke the aid of the greatest peace solvent known in the history of nations—its army; but in the exercise of this power the Government should be just in its policy, affording all classes the same benefits, the same assurance and protection.

With our vast extent of territory and a people naturally inclined to the pursuits of peace, the limitless opportunities afforded by our country for all desiring to engage in the useful avocations of the citizen, the danger of drifting into the condition of a military nation is so remote as to hardly warrant a discussion of its possibilities.

The obnoxiousness of the standing army of the Old World to its people can have no place in our civilization. Our Army is not employed in enforcing loyalty to the Government on the part of our citizens, as is the case abroad. There its presence is a constant reminder that a superior power and authority exists to that of the people, while in the American Union the people themselves are the supreme authority, and those who execute their will for the time being are but the instrumentalities by means of which the people govern themselves. Armed force is never used unless the laws of the land be violated or because of tumult and strife whereby the life or liberty of the citizen is in peril or property in danger of destruction.

In such cases it being the imperative duty of the Government to maintain peace and good order and afford proper safeguards to every citizen, there must be some power by which the Government can discharge its duty; otherwise government would be no advantage to the citizen; and did this power not exist in a system of government its people would soon be relegated to the condition of responsibility to no higher power, and the weaker would be subdued and tyrannized over by the stronger. This would, of course, reduce the condition of that people, so far as government might be concerned, to a state of anarchy and chaos. No loyal, liberty-loving American citizen who prizes the freedom, the advantages, and the opportunities which he enjoys in this land of liberty can afford to question any measure such as this is on the ground that it proposes to add a few hundred men to the permanent military establishment of our country.

At best the Army constitutes but a small national police force, and surely one soldier in every 3,000 of our inhabitants can neither be a menace to our liberties nor a disturber of our peace or comfort.

As a nation let us inculcate the principles of peace and good will toward all, but we should not forget the lessons of history, which teach us that if we would enjoy liberty we must be prepared at all times to preserve it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.  
Mr. GRIFFIN. I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that he may extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, one word.  
Mr. GRIFFIN. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized.  
Mr. COX. Before the gentleman from Wisconsin proceeds—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the floor.  
Mr. COX. I ask the gentleman to yield to me.

Mr. GRIFFIN. I can yield no time under the present circumstances. The time is too short.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin.  
Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, if the same privilege is extended everywhere to gentlemen who have spoken against the bill, I have no objection, and would be glad to have it extended to everyone; but it is not right to give leave on that side to print in the RECORD and refuse it to the only two men who have spoken against the bill.

Mr. BRUCKER. I do not object, if it is extended to all.  
Mr. JONES of Virginia. I ask unanimous consent that I may extend my remarks.

Mr. COX. I make the same request.  
Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request that all gentlemen who have addressed the House on this subject may have an opportunity to extend their remarks in the RECORD. I make the request for this reason: In the case of the gentleman from New York [Mr. McCLELLAN] and others on that side to whom I yielded time, the House unanimously granted the request and they can extend their remarks, and it seems to me that it comes with almighty bad grace from gentlemen on that side, when we have yielded to more on that side than have spoken on this, for them to extend their remarks and refuse us the privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa asks unanimous consent that all gentlemen who have spoken may extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Speaker, do I understand that includes all members?  
Mr. COOPER of Texas. All who have spoken.

The SPEAKER. All who have spoken.  
Mr. BRUCKER. Unless it includes all members of the House, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The question now is—  
Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker—  
The SPEAKER. The question is upon suspending the rules and passing the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for three minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent to be allowed to address the House for three minutes.  
Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.  
Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to tender an amendment—

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to offer an amendment.  
Mr. HULL. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.  
Mr. WHITE of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to offer an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and two-thirds voting in favor thereof, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

The announcement of the result was received with applause.  
Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I understand that on a motion to suspend the rules it is not necessary to move to reconsider?

The SPEAKER. It can not be done.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the District of Columbia, I present the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, we are unable to hear the request of the gentleman. A bill has been presented, but we are unable to hear what the statement with respect to it is.

The SPEAKER. This being the day assigned to the District of Columbia, the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK], chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, presents the following bill, which will be reported to the House.

Mr. BAILEY. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas moves that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that the yeas appeared to have it.  
Mr. BAILEY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 76, yeas 125.  
Mr. BAILEY. Tellers, Mr. Speaker.

Tellers were ordered.  
The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin, Mr. JENKINS, and the gentleman from Texas, Mr. BAILEY, will take their places as tellers.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.  
The question was taken on ordering the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. A sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are ordered.  
Mr. BAILEY. I demand tellers on the yeas and nays.

Mr. HENDERSON. I make the point that that is filibustering.  
The SPEAKER. The Chair sustains the point.

Mr. BAILEY. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.  
The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. BAILEY. I knew perfectly well the Chair would do it.  
The SPEAKER. Of course the gentleman did, if he knows anything.

Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine. That would seem very near constituting it a dilatory motion.  
Mr. HENDERSON. Regular order.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 75, yeas 149, answered "present" 16, not voting 116; as follows:

YEAS—75.

Adams, Tex.	Cooper, Tex.	Hunter,	Pierce, Tenn.
Bailey,	De Graffenreid,	Jett,	Rhea,
Baird,	De Vries,	Kelley,	Ridgely,
Ball,	Dinsmore,	Kitchin,	Rixey,
Bankhead,	Epes,	Lamb,	Robb,
Bartlett,	Ermentrout,	Lanham,	Robertson, La.
Berry,	Fitzgerald,	Lester,	Robinson, Ind.
Bland,	Fitzpatrick,	Lewis, Ga.	Sayers,
Bodine,	Fowler, N. C.	Lewis, Wash.	Shafroth,
Brantley,	Fox,	Little,	Stallings,
Brenner, Ohio	Greene,	McCulloch,	Swanson,
Broussard,	Griggs,	McDowell,	Tate,
Brucker,	Handy,	McRae,	Todd,
Brundidge,	Hartman,	Maguire,	Underwood,
Burke,	Hay,	Marshall,	Vandiver,
Carmack,	Henry, Miss.	Meekison,	Wheeler, Ky.
Castle,	Henry, Tex.	Moon,	Williams, Miss.
Catchings,	Hinrichsen,	Norton, Ohio	Wilson.
Clark, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Ogden,	

## NAYS—149.

Alexander,	Crump,	Hull,	Pugh,
Allen,	Curtis, Iowa	Jenkins,	Ray,
Arnold,	Curtis, Kans.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Reeves,
Babcock,	Danford,	Joy,	Robbins,
Baker, Md.	Davidson, Wis.	Kerr,	Royce,
Barham,	Davidson, Ky.	Kirkpatrick,	Sauerhering,
Barney,	De Armond,	Knox,	Settle,
Barrows,	Dingley,	Lacey,	Shannon,
Bartholdt,	Dolliver,	Latimer,	Shattuc,
Beach,	Dovener,	Lawrence,	Shelden,
Beiden,	Eddy,	Linney,	Sherman,
Belknap,	Ellis,	Littauer,	Showalter,
Bell,	Evans,	Lorimer,	Simpkins,
Bingham,	Faris,	Loud,	Smith, Ill.
Bishop,	Fenton,	Loudenslager,	Smith, S. W.
Booze,	Fletcher,	Loyering,	Snover,
Boutell, Ill.	Foote,	Low,	Southard,
Boutelle, Me.	Foss,	McCall,	Spalding,
Brewster,	Fowler, N. J.	McCleary,	Sprague,
Broderick,	Gibson,	McCormick,	Stevens, Minn.
Bromwell,	Gillett, Mass.	McDonald,	Stewart, Wis.
Brown,	Graft,	Mann,	Stone, C. W.
Brownlow,	Griffin,	Mercer,	Sulloway,
Bull,	Grosvenor,	Meyer, La.	Tawney,
Burleigh,	Groat,	Mills,	Tongue,
Burton,	Gunt,	Minor,	Updegraff,
Butler,	Hager,	Moody,	Walker, Va.
Camron,	Hamilton,	Morris,	Wanger,
Capron,	Harmer,	Mudd,	Warner,
Chickering,	Hawley,	Northway,	Weaver,
Clark, Iowa	Henderson,	Norton, S. C.	Weymouth,
Clarke, N. H.	Henry, Conn.	Odell,	White, N. C.
Cochran, Mo.	Hepburn,	Otjen,	Williams, Pa.
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hilborn,	Overstreet,	Yost,
Connolly,	Hitt,	Packer, Pa.	Young, Pa.
Corliss,	Hopkins,	Parker, N. J.	
Cousins,	Howe,	Perkins,	
Cowherd,	Howell,	Powers,	

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—15.

Clardy,	Maddox,	Stephens, Tex.
Fleming,	Martin,	Stroud, N. C.
Lloyd,	Maxwell,	Terry,
McClellan,	Miers, Ind.	Zenor.

## NOT VOTING—116.

Acheson,	Davey,	Landis,	Slayden,
Adams,	Davis,	Lentz,	Smith, Ky.
Aldrich,	Dayton,	Livingston,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Baker, Ill.	Dockery,	Love,	Southwick,
Barber,	Dorr,	Lybrand,	Sperry,
Barlow,	Driggs,	McAleer,	Stark,
Barrett,	Elliott,	McEwan,	Steele,
Belford,	Fischer,	McIntire,	Stewart, N. J.
Beuner, Pa.	Gaines,	McMillin,	Stokes,
Bennett,	Gardner,	Mahony,	Stone, W. A.
Benton,	Gillet, N. Y.	Mahon,	Strait,
Botkin,	Griffith,	Marsh,	Strode, Nebr.
Bradley,	Grow,	Mesick,	Sturtevant,
Brewer,	Heatwole,	Miller,	Sullivan,
Brosius,	Hemenway,	Mitchell,	Sulzer,
Brumm,	Henry, Ind.	Newlands,	Sutherland,
Campbell,	Hicks,	Olmsted,	Talbert,
Clayton,	Hill,	Osborne,	Taylor, Ohio
Codding,	Hooker,	Otey,	Taylor, Ala.
Colson,	Howard, Ala.	Payne,	Van Voorhis,
Connell,	Hurley,	Pearce, Mo.	Vehslage,
Cooney,	Johnson, Ind.	Pearson,	Vincent,
Cooper, Wis.	Jones, Va.	Pitney,	Wadsworth,
Cox,	Jones, Wash.	Prince,	Walker, Mass.
Cranford,	Ketcham,	Quigg,	Ward,
Crumpacker,	King,	Richardson,	Wheeler, Ala.
Cummings,	Kleberg,	Russell,	White, Ill.
Dalzell,	Knoples,	Simpson,	Wilber,
Davenport,	Kulp,	Skipner,	Young, Va.

So the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. CAMPBELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "yea."

The SPEAKER. Has the gentleman voted?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening to his name and failed to hear it?

Mr. CAMPBELL. No, sir; I have just come in.

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman can not be allowed to vote under the rule.

The following pairs were announced:

Until further notice:

Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE with Mr. McCLELLAN.

Mr. HEMENWAY with Mr. ZENOR.

Mr. HOOKER with Mr. CATCHINGS.

Mr. BENNETT with Mr. GAINES.

Mr. ELLIS with Mr. STRAIT.

Mr. CRUMPACKER with Mr. MIERS of Indiana.

Mr. BROSIOUS with Mr. ERMENTROUT.

Mr. HENRY of Indiana with Mr. GRIFFITH.

Mr. MILLER with Mr. KLEBERG.

Mr. PITNEY with Mr. DOCKERY.

Mr. BELFORD with Mr. DAVEY.

Mr. HICKS with Mr. BANKHEAD.

Mr. LYBRAND with Mr. LENTZ.

Mr. CODDING with Mr. JONES of Virginia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana with Mr. SULLIVAN.

Mr. WADSWORTH with Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas.

Mr. WM. ALDEN SMITH with Mr. CUMMINGS.

Mr. WHITE of Illinois with Mr. SULZER.

Mr. FISCHER with Mr. CLAYTON.

Mr. HILL with Mr. MAXWELL.

Mr. DORR with Mr. DRIGGS.

For this day:

Mr. BARBER with Mr. SLAYDEN.

Mr. KULP with Mr. OSBORNE.

Mr. STEELE with Mr. STOKES.

Mr. McEwan with Mr. VEHS�AGE.

Mr. PEARCE of Missouri with Mr. HOWARD of Alabama.

Mr. WALKER of Massachusetts with Mr. BRADLEY.

Mr. LANDIS with Mr. BENNER of Pennsylvania.

Mr. KETCHAM with Mr. COONEY.

Mr. STEWART of New Jersey with Mr. CRANFORD.

Mr. MITCHELL with Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. GILLET of New York with Mr. WHEELER of Alabama.

Mr. SAUERHERING. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. COOPER, was called out of the city on account of important business, and has not been able to return in time for to-day's session.

Mr. SPERRY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "nay."

The SPEAKER. Did the gentleman vote?

Mr. SPERRY. I was busy here.

The SPEAKER. The Chair can not entertain the request to vote under the rule.

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

## COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The first business presented by the Committee on the District of Columbia was the bill (S. 2323) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Columbian University, on and after the 1st day of June, 1898, shall be under the management and control of a board of trustees, consisting of twenty-two members; the president of the university shall be ex officio a member of said board, and the remaining twenty-one shall be divided into three classes with seven members in each class; a majority of said board shall be residents of the District of Columbia, and seven members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. That on or before the 31st day of May, 1898, a meeting of the trustees and overseers of said university shall be held, and said meeting shall elect twenty-one trustees, seven of whom shall be designated to serve from the 1st day of June, 1898, until the annual meeting in 1899; and seven from the same date until the annual meeting in 1900; and seven until the annual meeting in 1901. Two-thirds of said trustees, and also the president of the university, shall be members of regular Baptist churches; that is to say, members of churches of that denomination of Protestant Christians now usually known and recognized under the name of the regular Baptist denomination; said trustees so elected shall serve for the periods mentioned and until their successors are elected. That on the 1st day of June, 1898, the terms of office of the present trustees and overseers shall cease and determine, and thereupon the control and management of said university, its property and trusts, shall vest in the board of trustees elected as hereinabove provided and their successors.

SEC. 2. That at the annual meeting in 1899, and annually thereafter, there shall be elected by the board of trustees seven trustees to fill the places of the class whose terms of office expire; and the board of trustees may prescribe in a by-law the mode of nominating persons for election as trustees. A failure to elect trustees at the annual meeting shall not create vacancies in the board, but such election may be had and vacancies occurring during the year may be filled for the unexpired term by the board at any general or special meeting.

SEC. 3. That the board of trustees provided for herein shall have, and they are hereby given, full power and authority to appoint and remove any and all officers, professors, lecturers, teachers, tutors, agents, and employees who are now or may hereafter be elected or appointed; they may, by a vote of two-thirds of all the trustees constituting said board, adopt and change by-laws for the conduct of the business and educational work of said university; they may appoint an executive committee composed of trustees, designate the number and chairman thereof, with such powers and authority as are usually exercised by an executive committee, and which shall be conferred by the board, subject always to the control of the board of trustees; they may create and establish schools and departments of learning to be connected with and become a part of said university; they may receive, invest, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property for the maintenance of educational work by said university, and by any department and chair thereof now established or which may hereafter be created or established by said university; and they shall have all the powers and authority heretofore granted to and vested in the trustees and overseers of said university.

SEC. 4. That the annual meeting of the board of trustees shall be held in the city of Washington, D. C., on the Wednesday nearest the 1st day of June in each year; two other stated meetings shall be held on the second Wednesday of October and January in each year, and special meetings may be called by the president of the university or by the executive committee or by seven members of the board of trustees upon such notice and at such hour and place as may be designated in the by-laws; at all meetings any business necessary to be transacted may be considered and acted upon, and any meeting may be adjourned from time to time by the trustees present, whether constituting a quorum or not, notice of such adjournment to be given, as of called meetings, to those trustees not present.

SEC. 5. That the terms of office of the president of the university, the secretary, the treasurer, and other officers, professors, and lecturers, and the employment of agents and employees, and the title to all the property and rights in and management of the endowment funds of the university shall not be affected by the change of management herein provided for, but they shall continue and be subject to the control and management of the board of trustees hereby created the same as they are now subject to the control and management of the corporation.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the report read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman desires to have the report read. If there be no objection, the report will be read.

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

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6710) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof, respectfully submit the following:

The committee find that the Senate, on January 17, 1898, passed a bill (S. 2323) exactly similar to H. R. 6710, and said Senate bill has also been referred to this committee.

After a careful examination of the merits involved, the committee recommend that H. R. 6710 be laid on the table and that the Senate bill 2323 do pass.

The facts in support of the measure are set forth in the Senate Report No. 424, dated January 10, 1898, which is adopted as the report of this committee.

[Senate Report No. 424, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2323) supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the acts amendatory thereof, make a favorable report upon the same.

The purpose and effect of the legislation proposed in the bill are fully set forth in the accompanying letter of Dr. Benajah L. Whitman, president of the Columbian University, and Mr. Charles W. Needham, a member of the committee appointed to secure the proposed legislation.

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY,  
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1897.

SIR: The annexed Senate bill, No. 2323, entitled "A bill supplemental to the act of February 9, 1821, incorporating the Columbian College, in the District of Columbia, and the act amendatory thereof," was presented to the annual meeting of the corporation of the Columbian University, held at the university in June, 1897, and was unanimously adopted, and the president Mr. Charles W. Needham, a member of the board, were appointed a committee to present the matter to the committees of the Congress of the United States and ask its passage.

The provisions of the bill are: (a) To vest the control in a single board of trustees; (b) to change the term of office of trustees; and (c) to set forth in the charter, in express terms, what has always been the fact, that the university is under the control of the Baptist denomination.

The first and second amendments will, it is believed by the board, secure more active and efficient services on the part of the members of the board, for the reason that their office will be dependent somewhat upon their service and influence as trustees, whereas now they are elected for life, without express power in the corporation to remove any trustee for any cause.

The third amendment will enable the university to secure endowments and contributions for its support and maintenance, which are now withheld because prospective donors are in doubt as to what permanent body is responsible for the conduct and maintenance of the institution. It is not the purpose to make the teaching or work of the institution denominational, but only to cast upon a body of Christian people the duty and obligation of supporting the university.

Very respectfully submitted.

BENAJAH L. WHITMAN,  
President of the University.  
CHAS. W. NEEDHAM,  
Member of the Committee.

Hon. JAMES McMILLAN,  
Chairman of Senate Committee, District of Columbia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 51, noes 21.

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of no quorum, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point that no quorum is present. [After counting the House.] One hundred and nineteen gentlemen are present, not a quorum. Under the rules of the House the yeas and nays will be considered as ordered on the proposition, and at the same time the roll of the House will be called and the doors will be closed. As many as are in favor of the motion for a third reading of the bill, when their names are called will say "aye," and those opposed "no." The Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 217, nays 1, answered "present" 5, not voting 115; as follows:

YEAS—217.

- |               |                 |                |                  |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------|------------------|
| Adamson,      | Butler,         | Elliott,       | Hull,            |
| Alexander,    | Cannon,         | Evans,         | Hunter,          |
| Allen,        | Carmack,        | Paris,         | Jenkins,         |
| Arnold,       | Castle,         | Fenton,        | Johnson, N. Dak. |
| Babcock,      | Chickering,     | Fitzgerald,    | Joy,             |
| Bailey,       | Clardy,         | Fleming,       | Kelley,          |
| Baker, Md.    | Clark, Iowa     | Fletcher,      | King,            |
| Ball,         | Clark, Mo.      | Footo,         | Kirkpatrick,     |
| Bankhead,     | Clarke, N. H.   | Fowler, N. C.  | Kitchin,         |
| Barham,       | Cochran, Mo.    | Fowler, N. J.  | Knox,            |
| Barney,       | Cochrane, N. Y. | Fox,           | Lacey,           |
| Bartholdt,    | Connolly,       | Gibson,        | Lamb,            |
| Beach,        | Corliss,        | Gillett, Mass. | Lanham,          |
| Belknap,      | Cousins,        | Graff,         | Latimer,         |
| Bell,         | Cowherd,        | Greene,        | Lawrence,        |
| Berry,        | Cox,            | Griffin,       | Lentz,           |
| Bingham,      | Curtis, Iowa    | Grosvenor,     | Linney,          |
| Bishop,       | Curtis, Kans.   | Hamilton,      | Littauer,        |
| Bland,        | Dalzell,        | Handy,         | Little,          |
| Booze,        | Danford,        | Harmer,        | Lloyd,           |
| Boutell, Ill. | Davidson, Wis.  | Hartman,       | Loud,            |
| Boutelle, Me. | Davis,          | Hawley,        | Loudenslager,    |
| Brenner, Ohio | Davison, Ky.    | Hay,           | Love,            |
| Broderick,    | De Armond,      | Heatwole,      | Lovering,        |
| Bromwell,     | De Graffenreid, | Henderson,     | Low,             |
| Brown,        | De Vries,       | Henry, Conn.   | McCall,          |
| Brownlow,     | Dingley,        | Henry, Miss.   | McCormick,       |
| Brucker,      | Dinsmore,       | Hepburn,       | McCulloch,       |
| Brundidge,    | Dockery,        | Hilborn,       | McDonold,        |
| Bull,         | Dolliver,       | Hitt,          | McDowell,        |
| Burleigh,     | Dovener,        | Howard Ala.    | McMillin,        |
| Burton,       | Eddy,           | Howell,        | McRae,           |

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|---------------|----------------|
| Maguire,      | Parker, N. J.  |
| Mann,         | Perkins,       |
| Marsh,        | Peters,        |
| Marshall,     | Pierce, Tenn.  |
| Martin,       | Pitney,        |
| Meekison,     | Powers,        |
| Mercer,       | Ray,           |
| Mesick,       | Reeves,        |
| Meyer, La.    | Rhea,          |
| Mills,        | Richardson,    |
| Minor,        | Ridgely,       |
| Moody,        | Robb,          |
| Moon,         | Robbins,       |
| Mudd,         | Robertson, La. |
| Northway,     | Robinson, Ind. |
| Norton, Ohio  | Royse,         |
| Norton, S. C. | Russell,       |
| Odell,        | Sauerhering,   |
| Ogden,        | Sayers,        |
| Otey,         | Settle,        |
| Otjen,        | Shafroth,      |
| Overstreet,   | Shannon,       |
| Packer, Pa.   | Shattuc,       |

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| Shelden.       | Swanson,        |
| Sherman,       | Tate,           |
| Showalter,     | Tawney,         |
| Shuford,       | Terry,          |
| Simpkins,      | Tongue,         |
| Smith, Ill.    | Underwood,      |
| Smith, Ky.     | Updegraff,      |
| Smith, S. W.   | Vandiver,       |
| Snover,        | Vincent,        |
| Spalding,      | Wadsworth,      |
| Sperry,        | Walker, Va.     |
| Sprague,       | Wanger,         |
| Stallings,     | Warner,         |
| Stark,         | Weaver,         |
| Stephens, Tex. | Weymouth,       |
| Stevens, Minn. | White, N. C.    |
| Stewart, Wis.  | Williams, Miss. |
| Stokes,        | Williams, Pa.   |
| Stone, C. W.   | Wilson,         |
| Stroud, N. C.  | Young, Pa.      |
| Sturtevant,    |                 |
| Sulloway,      |                 |
| Sutherland,    |                 |

NAYS—1.

Howard, Ga.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—23.

- |           |              |             |               |
|-----------|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| Bartlett, | Hinrichsen,  | McClellan,  | Southard,     |
| Brantley, | Hopkins,     | Maddox,     | Sparkman,     |
| Davey,    | Jett,        | Maxwell,    | Steele,       |
| Driggs,   | Lewis, Ga.   | Miers, Ind. | Wheeler, Ala. |
| Ellis,    | Lewis, Wash. | Osborne,    | Zenor.        |
| Griggs,   | Lorimer,     | Bixey,      |               |

NOT VOTING—115.

- |             |               |               |                  |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Acheson,    | Connell,      | Hooker,       | Prince,          |
| Adams,      | Cooney,       | Howe,         | Pugh,            |
| Aldrich,    | Cooper, Tex.  | Hurley,       | Quigg,           |
| Baird,      | Cooper, Wis.  | Johnson, Ind. | Simpson,         |
| Baker, Ill. | Cranford,     | Jones, Va.    | Sims,            |
| Barber,     | Crump,        | Jones, Wash.  | Skinner,         |
| Barlow,     | Crumpacker,   | Kerr,         | Slayden,         |
| Barrett,    | Cummings,     | Ketcham,      | Smith, Wm. Alden |
| Barrows,    | Davenport,    | Kleberg,      | Southwick,       |
| Belden,     | Dayton,       | Knowles,      | Stewart, N. J.   |
| Belford,    | Dorr,         | Kulp,         | Stone, W. A.     |
| Benner, Pa. | Epes,         | Landis,       | Strait,          |
| Bennett,    | Ermentrout,   | Lester,       | Strode, Nebr.    |
| Benton,     | Fischer,      | Livingston,   | Sullivan,        |
| Bodine,     | Fitzpatrick,  | Lybrand,      | Sulzer,          |
| Botkin,     | Foss,         | McAleer,      | Talbert,         |
| Bradley,    | Gaines,       | McCleary,     | Taylor, Ohio     |
| Brewer,     | Gardner,      | McEwan,       | Taylor, Ala.     |
| Brewster,   | Gillet, N. Y. | McIntire,     | Todd,            |
| Brosius,    | Griffith,     | Mahany,       | Van Voorhis,     |
| Broussard,  | Grout,        | Mahon,        | Vehslage,        |
| Brumm,      | Grow,         | Miller,       | Walker, Mass.    |
| Burke,      | Gunn,         | Mitchell,     | Ward,            |
| Campbell,   | Hager,        | Morris,       | Wheeler, Ky.     |
| Capron,     | Hemenway,     | Newlands,     | White, Ill.      |
| Catchings,  | Henry, Ind.   | Olmsted,      | Wilber,          |
| Clayton,    | Henry, Tex.   | Payne,        | Yost,            |
| Codding,    | Hicks,        | Pearce, Mo.   | Young, Va.       |
| Colson,     | Hill,         | Pearson,      |                  |

So the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken and on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 119, noes 3.

The SPEAKER. On this question there are 119 ayes and 3 noes—

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point, and the bill is passed.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays.

Mr. DALZELL and others. Too late!

The SPEAKER. It is too late; the Chair has announced the passage of the bill.

Mr. BAILEY. But, Mr. Speaker, the Chair announced the passage of the bill when I was on my feet to demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Texas state that he was on his feet to demand the yeas and nays?

Mr. BAILEY. I do, undoubtedly; I was on my feet—I did not resume my seat after I made the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman states that he was on his feet to make a demand for the yeas and nays, the Chair will entertain it. The gentleman from Texas asks for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 208, nays 0, answered "present" 9, not voting 139, as follows:

YEAS—208.

- |            |            |               |               |
|------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| Adamson,   | Ball,      | Bell,         | Boutelle, Me. |
| Alexander, | Barham,    | Bingham,      | Brenner, Ohio |
| Allen,     | Barney,    | Bishop,       | Brewer,       |
| Arnold,    | Barrett,   | Bodine,       | Bromwell,     |
| Babcock,   | Barrows,   | Booze,        | Brown,        |
| Baker, Md. | Bartholdt, | Botkin,       | Brownlow,     |
|            | Belknap,   | Boutell, Ill. | Brucker,      |

Brundidge,	Fowler, N. J.	Little,	Russell,
Bull,	Fox,	Loudenslager,	Sauerhering,
Burke,	Gibson,	Lovering,	Sayers,
Burleigh,	Gillett, Mass.	Low,	Settle,
Butler,	Graff,	McCall,	Shafroth,
Cannon,	Greene,	McCormick,	Shannon,
Capron,	Griffin,	McCulloch,	Shattuc,
Carmack,	Grosvenor,	McDonald,	Shelden,
Castle,	Grow,	McMillin,	Sherman,
Chickering,	Gunn,	McRae,	Showalter,
Clardy,	Hager,	Marsh,	Shuford,
Clark, Iowa,	Hamilton,	Marshall,	Simpkins,
Clark, Mo.,	Handy,	Martin,	Sims,
Clarke, N. H.,	Harmer,	Meekison,	Smith, Ill.
Cochran, Mo.,	Heatwole,	Mercer,	Smith, S. W.
Cochrane, N. Y.,	Henderson,	Mesick,	Snover,
Colson,	Henry, Conn.	Meyer, La.	Spalding,
Connolly,	Henry, Miss.	Mills,	Sperry,
Corliss,	Hepburn,	Minor,	Stallings,
Cousins,	Hilborn,	Moon,	Stark,
Cowherd,	Hinrichsen,	Morris,	Steele,
Cox,	Hitt,	Newlands,	Stephens, Tex.
Curtis, Iowa,	Hopkins,	Northway,	Stevens, Minn.
Curtis, Kans.,	Howard, Ga.	Norton, Ohio	Stewart, Wis.
Dalzell,	Howell,	Norton, S. C.	Stokes,
Danford,	Hunter,	Odell,	Stone, C. W.
Davidson, Wis.	Jenkins,	Osborne,	Strowd, N. C.
Davis,	Jett,	Otey,	Sturtevant,
De Armond,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Otjen,	Sutherland,
De Graffenreid,	Kelley,	Overstreet,	Swanson,
De Vries,	Kerr,	Parker, N. J.	Tawney,
Dingley,	King,	Payne,	Terry,
Dinsmore,	Kirkpatrick,	Perkins,	Underwood,
Dockery,	Kitchin,	Peters,	Wadsworth,
Dolliver,	Knox,	Pierce, Tenn.	Walker, Va.
Eddy,	Lacey,	Pitney,	Wanger,
Elliott,	Lamb,	Powers,	Warner,
Evans,	Lanham,	Pugh,	Weaver,
Faris,	Latimer,	Reeves,	Weymouth,
Fenton,	Lawrence,	Richardson,	Wheeler, Ala.
Fitzgerald,	Lester,	Rixey,	White, N. C.
Fleming,	Lewis, Ga.	Robb,	Williams, Miss.
Foote,	Lewis, Wash.	Robbins,	Williams, Pa.
Foss,	Linney,	Robinson, Ind.	Wilson,
Fowler, N. C.	Littauer,	Royse,	Young, Pa.

## NAYS—0.

## ANSWERED "PRESENT"—0.

Bartlett,	Driggs,	McClellan,	Miers, Ind.
Brantley,	Ellis,	Maxwell,	Zenor.
Davey,			

## NOT VOTING—139.

Acheson,	Davenport,	Knowles,	Simpson,
Adams,	Davison, Ky.	Kulp,	Skinner,
Aldrich,	Dayton,	Landis,	Slayden,
Baird,	Dorr,	Lentz,	Smith, Ky.
Baker, Ill.	Dovener,	Livingston,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Bankhead,	Epes,	Lloyd,	Southard,
Barber,	Ermentrout,	Lorimer,	Southwick,
Barlow,	Fischer,	Loud,	Sparkman,
Beach,	Fitzpatrick,	Love,	Sprague,
Belden,	Fletcher,	Lybrand,	Stewart, N. J.
Belford,	Gaines,	McAleer,	Stone, W. A.
Benner, Pa.	Gardner,	McCleary,	Strait,
Bennett,	Gillet, N. Y.	McDowell,	Strode, Nebr.
Benton,	Griffith,	McEwan,	Sullivan,
Berry,	Griggs,	McIntire,	Sulloway,
Bland,	Groat,	Maddox,	Sulzer,
Bradley,	Hartman,	Maguire,	Talbert,
Brewster,	Hawley,	Mahany,	Tate,
Broderick,	Hay,	Mahon,	Taylor, Ohio
Brosius,	Hemenway,	Mann,	Taylor, Ala.
Broussard,	Henry, Ind.	Miller,	Todd,
Brumm,	Henry, Tex.	Mitchell,	Tongue,
Burton,	Hicks,	Moody,	Updegraff,
Campbell,	Hill,	Mudd,	Vandiver,
Catchings,	Hooker,	Ogden,	Van Voorhis,
Clayton,	Howard, Ala.	Olmsted,	Vehslage,
Codding,	Howe,	Packer, Pa.	Vincent,
Connell,	Hull,	Pearce, Mo.	Walker, Mass.
Cooney,	Hurley,	Pearson,	Ward,
Cooper, Tex.	Johnson, Ind.	Prince,	Wheeler, Ky.
Cooper, Wis.	Jones, Va.	Quigg,	White, Ill.
Cranford,	Jones, Wash.	Ray,	Wilber,
Crump,	Joy,	Rhea,	Yost,
Crumpacker,	Ketcham,	Ridgely,	Young, Va.
Cummings,	Kleberg,	Robertson, La.	

So the bill was passed.

The following additional pair was announced:

Mr. BELDEN with Mr. WHEELER of Kentucky, for this day.

Mr. LATIMER. My colleague, Mr. TALBERT, is absent from the House on account of sickness. I ask that he be excused indefinitely.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the request will be granted.

There was no objection.

The result of the vote was announced as above stated.

Mr. BAILEY. I move to reconsider the vote by which this bill was passed.

The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to entertain the motion. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] is recognized.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand to know of the Chair—and that, at least, I have a right to know—upon what ground the Chair denies to a member of the House the right to make a motion clearly permissible under the rules?

The SPEAKER. Upon the ground that the gentleman is making a dilatory motion.

Mr. BAILEY. And the Chair assumes the right to deny a member of this House the right to make a motion clearly permissible under the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair assumes no right. The Chair is executing the order of the House.

Mr. BAILEY. The Chair does not possess the right, and must assume it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin is recognized. The Chair will not discuss the question further with the gentleman from Texas, because the gentleman knows perfectly well without further instruction from the Chair what the fact is.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Texas will not be instructed by the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin has been recognized.

## EXTENSION OF TRACTION COMPANY'S RAILROAD LINE.

Mr. BABCOCK. I call for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 8656) authorizing and requiring certain extensions to be made to the lines of the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Capital Traction Company be, and it is hereby, authorized and required, within one year from the approval of this act, to extend its underground electric railway lines and operate the same in the District of Columbia as follows:

First. Beginning at the main tracks of the said Capital Traction Company at or near the corner of B and First streets northwest; thence by single track, on the south side of B street and on the west side of New Jersey avenue to join the existing line at the corner of C street and New Jersey avenue: *Provided,* That but one set of tracks shall be maintained on C street.

Second. Beginning at the main tracks of the said company at or near the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Seventeenth street northwest; thence by double track along Seventeenth street to G street, and by single track along Seventeenth street to F street; thence along F street to Twenty-sixth street; thence north along Twenty-sixth street to Pennsylvania avenue, to connect with tracks of company as now located at that point. Also by single track along G street, from Seventeenth street to Twenty-fifth street; thence north along Twenty-fifth street to Pennsylvania avenue, to connect with tracks of company as now located at that point, and south on Twenty-fifth street from G street to connect with track on F street.

Third. Beginning at the tracks of the said company on Eighth street E.; thence easterly by double tracks on Pennsylvania avenue to a terminus or a loop around the circle, to be fixed by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, near the western end of the bridge crossing the Anacostia River.

Fourth. Beginning at the main tracks on Eighth street SE.; thence westerly with single track on L street to the 90-foot alley in the center of square No. 907; thence south along said alley to M street; thence easterly along M street, connecting with the tracks of the said company.

Fifth. A single-track loop around square No. 440, the location of the tracks to be under the supervision of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Sixth. A single-track loop around the south half of square No. 504.

SEC. 2. That the said Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia shall have, over and respecting the route hereinbefore provided for, the same rights, powers, and privileges it now has, or hereafter may have by law, over and respecting its other routes, and be subject in respect thereto to all the other provisions of its charter and of law.

SEC. 3. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, this matter has been carefully considered by the committee. The effect of this bill is to provide, first, for certain loops for the Capital Traction Company to enable it better to handle its business. One of the proposed loops is around the block on New Jersey avenue and B street—a loop around the Maltby Building of a single track, connecting at B street, near the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The other loops are trivial, two of them being on the company's own ground and the other on Seventh street, where the Capital Traction Company's line connects with the U street line. The principal item of construction is for a line of road down G street to Twenty-fifth; up Twenty-fifth to Pennsylvania avenue; down Twenty-sixth to F street; down F to Seventeenth, connecting there with the new lines from the War, State, and Navy Department building.

The committee has added to the bill a provision compelling the company within one year to construct its line on Pennsylvania avenue from Eighth street, where the line diverges now to the Navy Yard, to Anacostia Bridge.

It is a fact well known to all gentlemen of this House that this company recently lost its power house, and is now rebuilding its line, so that it is absolutely necessary for it to know within a reasonable time what are to be its rights—where it can extend its road and where it can build its loops.

I believe, Mr. Speaker, that there is no objection to any provision in this bill. At least, none has been made before the committee.

Mr. MARSHALL. I desire to say that I have an amendment here of which I have already spoken to the gentleman.

Mr. BABCOCK. That, I believe, is agreed upon.

Mr. BAILEY. I desire to inquire if the gentleman from Wisconsin has concluded what he has to say?

Mr. BABCOCK. I have not. I believe I still have the floor, and I desire, Mr. Speaker, to offer an amendment suggested by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. MARSHALL]. I will send it to the Clerk's desk.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Insert after the word "street," in line 23, the following:

"Provided, That the Capital Traction Company shall be, and it is hereby,

required to run every alternate car operated between its eastern and western termini over the aforesaid extension along F and G streets NW."

Mr. BABCOCK. I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN].

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer an amendment at the end of line 43.

The SPEAKER. The amendment will be reported.

The amendment was read, as follows:

At the end of section 2 insert the following: "Provided, that only one fare shall be charged for a single continuous ride over all the lines owned by the Capital Traction Company."

Mr. HEPBURN. I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] if he will accept that?

Mr. KING. I should like to inquire whether they charge now more than one fare?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes; out at Chevy Chase there is an additional charge made.

Mr. KING. That is beyond the District line, is it not?

Mr. BABCOCK. Yes. I think there is no objection to that amendment.

A MEMBER. Mr. Speaker, can we not have order?

The SPEAKER. The House will please be in order. All gentlemen will cease conversation and resume their seats.

Mr. BAILEY remained standing.

The SPEAKER. Will all gentlemen please be seated?

Mr. BAILEY. I am standing, Mr. Speaker, in order that I may not lose my right to recognition as soon as the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BABCOCK] yields the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will see that the gentleman's rights are observed, and asks the House to be in order. In order that it may be in order, gentlemen must all resume their seats.

Mr. BAILEY. I shall resume my seat, simply because under the rules of the House I ought to do so.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has no authority over gentlemen of this House, except by virtue of the rules of the House—claims none and expects none.

Mr. BAILEY. And I would submit to none.

The SPEAKER. And the gentleman from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. DALZELL. I wish to offer an amendment.

Mr. HEPBURN. My five minutes have not expired.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is right. The gentleman is entitled to the floor. Other gentlemen will please be seated.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. Has the amendment I sent up been acted upon?

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the first amendment presented by the gentleman. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin desire to have a vote now or to call the previous question?

Mr. BABCOCK. I do not desire a vote now—not until later.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I desire to offer an amendment to this bill. I do not think it ought to be forced through—

Mr. HEPBURN. Then I desire to offer the following amendment, at the end of section 2.

Mr. BAILEY. A parliamentary inquiry. I resumed my seat a moment ago upon the assurance of the Speaker that my rights would be protected, and yet the Speaker was about to submit the question upon an amendment to which I might have desired to address myself, and I was entitled to do it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman, of course, can not submit observations upon an amendment that the Chair was about to submit, but only upon that which the Chair has submitted.

Mr. BAILEY. I was entitled to speak to the amendment.

Mr. DALZELL. Not while the gentleman from Wisconsin had the floor.

Mr. BAILEY. I hear the suggestion that somebody had the floor. The Chair had no right to put the question while a member had the floor, and therefore, as the Chair was about to submit the question, that is positive proof that the gentleman had not the floor.

The SPEAKER. The Chair thinks that it is not positive proof, because the Chair corrected himself and said "The gentleman from Wisconsin has the floor" before anyone interfered.

Mr. BAILEY. But the Chair was about to submit the motion.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not really think it is necessary that we should get into any acrimonious discussion of this matter.

Mr. BAILEY. Well, I think this is necessary. I do not expect to have my rights respected, even when I contend for them, and if I do not contend for them, how can I expect to get them?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin has the floor.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Texas, then, will have it when the gentleman from Wisconsin is through.

Mr. DALZELL. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will have it for a minute or two without interruption by the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have sent up another amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The

Speaker decided that the gentleman from Wisconsin has the floor, and now receives an amendment from the gentleman from Iowa without the gentleman from Wisconsin having yielded to him.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin yielded to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BAILEY. He did not open his lips after the Chair decided that the gentleman from Wisconsin had the floor. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. And then the gentleman from Iowa reminded the Chair that time had been yielded to him, whereupon the Chair recognized that to be the fact and recognized the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Iowa said nothing except "I offer this amendment."

The SPEAKER. It seems to be clear, if the gentleman will pay attention to what is going on.

Mr. BAILEY. The gentleman from Texas is not to be badgered by the Speaker of this House. [Cries of "Oh!" on the Republican side.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes the House will be in order. Mr. BAILEY. That side can not be in order. It lacks decency or sense, and I suspect it lacks both.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers the following amendment.

The amendment of Mr. HEPBURN was read, as follows:

At the end of section 1, insert the following:

"Provided further, That there shall be a continuous service without change of cars over the Fourteenth street and Chevy Chase lines, the schedule to be approved by the District Commissioners."

Mr. BABCOCK. There is no objection to that, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. HEPBURN. Now, Mr. Speaker, I will offer the following amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The amendment was read, as follows:

Add to section 2: "That all street railway companies of the District of Columbia are hereby granted the same power and authority that this company now has the exclusive right of, to contract with any street railway company owning or operating a connecting or intersecting line for the joint management, lease, or purchase of such connecting or intersecting line or lines and operate the same in connection with its original line; and in case of such contract may provide the means necessary by an increase of its capital stock, not to exceed the actual consideration paid or the actual cost of the necessary equipment."

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. BABCOCK. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question on the pending amendments and the bill to its passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks for the previous question upon the amendment and the bill to its final passage.

Mr. BAILEY. And this is the way the rights of members are respected!

The SPEAKER. The matter is left entirely for the decision of the House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker—

The SPEAKER. As many as are in favor of ordering the previous question will say "aye."

The question was taken.

Mr. BAILEY demanded a division.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I call for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 133, nays 83, answered "present" 9, not voting 133; as follows:

## YEAS—131.

Alexander,	Davidson, Wis.	Kirkpatrick,	Richardson,
Arnold,	Dayton,	Lacey,	Royce,
Babcock,	Dingley,	Latimer,	Russell,
Baker, Md.	Dolliver,	Lawrence,	Sauerharing,
Barham,	Eddy,	Linney,	Shannon,
Barrows,	Evans,	Littauer,	Shattuc,
Bartholdt,	Faris,	Lorimer,	Shelden,
Beach,	Fenton,	Loudenslager,	Sherman,
Bellmap,	Fletcher,	Lovering,	Showalter,
Bingham,	Footo,	Low,	Simpkins,
Bishop,	Foss,	McCall,	Smith, S. W.
Booze,	Fowler, N. J.	McDonald,	Snover,
Boutell, Ill.	Gibson,	Marsh,	Southard,
Broderick,	Graff,	Meekison,	Spalding,
Bromwell,	Griffin,	Mercer,	Sperry,
Brown,	Grosvenor,	Mesick,	Steele,
Brownlow,	Grout,	Meyer, La.	Stevens, Minn.
Bull,	Hager,	Mills,	Stewart, Wis.
Burleigh,	Hamilton,	Minor,	Stone, C. W.
Burton,	Harmer,	Moody,	Strode, Nebr.
Butler,	Heatwole,	Morris,	Sturtevant,
Cannon,	Henderson,	Mudd,	Sulloway,
Capron,	Henry, Conn.	Northway,	Tawney,
Chickering,	Hepburn,	Norton, S. C.	Updegraff,
Clark, Iowa	Hilborn,	Odell,	Wadsworth,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hitt,	Otjen,	Walker, Va.
Corliss,	Hopkins,	Payne,	Wanger,
Cousins,	Howe,	Perkins,	Weaver,
Crump,	Howell,	Peters,	White, N. C.
Curtis, Iowa	Jenkins,	Pitney,	Williams, Pa.
Curtis, Kans.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Pugh,	Young, Pa.
Dalzell,	Joy,	Ray,	Young, Va.
Danford,	Kerr,	Reeves,	

NAYS—83.

Adamson,	Cox,	Kitchin,	Rixey,
Allen,	Cranford,	Lamb,	Robb,
Bailey,	De Armond,	Lanham,	Robinson, Ind.
Ball,	De Graffenreid,	Lester,	Sayers,
Bankhead,	De Vries,	Lewis, Ga.	Settle,
Bartlett,	Dinsmore,	Little,	Shafroth,
Berry,	Dockery,	Livingston,	Shuford,
Bland,	Epes,	Love,	Stallings,
Bodine,	Fleming,	McCormick,	Stark,
Brantley,	Fowler, N. C.	McCulloch,	Stephens, Tex.
Brenner, Ohio	Fox,	McMillin,	Stokes,
Brucker,	Greene,	McRae,	Sutherland,
Brundidge,	Griggs,	Maddox,	Swanson,
Burke,	Gunn,	Maguire,	Tate,
Castle,	Handy,	Marshall,	Taylor, Ala.
Catchings,	Hay,	Moon,	Terry,
Clardy,	Henry, Miss.	Norton, Ohio	Underwood,
Clark, Mo.	Hinrichsen,	Osborne,	Vincent,
Cochran, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Otey,	Williams, Miss.
Cooney,	Hunter,	Pierce, Tenn.	Wilson.
Cowherd,	Jett,	Ridgely,	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9.

Davey,	Martin,	Miers, Ind.	Strowd, N. C.
Driggs,	Maxwell,	Sims,	Zenor.
Ellis,			

NOT VOTING—133.

Acheson,	Cummings,	Kleberg,	Robertson, La.
Adams,	Davenport,	Knowles,	Simpson,
Aldrich,	Davis,	Knox,	Skinner,
Baird,	Davison, Ky.	Kulp,	Slayden,
Baker, Ill.	Dorr,	Landis,	Smith, Ill.
Barber,	Dovener,	Lentz,	Smith, Ky.
Barlow,	Elliott,	Lewis, Wash.	Smith, Wm. Alden
Barney,	Ermentrout,	Lloyd,	Southwick,
Barrett,	Fischer,	Loud,	Sparkman,
Belden,	Fitzgerald,	Lybrand,	Sprague,
Belford,	Fitzpatrick,	McAleer,	Stewart, N. J.
Bell,	Gaines,	McCleary,	Stone, W. A.
Benner, Pa.	Gardner,	McClellan,	Straight,
Bennett,	Gillet, N. Y.	McDowell,	Sullivan,
Benton,	Gillett, Mass.	McEwan,	Sulzer,
Botkin,	Griffith,	McIntire,	Talbert,
Boutelle, Me.	Grow,	Mahony,	Taylor, Ohio
Bradley,	Hartman,	Mahon,	Todd,
Brewer,	Hawley,	Mann,	Tongue,
Brewster,	Hemenway,	Miller,	Vandiver,
Brosius,	Henry, Ind.	Mitchell,	Van Voorhis,
Broussard,	Henry, Tex.	Newlands,	Vehslage,
Brumm,	Hicks,	Ogden,	Walker, Mass.
Campbell,	Hill,	Olmsted,	Ward,
Carmack,	Hooker,	Overstreet,	Warner,
Clarke, N. H.	Howard, Ala.	Packer, Pa.	Weymouth,
Clayton,	Hull,	Parker, N. J.	Wheeler, Ala.
Codding,	Hurley,	Pearce, Mo.	Wheeler, Ky.
Colson,	Johnson, Ind.	Pearson,	White, Ill.
Connell,	Jones, Va.	Powers,	Wilber,
Connolly,	Jones, Wash.	Prince,	Yost.
Cooper, Tex.	Kelley,	Quigg,	
Cooper, Wis.	Ketcham,	Rhea,	
Crumpacker,	King,	Robbins,	

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask leave to change my vote from "yea" to "nay." I voted inadvertently. The name of Mr. CLARK of Missouri was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. COX. I desire to change my vote.

Mr. SHUFORD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The name of Mr. SHUFORD was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. STROWD of North Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The name of Mr. STROWD of North Carolina was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. BERRY. I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The name of Mr. BERRY was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have my name called.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present when his name should have been called and listening, and failed to hear it?

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I know that I was present, but I can not say that I was listening. I was engaged in some other matters.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is unable to accede to the gentleman's request.

Mr. LEWIS of Washington. I would have voted "nay" if I had voted.

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The name of Mr. COX was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. NORTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I desire to change my vote from "yea" to "nay."

The name of Mr. NORTON of Ohio was called, and he voted "nay."

Mr. LORIMER. Mr. Speaker, I was present during the roll call, and failed to hear my name.

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman listening when his name should have been called?

Mr. LORIMER. I was listening about that time. I was listening for my name, and failed to hear it.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman supposes his name was not called?

Mr. LORIMER. Was the Chair addressing me?

The SPEAKER. The question is asked because the vote is admitted upon the possibility of the name not having been called.

Mr. LORIMER. My impression is, from the fact that I was listening, that my name was not called.

The name of Mr. LORIMER was called, and he voted "yea."

The result of the vote was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendments.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand—first, how many amendments are there, I inquire?

The SPEAKER. There are four amendments.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand a separate vote on each amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the first amendment.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent to offer the following amendment.

Mr. BABCOCK. I object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Without knowing what it is? The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "street," in line 25, the following: "Provided, That the Capital Traction Company shall be, and it is hereby, required to run every alternate car operated between its eastern and western termini over the aforesaid extension along F and G streets NW."

The question was taken on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BAILEY. Division, Mr. Speaker.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 121, noes 4.

Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair overrules the point.

Mr. BAILEY. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The SPEAKER. The Chair does not entertain the appeal.

Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman demands the yeas and nays.

The question was taken; and the yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 205, nays 3, answered "present" 7, not voting 141; as follows:

YEAS—205.

Adamson,	Dalzell,	Knox,	Robinson, Ind.
Alexander,	Danford,	Kulp,	Royce,
Allen,	Davidson, Wis	Lacey,	Russell,
Arnold,	Davis,	Lamb,	Sauerhering,
Babcock,	De Armond,	Lanham,	Sayers,
Bailey,	De Graffenreid,	Latimer,	Settle,
Baird,	Dingley,	Lawrence,	Shafroth,
Ball,	Dinsmore,	Lester,	Shannon,
Bankhead,	Dolliver,	Lewis, Wash.	Shattuc,
Barham,	Eddy,	Linney,	Shelden,
Barlow,	Faris,	Littauer,	Sherman,
Barrett,	Fenton,	Little,	Showalter,
Bartholdt,	Fitzgerald,	Lloyd,	Shuford,
Bartlett,	Fleming,	Lorimer,	Simpkins,
Belknap,	Fletcher,	Love,	Snover,
Bell,	Foote,	Lovering,	Southard,
Benton,	Foss,	Low,	Spalding,
Bingham,	Fowler, N. C.	McCall,	Sperry,
Bishop,	Fowler, N. J.	McCulloch,	Stark,
Bodine,	Fox,	McDonald,	Steele,
Booze,	Gibson,	McDowell,	Stephens, Tex.
Boutell, Ill.	Gillett, Mass.	McMillin,	Stevens, Minn.
Brantley,	Greene,	McRae,	Stewart, Wis.
Brenner, Ohio	Griggs,	Maddox,	Stokes,
Bromwell,	Grosvenor,	Maguire,	Stone, C. W.
Brownlow,	Grout,	Marshall,	Strode, Nebr.
Brucker,	Gunn,	Martin,	Strowd, N. C.
Brundidge,	Hager,	Meekison,	Sturtevant,
Bull,	Hamilton,	Mesick,	Sulloway,
Burke,	Handy,	Mills,	Sutherland,
Burleigh,	Hawley,	Minor,	Swanson,
Burton,	Hay,	Moody,	Tate,
Butler,	Henderson,	Moon,	Tawney,
Cannon,	Henry, Conn.	Morris,	Taylor, Ala.
Capron,	Henry, Miss.	Mudd,	Terry,
Castle,	Heptburn,	Northway,	Tongue,
Catchings,	Hilborn,	Norton, Ohio	Vincent,
Chickering,	Hinrichsen,	Norton, S. C.	Wadsworth,
Clardy,	Hitt,	Odell,	Walker, Va.
Clark, Iowa	Hopkins,	Otey,	Wanger,
Clark, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Otjen,	Warner,
Clarke, N. H.	Howe,	Packer, Pa.	Weaver,
Cochran, Mo.	Howell,	Payne,	Weymouth,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hunter,	Perkins,	Wheeler, Ala.
Connolly,	Jenkins,	Peters, N. C.	White, N. C.
Cooper, Tex.	Jett,	Pugh,	Williams, Miss.
Cousins,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Reeves,	Williams, Pa.
Cowherd,	Joy,	Richardson,	Wilson,
Cox,	Kerr,	Ridgely,	Yost.
Crump,	King,	Rixey,	
Curtis, Iowa	Kirkpatrick,	Robb,	
Curtis, Kans.	Kitchin,	Robbins,	

NAYS—3.

Bland,	McCormick,	Robertson, La.
Driggs,	Maxwell,	
Lentz,	Miers, Ind.	Sims,
		Underwood,
		Zenor.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—7.

NOT VOTING—141.

Acheson,	Davenport,	Jones, Wash.	Quigg,
Adams,	Davey,	Kelley,	Ray,
Aldrich,	Davison, Ky.	Ketcham,	Rhea,
Baker, Ill.	Dayton,	Kleberg,	Simpson,
Baker, Md.	De Vries,	Knowles,	Skinner,
Barber,	Dockery,	Landis,	Slayden,
Barney,	Dorr,	Lewis, Ga.	Smith, Ill.
Barrows,	Dovener,	Livingston,	Smith, Ky.
Beach,	Elliott,	Loud,	Smith, S. W.
Belden,	Ellis,	Loudenslager,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Belford,	Epes,	Lybrand,	Southwick,
Benner, Pa.	Ermentrout,	McAleer,	Sparkman,
Bennett,	Evans,	McCleary,	Sprague,
Berry,	Fischer,	McClellan,	Stallings,
Botkin,	Fitzpatrick,	McEwan,	Stewart, N. J.
Boutelle, Me.	Gaines,	McIntire,	Stone, W. A.
Bradley,	Gardner,	Mahony,	Strait,
Brewer,	Gillet, N. Y.	Mahon,	Sullivan,
Brewster,	Graff,	Mann,	Sulzer,
Broderick,	Griffin,	Marsh,	Talbert,
Brosius,	Griffith,	Mercer,	Taylor, Ohio
Broussard,	Grow,	Meyer, La.	Todd,
Brown,	Harmer,	Miller,	Updegraff,
Brumm,	Hartman,	Mitchell,	Vandiver,
Campbell,	Heatwole,	Newlands,	Van Voorhis,
Carmack,	Hemenway,	Ogden,	Vehslage,
Clayton,	Henry, Ind.	Olmsted,	Walker, Mass.
Codding,	Henry, Tex.	Osborne,	Ward,
Colson,	Hicks,	Overstreet,	Wheeler, Ky.
Connell,	Hill,	Parker, N. J.	White, Ill.
Cooney,	Hooker,	Pearce, Mo.	Young, Pa.
Cooper, Wis.	Howard, Ala.	Pearson,	Young, Va.
Corliss,	Hull,	Pierce, Tenn.	
Cranford,	Hurley,	Pitney,	
Crumpacker,	Johnson, Ind.	Powers,	
Cummings,	Jones, Va.	Prince,	

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The result was announced as above recorded.  
 The SPEAKER. The question is on the second amendment, which the Clerk will report.  
 The Clerk read as follows:  
 At the end of section 2 insert the following:  
 "Provided, That only one fare shall be charged for a single continuous ride over all the lines owned by the Capital Traction Company."  
 The question was taken (on a division demanded by Mr. BAILEY); when there were—ayes 90, noes 4.  
 Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.  
 The SPEAKER (after counting the House). One hundred and ninety-six gentlemen are present—a quorum.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays.  
 The yeas and nays were ordered.  
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 219, nays 0, answered "present" 10, not voting 127; as follows:

YEAS—219.

Adamson,	Danford,	Lanham,	Rixey,
Alexander,	Davidson, Wis.	Lawrence,	Robb,
Allen,	Davis,	Lewis, Ga.	Robinson, Ind.
Arnold,	De Armond,	Lewis, Wash.	Royse,
Babcock,	De Graffenreid,	Linney,	Russell,
Bailey,	Dingley,	Littauer,	Sauerhering,
Baker, Md.	Dinsmore,	Little,	Sayers,
Bankhead,	Dolliver,	Lloyd,	Settle,
Barham,	Eddy,	Lorimer,	Shannon,
Barlow,	Elliott,	Loud,	Shattuc,
Barrows,	Epes,	Loudenslager,	Shelden,
Bartholdt,	Evans,	Love,	Sherman,
Bartlett,	Faris,	Lovering,	Showalter,
Beach,	Fenton,	Low,	Shuford,
Belknap,	Fitzgerald,	McCall,	Simpkins,
Bell,	Fitzpatrick,	McCormick,	Smith, Ill.
Berry,	Fleming,	McCulloch,	Smith, Ky.
Bingham,	Fletcher,	McDonald,	Southard,
Bishop,	Foote,	McDowell,	Spalding,
Bland,	Fowler, N. J.	McMillin,	Sparkman,
Bodine,	Fox,	McRae,	Sperry,
Bontell, Ill.	Gillet, N. Y.	Maddox,	Sprague,
Brantley,	Graff,	Mann,	Stark,
Brenner, Ohio	Greene,	Marsh,	Steele,
Broderick,	Griffin,	Marshall,	Stephens, Tex.
Bromwell,	Griggs,	Martin,	Stevens, Minn.
Brown,	Grosvenor,	Meekison,	Stewart, N. J.
Brownlow,	Groat,	Mercer,	Stewart, Wis.
Brucker,	Hager,	Mesick,	Stokes,
Brundidge,	Hamilton,	Meyer, La.	Stone, C. W.
Bull,	Hay,	Mills,	Strode, Nebr.
Burleigh,	Henderson,	Minor,	Strowd, N. C.
Burton,	Henry, Conn.	Moody,	Sturtevant,
Butler,	Henry, Miss.	Moon,	Sulloway,
Cannon,	Henry, Tex.	Morris,	Swanson,
Capron,	Hepburn,	Mudd,	Tawney,
Castle,	Hinrichsen,	Northway,	Taylor, Ala.
Catchings,	Hitt,	Norton, Ohio	Terry,
Chickering,	Hopkins,	Norton, S. C.	Todd,
Clark, Iowa	Howard, Ala.	Odell,	Tongue,
Clark, Mo.	Howard, Ga.	Osborne,	Underwood,
Clarke, N. H.	Howe,	Otey,	Vandiver,
Cochran, Mo.	Howell,	Otjen,	Vincent,
Cochrane, N. Y.	Hunter,	Overstreet,	Wanger,
Connolly,	Jenkins,	Packer, Pa.	Warner,
Cooney,	Jett,	Payne,	Weymouth,
Cooper, Tex.	Johnson, N. Dak.	Pearce, Mo.	Wheeler, Ala.
Corliss,	Joy,	Perkins,	White, N. C.
Cousins,	Kelley,	Peters,	Williams, Miss.
Cowherd,	King,	Pitney,	Williams, Pa.
Cox,	Kirkpatrick,	Pugh,	Wilson,
Crump,	Kitchin,	Reeves,	Yost,
Curtis, Iowa	Knox,	Richardson,	Young, Pa.
Curtis, Kans.	Lacey,	Ridgely,	
Dalzell,	Lamb,		

NAYS—0.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—10.

Burke,	Ellis,	Maxwell,	Zenor.
Davey,	Lentz,	Miers, Ind.	
Driggs,	Maguire,	Sims,	

NOT VOTING—127.

Acheson,	Crumpacker,	Hurley,	Rhea,
Adams,	Cummings,	Johnson, Ind.	Robbins,
Aldrich,	Davenport,	Jones, Va.	Robertson, La.
Baird,	Davison, Ky.	Jones, Wash.	Shafroth,
Baker, Ill.	Dayton,	Kerr,	Simpson,
Ball,	De Vries,	Ketcham,	Skinner,
Barber,	Dockery,	Kleberg,	Slayden,
Barney,	Dorr,	Knowles,	Smith, S. W.
Barrett,	Dovener,	Kulp,	Smith, Wm. Alden
Belden,	Ermentrout,	Landis,	Snover,
Belford,	Fischer,	Latimer,	Southwick,
Benner, Pa.	Foss,	Lester,	Stallings,
Bennett,	Fowler, N. C.	Livingston,	Stone, W. A.
Benton,	Gaines,	Lybrand,	Strait,
Booze,	Gardner,	McAleer,	Sullivan,
Botkin,	Gibson,	McCleary,	Sulzer,
Boutelle, Me.	Gillett, Mass.	McClellan,	Sutherland,
Bradley,	Griffith,	McEwan,	Talbert,
Brewer,	Grow,	McIntire,	Taylor, Ohio
Brewster,	Gunn,	Mahony,	Updegraff,
Brosius,	Handy,	Mahon,	Van Voorhis,
Broussard,	Harmer,	Miller,	Vehslage,
Brumm,	Hartman,	Mitchell,	Wadsworth,
Campbell,	Hawley,	Newlands,	Walker, Mass.
Carmack,	Heatwole,	Ogden,	Walker, Va.
Clardy,	Hemenway,	Olmsted,	Ward,
Clayton,	Henry, Ind.	Parker, N. J.	Weaver,
Codding,	Hicks,	Pearson,	Wheeler, Ky.
Colson,	Hilborn,	Pierce, Tenn.	White, Ill.
Connell,	Hill,	Powers,	Wilber,
Cooper, Wis.	Hooker,	Prince,	Young, Va.
Cranford,	Hull,	Quigg,	

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The following additional pair was announced:  
 Mr. POWERS with Mr. MAGUIRE, for this day.  
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment.  
 The Clerk read as follows:  
 At the end of section 2 insert:  
 "And provided further, That all street railway companies of the District of Columbia are hereby granted the same power and authority that this company now has the exclusive right of, to contract with any street railway company owning or operating a connecting or intersecting line for the joint management, lease, or purchase of such connecting or intersecting line or lines and operate the same in connection with its original line; and in case of such contract may provide the means necessary by an increase of its capital stock, not to exceed the actual consideration paid or the actual cost of the necessary equipment."

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to this amendment.  
 Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I make a point of order against that amendment.  
 Several MEMBERS. Too late.  
 The SPEAKER. It is too late to make the point of order. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.  
 The question being taken, there were, on a division (called for by Mr. BAILEY)—ayes 93, noes 54.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of order that no quorum has voted.  
 The SPEAKER. There being evidently a quorum present, the Chair is obliged to overrule the point.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.  
 The SPEAKER. The Chair declines to entertain the appeal.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays.  
 The yeas and nays were ordered.  
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 97, nays 118, answered "present" 8, not voting 133; as follows:

YEAS—97.

Allen,	Cousins,	Lacey,	Showalter,
Arnold,	Curtis, Iowa	Latimer,	Smith, Ill.
Babcock,	Curtis, Kans.	Linney,	Southard,
Baker, Md.	Dalzell,	Lorimer,	Spalding,
Barber,	Davidson, Wis.	Loudenslager,	Sparkman,
Barham,	Dingley,	McDonald,	Sperry,
Barrows,	Eddy,	Minor,	Steele,
Bartholdt,	Faris,	Moody,	Stevens, Minn.
Belknap,	Fletcher,	Morris,	Stewart, Wis.
Bingham,	Gibson,	Mudd,	Stone, C. W.
Boutelle, Ill.	Griffin,	Northway,	Sturtevant,
Boutelle, Me.	Grosvenor,	Otjen,	Sulloway,
Broderick,	Hager,	Overstreet,	Tongue,
Bromwell,	Henderson,	Packer, Pa.	Updegraff,
Brown,	Henry, Conn.	Payne,	Wanger,
Brownlow,	Hepburn,	Pearce, Mo.	Warner,
Burleigh,	Hilborn,	Perkins,	Weymouth,
Burton,	Hitt,	Pitney,	White, N. C.
Butler,	Hopkins,	Pugh,	Williams, Pa.
Cannon,	Howell,	Reeves,	Yost,
Capron,	Jenkins,	Richardson,	Young, Pa.
Catchings,	Johnson, N. Dak.	Royse,	
Clark, Iowa	Joy,	Sauerhering,	
Clarke, N. H.	Kerr,	Shattuc,	
Connolly,	Kirkpatrick,	Shelden,	

NAYS—118.

Adamson,	Ball,	Benton,	Brantley,
Alexander,	Barlow,	Berry,	Brenner, Ohio
Bailey,	Bartlett,	Bland,	Brucker,
Baird,	Bell,	Bodine,	Brundidge,

Bull, Fowler, N. J.  
 Burke, Fox.  
 Castle, Greene.  
 Chickering, Griggs.  
 Clardy, Hamilton.  
 Clark, Mo. Handy.  
 Cochran, Mo. Hay.  
 Cooney, Henry, Miss.  
 Cooper, Tex. Henry, Tex.  
 Corliss, Hinrichsen.  
 Cowherd, Howard, Ala.  
 Crump, Howard, Ga.  
 Danford, Howe.  
 Davis, Hunter.  
 De Armond, Jett.  
 De Graffenreid, King.  
 De Vries, Kitchin.  
 Dinsmore, Knox.  
 Dockery, Lamb.  
 Epes, Lanham.  
 Fitzgerald, Lawrence.  
 Fitzpatrick, Lewis, Ga.  
 Fleming, Lewis, Wash.  
 Foote, Littauer.  
 Foss, Little.  
 Fowler, N. C. Lloyd.

Love, Lovering.  
 Low, Sayers.  
 McCall, McCormick.  
 McCormick, McCulloch.  
 McDowell, McDowall.  
 Maddox, Mann.  
 Marshall, Martin.  
 Mercer, Merceer.  
 Mills, Moon.  
 Odell, Osborne.  
 Otey, Otey.  
 Parker, N. J. Parker, N. J.  
 Peters, Peters.  
 Pierce, Tenn. Pierce, Tenn.  
 Ray, Ray.  
 Ridgely, Rixey.  
 Rixey, Robb.  
 Robbins, Robbins.

Robinson, Ind. Robinson, Ind.  
 Russell, Russell.  
 Sayers, Sayers.  
 Settle, Settle.  
 Shafroth, Shafroth.  
 Sherman, Sherman.  
 Shuford, Shuford.  
 Simpkins, Simpkins.  
 Simms, Simms.  
 Smith, Ky. Smith, Ky.  
 Sprague, Sprague.  
 Stallings, Stallings.  
 Stark, Stark.  
 Stephens, Tex. Stephens, Tex.  
 Stokos, Stokos.  
 Strode, Nebr. Strode, Nebr.  
 Sutherland, Sutherland.  
 Tate, Tate.  
 Taylor, Ala. Taylor, Ala.  
 Terry, Terry.  
 Vandiver, Vandiver.  
 Vincent, Vincent.  
 Wheeler, Ala. Wheeler, Ala.  
 Wilson, Wilson.

Boutell, Ill. Boutell, Ill.  
 Brantley, Brantley.  
 Bremner, Ohio Bremner, Ohio.  
 Brewster, Brewster.  
 Broderick, Broderick.  
 Bromwell, Bromwell.  
 Broussard, Broussard.  
 Brown, Brown.  
 Brownlow, Brownlow.  
 Brucker, Brucker.  
 Brundidge, Brundidge.  
 Burke, Burke.  
 Burleigh, Burleigh.  
 Burton, Burton.  
 Butler, Butler.  
 Cannon, Cannon.  
 Capron, Capron.  
 Castle, Castle.  
 Chickering, Chickering.  
 Clardy, Clardy.  
 Clark, Iowa Clark, Iowa.  
 Connolly, Connolly.  
 Cooper, Tex. Cooper, Tex.  
 Corliss, Corliss.  
 Cousins, Cousins.  
 Cowherd, Cowherd.  
 Cox, Cox.  
 Crump, Crump.  
 Curtis, Iowa Curtis, Iowa.  
 Curtis, Kans. Curtis, Kans.  
 Dalzell, Dalzell.  
 Danford, Danford.  
 Davidson, Wis. Davidson, Wis.  
 Davis, Davis.  
 De Armond, De Armond.  
 De Graffenreid, De Graffenreid.  
 De Vries, De Vries.  
 Dingley, Dingley.  
 Dinsmore, Dinsmore.  
 Eddy, Eddy.  
 Elliott, Elliott.  
 Farris, Farris.  
 Fenton, Fenton.  
 Fitzgerald, Fitzgerald.  
 Fitzpatrick, Fitzpatrick.  
 Fletcher, Fletcher.

Foote, Foote.  
 Fowler, N. C. Fowler, N. C.  
 Fox, Fox.  
 Gibson, Gibson.  
 Graff, Graff.  
 Greene, Greene.  
 Griffin, Griffin.  
 Griggs, Griggs.  
 Gunn, Gunn.  
 Hager, Hager.  
 Hamilton, Hamilton.  
 Hay, Hay.  
 Henderson, Henderson.  
 Henry, Conn. Henry, Conn.  
 Henry, Miss. Henry, Miss.  
 Henry, Tex. Henry, Tex.  
 Hepburn, Hepburn.  
 Hitt, Hitt.  
 Hopkins, Hopkins.  
 Howard, Ala. Howard, Ala.  
 Howard, Ga. Howard, Ga.  
 Howe, Howe.  
 Howell, Howell.  
 Hunter, Hunter.  
 Jenkins, Jenkins.  
 Jett, Jett.  
 Johnson, N. Dak. Johnson, N. Dak.  
 Joy, Joy.  
 Kerr, Kerr.  
 King, King.  
 Kirkpatrick, Kirkpatrick.  
 Kitchin, Kitchin.  
 Lacey, Lacey.  
 Lamb, Lamb.  
 Lanham, Lanham.  
 Latimer, Latimer.  
 Lewis, Ga. Lewis, Ga.  
 Lewis, Wash. Lewis, Wash.  
 Linney, Linney.  
 Littauer, Littauer.  
 Little, Little.  
 Lloyd, Lloyd.  
 Lorimer, Lorimer.  
 Loud, Loud.  
 Loudenslager, Loudenslager.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Driggs, Driggs.  
 Ellis, Ellis.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Maguire, Maguire.  
 Maxwell, Maxwell.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Miens, Ind. Miens, Ind.  
 Zenor, Zenor.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Parker, N. J. Parker, N. J.  
 Pearce, Mo. Pearce, Mo.

NOT VOTING—133.  
 Acheson, Acheson.  
 Adams, Adams.  
 Aldrich, Aldrich.  
 Baker, Ill. Baker, Ill.  
 Bankhead, Bankhead.  
 Barney, Barney.  
 Barrett, Barrett.  
 Beach, Beach.  
 Belden, Belden.  
 Belford, Belford.  
 Benner, Pa. Benner, Pa.  
 Bennett, Bennett.  
 Bishop, Bishop.  
 Booze, Booze.  
 Botkin, Botkin.  
 Bradley, Bradley.  
 Brewer, Brewer.  
 Brewster, Brewster.  
 Brosius, Brosius.  
 Broussard, Broussard.  
 Brumm, Brumm.  
 Campbell, Campbell.  
 Carmack, Carmack.  
 Clayton, Clayton.  
 Cochran, N. Y. Cochran, N. Y.  
 Coddling, Coddling.  
 Colson, Colson.  
 Connell, Connell.  
 Cooper, Wis. Cooper, Wis.  
 Cox, Cox.  
 Cranford, Cranford.  
 Crumpacker, Crumpacker.  
 Cummings, Cummings.  
 Davenport, Davenport.

NOT VOTING—133.  
 Kelley, Kelley.  
 Ketcham, Ketcham.  
 Kleberg, Kleberg.  
 Knowles, Knowles.  
 Kulp, Kulp.  
 Landis, Landis.  
 Lentz, Lentz.  
 Lester, Lester.  
 Livingston, Livingston.  
 Lybrand, Lybrand.  
 McAleer, McAleer.  
 McCleary, McCleary.  
 McEwan, McEwan.  
 McIntire, McIntire.  
 McMillin, McMillin.  
 Mahony, Mahony.  
 Mahon, Mahon.  
 Marsh, Marsh.  
 Meekison, Meekison.  
 Mesick, Mesick.  
 Meyer, La. Meyer, La.  
 Miller, Miller.  
 Mitchell, Mitchell.  
 Newlands, Newlands.  
 Norton, Ohio Norton, Ohio.  
 Norton, S. C. Norton, S. C.  
 Ogden, Ogden.  
 Olmsted, Olmsted.  
 Pearson, Pearson.  
 Powers, Powers.  
 Prince, Prince.  
 Quigg, Quigg.  
 Robertson, La. Robertson, La.

NOT VOTING—145.  
 Shannon, Shannon.  
 Simpson, Simpson.  
 Skinner, Skinner.  
 Slayden, Slayden.  
 Smith, S. W. Smith, S. W.  
 Smith, Wm. Alden Smith, Wm. Alden.  
 Snover, Snover.  
 Southwick, Southwick.  
 Stewart, N. J. Stewart, N. J.  
 Stone, W. A. Stone, W. A.  
 Strait, Strait.  
 Stroud, N. C. Stroud, N. C.  
 Sullivan, Sullivan.  
 Sulzer, Sulzer.  
 Swanson, Swanson.  
 Talbert, Talbert.  
 Tawney, Tawney.  
 Taylor, Ohio Taylor, Ohio.  
 Todd, Todd.  
 Underwood, Underwood.  
 Van Voorhis, Van Voorhis.  
 Vehslage, Vehslage.  
 Wadsworth, Wadsworth.  
 Walker, Mass. Walker, Mass.  
 Walker, Va. Walker, Va.  
 Ward, Ward.  
 Weaver, Weaver.  
 Wheeler, Ky. Wheeler, Ky.  
 White, Ill. White, Ill.  
 Wilber, Wilber.  
 Williams, Miss. Williams, Miss.

NOT VOTING—145.  
 Jones, Va. Jones, Va.  
 Jones, Wash. Jones, Wash.  
 Kelley, Kelley.  
 Ketcham, Ketcham.  
 Kleberg, Kleberg.  
 Knowles, Knowles.  
 Knox, Knox.  
 Kulp, Kulp.  
 Landis, Landis.  
 Lawrence, Lawrence.  
 Lester, Lester.  
 Livingston, Livingston.  
 Lybrand, Lybrand.  
 McAleer, McAleer.  
 McCleary, McCleary.  
 McEwan, McEwan.  
 McIntire, McIntire.  
 McMillin, McMillin.  
 Mahony, Mahony.  
 Mahon, Mahon.  
 Mesick, Mesick.  
 Meyer, La. Meyer, La.  
 Miller, Miller.  
 Mitchell, Mitchell.  
 Moon, Moon.  
 Newlands, Newlands.  
 Norton, Ohio Norton, Ohio.  
 Norton, S. C. Norton, S. C.  
 Olmsted, Olmsted.  
 Osborne, Osborne.  
 Pearson, Pearson.  
 Peters, Peters.  
 Powers, Powers.  
 Prince, Prince.  
 Quigg, Quigg.

So the amendment was rejected.  
 Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I understood that my name was just called, and I wish to vote.  
 The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman listening when his name should have been called?  
 Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I was trying to listen. Some one said to me, "Your name has just been called," and I came down toward the desk for the purpose of voting.  
 The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see, under the rule, how he can receive the gentleman's vote.  
 Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I think the Chair must have misunderstood my statement. I was trying to catch my name. I did not catch it. Some one said, "Your name was just called," whereupon I tried to vote; but some one had stepped forward first.  
 The SPEAKER. The Chair does not see, under the rule, how he can receive the gentleman's vote.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above stated.  
 The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the next amendment.  
 The Clerk read as follows:

At the end of section 1 insert the following:  
 "Provided further, That there shall be a continuous service without change of cars over the Fourteenth street and Chevy Chase line, the schedules to be approved by the District Commissioners."  
 The question being taken on agreeing to the amendment, there were, on a division (called for by Mr. BAILEY)—ayes 96, noes 5.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I make the point of no quorum present.  
 The SPEAKER (having counted the House). One hundred and ninety-seven members are present—a quorum.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays on agreeing to the amendment.  
 The yeas and nays were ordered.  
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 201, nays 2, answered "present" 8, not voting 145; as follows:

YEAS—201.  
 Adamson, Adamson.  
 Alexander, Alexander.  
 Allen, Allen.  
 Arnold, Arnold.  
 Babcock, Babcock.  
 Baird, Baird.  
 Baker, Md. Baker, Md.  
 Ball, Ball.  
 Barber, Barber.  
 Barham, Barham.  
 Barlow, Barlow.  
 Barrows, Barrows.  
 Bartholdt, Bartholdt.  
 Bartlett, Bartlett.  
 Bell, Bell.  
 Bingham, Bingham.  
 Bishop, Bishop.  
 Blind, Blind.  
 Bodine, Bodine.  
 Booze, Booze.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Cochran, Mo. Cochran, Mo.  
 Ellis, Ellis.  
 McClellan, McClellan.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Maguire, Maguire.  
 Maxwell, Maxwell.  
 NAYS—2.  
 Robertson, La. Robertson, La.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—8.  
 Miers, Ind. Miers, Ind.  
 Zenor, Zenor.

So the amendment was agreed to.  
 The Clerk announced the following additional pair:  
 For the remainder of this day:  
 Mr. GROSVENOR with Mr. SAYERS.  
 The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.  
 The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; and it was accordingly read the third time.  
 The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage.  
 The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. BAILEY) there were—ayes 90, noes 30.  
 Mr. BAILEY. I demand the yeas and nays.  
 The yeas and nays were ordered.  
 The question was taken; and there were—yeas 140, nays 41, answered "present" 12, not voting 163; as follows:

YEAS—140.  
 Alexander, Alexander.  
 Allen, Allen.  
 Arnold, Arnold.  
 Babcock, Babcock.  
 Bailey, Bailey.  
 Baker, Md. Baker, Md.  
 Barber, Barber.  
 Barham, Barham.  
 Barrows, Barrows.  
 Bartholdt, Bartholdt.  
 Bartlett, Bartlett.  
 Belknap, Belknap.  
 Bell, Bell.  
 Bingham, Bingham.  
 Bishop, Bishop.  
 Booze, Booze.  
 Boutell, Ill. Boutell, Ill.  
 Brenner, Ohio Brenner, Ohio.  
 Broderick, Broderick.  
 Bromwell, Bromwell.

Broussard, Brown, Brownlow, Brucker, Burke, Burleigh, Burton, Butler, Cannon, Capron, Chickering, Clark, Iowa Clark, Mo. Clarke, N. H. Connolly, Cooper, Tex. Corliss, Cousins, Cowherd, Crump, Curtis, Iowa Curtis, Kans. Dalzell, Danford, Davidson, Wis. De Vries, Dingley, Dolliver, Eddy, Elliott,	Evans, Faris, Fitzgerald, Fitzpatrick, Fleming, Foote, Fowler, N. J. Gibson, Gillet, N. Y. Greene, Griffin, Hager, Hamilton, Hay, Heatwole, Henderson, Henry, Conn. Hepburn, Hepkins, Howe, Jonkins, Johnson, N. Dak. Joy, Kirkpatrick, Lacey, Latimer, Lawrence, Lewis, Ga. Lewis, Wash. Linney,	Littaner, Lloyd, Lorimer, Loud, Loving, Low, McCleary, McDonald, McMillin, Mann, Marsh, Marshall, Mercer, Mills, Minor, Moon, Morris, Mudd, Norton, Ohio Odell, Otey, Otjen, Overstreet, Payne, Pearce, Mo. Perkins, Pierce, Tenn. Pugh, Ray, Reeves,	Richardson, Robertson, La. Royce, Sanerhering, Settle, Shelden, Sherman, Simpkins, Southwick, Spalding, Sprague, Stark, Steele, Stevens, Minn. Stewart, Wis. Stokes, Stone, C. W. Strode, Nebr. Sturtevant, Swanson, Taylor, Ala. Updegraff, Wanger, Warner, Weymouth, Wheeler, Ala. White, N. C. Yost, Young, Pa. Young, Va.
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NAYS—41.

Adamson, Bland, Brantley, Brewer, Brundidge, Cochran, Mo. Cox, De Graffenreid, Fowler, N. C. Fox, Griggs,	Handy, Henry, Miss. Henry, Tex. Hinrichsen, Hitt, Howard, Ga. Hunter, Kelley, Kitchin, Lamb, Little,	Love, McCulloch, McRae, Maddox, Martin, Meekison, Ogden, Rhea, Ridgely, Robinson, Ind. Shuford,	Smith, Ky. Stallings, Stephens, Tex. Tate, Terry, Underwood, Vandiver, Williams, Miss.
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ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12.

Clardy, Driggs, Ellis,	Lentz, McClellan, Maguire,	Maxwell, Miers, Ind. Rixey,	Shafroth, Sims, Zenor.
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NOT VOTING—163.

Acheson, Adams, Aldrich, Baird, Baker, Ill. Ball, Bankhead, Barlow, Barney, Barrett, Beach, Beiden, Belford, Bennet, Pa. Bennett, Benton, Berry, Bodine, Botkin, Boutelle, Me. Bradley, Brewster, Brosius, Brumm, Bull, Campbell, Carmack, Castle, Catchings, Clayton, Cochrane, N. Y. Coddling, Colson, Connell, Cooney, Cooper, Wis. Cranford, Crumpacker, Cummings, Davenport, Davey,	Davis, Davison, Ky. Dayton, De Armond, Dinsmore, Dockery, Dorr, Dovener, Epes, Ermentrout, Fenton, Fischer, Fletcher, Foss, Gaines, Gardner, Gillett, Mass. Graft, Griffith, Grosvenor, Grout, Grow, Gunn, Harmer, Hartman, Hawley, Hemenway, Henry, Ind. Hicks, Hilborn, Hill, Hooker, Howard, Ala. Howell, Hull, Hurley, Jett, Johnson, Ind. Jones, Va. Jones, Wash. Kerr,	Ketcham, King, Kleberg, Knowles, Knox, Kulp, Landis, Lanham, Lester, Livingston, Loudenslager, Lybrand, McAleer, McCall, McCormick, McDowell, McEwan, McIntire, Mahany, Mahon, Mesick, Meyer, La. Miller, Mitchell, Moody, Newlands, Northway, Norton, S. C. Olmsted, Osborne, Packer, Pa. Parker, N. J. Pearson, Peters, Pitney, Powers, Prince, Quigg, Robb, Robbins, Russell,	Sayers, Shannon, Shattuck, Showalter, Simpson, Skinner, Slayden, Smith, Ill. Smith, S. W. Smith, Wm. Alden Snover, Southard, Sparkman, Sperry, Stewart, N. J. Stone, W. A. Strait, Strowd, N. C. Sullivan, Sulloway, Sulzer, Sutherland, Talbert, Tawney, Taylor, Ohio Todd, Tongue, Van Voorhis, Vehslage, Vincent, Wadsworth, Walker, Mass. Walker, Va. Ward, Weaver, Wheeler, Ky. White, Ill. Wilber, Williams, Pa. Wilson.
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So the bill was passed.

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

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. McCLELLAN. I ask the gentleman to withhold that motion for a moment. I ask unanimous consent that the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs [Mr. HULL] be permitted to extend his remarks on the bill relating to two regiments of artillery.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, be allowed to extend his remarks in the RECORD upon the artillery bill. Is there objection?

Mr. COX. Mr. Speaker, I ask that that request be extended, that those who spoke on the bill in opposition to it be allowed to extend their remarks in the RECORD. There are but two of them, and the gentleman has got his remarks extended in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman desire it to be submitted in connection with the other? Is there objection to the request made on behalf of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BRUCKER. What is the request?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent that those who spoke against the bill may be allowed to extend their remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Speaker, unless all of the members be included, I object.

Mr. BABCOCK. I renew my motion.

AMENDMENTS TO INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask the gentleman to withhold that for a moment. I desire to ask unanimous consent to have printed as a House document a letter and accompanying documents relating to the so-called homestead amendments to the Indian appropriation bill.

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

Mr. COX. I object.

Mr. McRAE. Mr. Speaker, I appeal to the gentleman from Tennessee not to object, because we want the information contained in this document before the House before this matter is discussed. None except those who are opposed to the measure have had access to the letter.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I hope nobody will object.

Mr. SHERMAN. Then I withdraw the request. I asked it on behalf of the gentlemen on that side; and if they desire to object, I do not ask it.

Mr. SHAFROTH. I renew the request.

Mr. COX. I withdraw the objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the request.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. HAGER, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles; when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 6449. An act making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899;

H. R. 4303. An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 4167. An act to increase the pension of John Q. Washburn.

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

S. 2363. An act granting a pension to Annie Fowler;

S. 2258. An act granting a pension to Joshua Parker;

S. 2640. An act to authorize two additional regiments of artillery;

S. 649. An act to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;

S. 666. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan;

S. 1983. An act granting an increase of pension to Esther Williams;

S. 619. An act to increase the pension of William N. Wells; and

S. 3839. An act authorizing the Mississippi River, Hamburg and Western Railway Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Bayou Bartholomew, in Arkansas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. TALBERT (on motion of Mr. STOKES), indefinitely, on account of serious sickness in his family.

To Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. KLEBERG, indefinitely, on account of important business.

To Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, for two weeks, on account of sickness.

To Mr. MAHON, for four days, on account of important business.

To Mr. STEWART of Wisconsin, for the remainder of this day, on account of important business.

To Mr. BROSIUS, for this day, on account of illness.

To Mr. LANDIS, for ten days, on account of important business.

LEAVE TO PRINT.

Mr. BRUCKER. I now ask unanimous consent that all members may have leave to print on the artillery bill.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman that that request ought to be asked when the chairman of the Committee on Printing [Mr. PERKINS], who objected, was present. The Chair will submit the matter when he is present, with the gentleman's permission.

Mr. COX. Just in that connection I desire to ask whether the members who spoke on this bill are excluded from printing their remarks, after the consent has been given to one gentleman to print his remarks in favor of the bill?

Mr. McCLELLAN. Three gentlemen.

Mr. COX. Three gentlemen in favor of this bill were permitted to print their remarks, and not a single man who opposed the bill has had permission of the House to print his remarks. I do not hesitate to say that that is treating us unkindly.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that there were but two gentlemen who spoke against the bill and are probably not over ten gentlemen in the House that were opposed to it, I ask, as one who voted for it and desired to speak for it, that those gentlemen who opposed it be given opportunity to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has submitted that to the House, and will gladly do it again. The gentleman from Tennessee asks permission for those who spoke against the bill to extend their remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. I understood the Speaker as saying there was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair reserves it if the gentleman did not mean to assent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. I intended to ask whether the request submitted would include all the members of the House.

The SPEAKER. It would include the members who spoke against the bill. That is the request that is submitted to the House.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then, Mr. Speaker, I ask that the request shall be amended by asking that all gentlemen who spoke upon either side shall have permission to extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER. Objection was made to that.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker, I believe I have the floor.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Have I the floor?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has the floor to make a request for unanimous consent, or rather, strictly no one has the floor except by unanimous consent.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi. Then I request that all gentlemen who have spoken upon this subject upon the one side or the other may have the privilege of extending their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks that all those who have spoken on this subject, on the one side or the other, be allowed to extend their remarks. Is there objection?

Mr. BRUCKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask that all the members of the House be included in that request.

Mr. LOUD. That is another request.

Mr. BRUCKER. I shall have to object, unless that is granted.

Mr. BABCOCK. I renew my motion.

The motion of Mr. BABCOCK was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 30 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 schedule of claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department since the report of January 6, 1898; also for amounts due the Union and Kansas Pacific Railroad companies and the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of a draft of a joint resolution "to postpone the opening of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in the State of Utah," with a copy of a communication from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a report of the excise board in the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, 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 Christian Nofstetter 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 the Navy submitting an estimate of deficiency in the appropriation for the equipment of vessels—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, trans-

mitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of C. W. Duke, administrator of Henry M. Kerr, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

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

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

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8628) to amend section 4716 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 643); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8386) to extend the time for the construction of the railway of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway Company through the Indian Territory, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 644); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. BARNEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6551) withdrawing from entry and sale and granting unto the State of Wisconsin certain lands for use as a part of its present military reservation, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 645); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CURTIS of Kansas, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8771) to amend an act granting to the St. Louis, Oklahoma and Southern Railway Company a right of way through the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 646); which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on the Library, to which was referred the joint resolution of the Senate (S. R. 36) to carry into effect two resolutions of the Continental Congress directing monuments to be erected to the memory of Gens. Francis Nash and William Lee Davidson, of North Carolina, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 653); which said joint resolution and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

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

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

Mr. JETT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7931) for the relief of Adelbert D. Lee, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 635); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2159) granting an increase of pension to Col. Benjamin Beach, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 636); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2023) to pension Henderson H. Boggs, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 637); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4206) granting a pension to Jacob G. Frick, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 638); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BREWSTER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 1542) granting an increase of pension to John A. Worswick, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 639); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4299) for increase of pension of Alexander E. Ingraham, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 640); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. MIERS of Indiana, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2199)

granting a pension to Henry F. Rice, late first lieutenant Company B, United States Infantry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 641); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOTKIN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5035) granting a pension to B. F. Wonder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 642); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 823) for the relief of Theo. von Bremsen, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 647); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2213) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Cornelia I. Skiles, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 648); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BROWNLOW, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5040) for the relief of Isaac N. Babb, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 649); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5964) granting a pension to Walter D. Weaver, imbecile and dependent son of George M. Weaver, late Company K, One hundred and eighty-fifth New York Volunteer Infantry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 650); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BARBER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8333) granting a pension to Michael H. J. Crouch, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 651); which said bill report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Connecticut, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3160) to place on the pension rolls the name of Minerva Sample, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 652); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. STURTEVANT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4675) granting an increase of pension to George Van Vliet, of Brookville, Pa., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 654); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4672) granting a pension to Alfred D. Johnson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 655); which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

#### 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. LOVE: A bill (H. R. 8871) for a survey for a channel leading from Ship Island Harbor, Mississippi, to the railroad pier at Gulf Port, Miss., and at Biloxi, Miss., and for a survey of Ship Island Pass—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8872) granting additional homestead rights in certain cases, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DOVENER: A bill (H. R. 8873) to amend certain sections of the law relative to statutory packages of tobacco, snuff, cigars, and cigarettes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SIMPSON of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 8874) to remove ambiguity and make clear the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CATCHINGS: A bill (H. R. 8875) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Yazoo River at or near the city of Greenwood, in Leflore County, in the State of Mississippi"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MAXWELL: A bill (H. R. 8876) to assimilate the pleadings, practice, and procedure in the Federal courts in actions at law and suits in equity to the pleadings, practice, and procedure of the courts of record of the State where action is brought—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 8877) making appropriations for the national defense—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. GAINES: A bill (H. R. 8878) for the relief of Tennessee Centennial Exposition Company—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON (by request): A bill (H. R. 8879) to authorize the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians, or either of them, to bring suit in the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARROWS: A bill (H. R. 8880) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to transport Indian goods and supplies in open market—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MOODY: A bill (H. R. 8881) to establish a life-saving station on the westerly side of the harbor of Gloucester, Mass.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 8882) for the reestablishment and reconstruction of a light-house at or near mouth of Salem Creek, New Jersey—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 8883) to regulate insurance in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8916) to authorize the erection of boxes and delivery of mail therein on certain mail routes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWE (by request): A bill (H. R. 8921) in relation to the employment of citizens in the painting and decorating of the war ships, dispatch boats, torpedo boats, and other craft and vessels of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 8922) in relation to the employment of citizens in the erection, alteration, improvement, and repairing of the public buildings of the United States—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OTJEN: A bill (H. R. 8925) to amend sections 1698 and 1734 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A joint resolution (H. Res. 172) for the distribution of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies of the War of the Rebellion—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A joint resolution (H. Res. 173) recognizing the independence of Cuba—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BOTKIN (by request): A resolution (House Res. No. 247) directing the Secretary of the Navy to inform the House of Representative as to sundry matters—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NORTON of Ohio: A resolution (House Res. 248) No. relative to the consideration of a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BARRETT: A memorial of the Massachusetts legislature, for the preservation of the frigate *Constitution*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A memorial of the Massachusetts legislature, relating to the frigate *Constitution*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A memorial of the New York legislature, favoring the adoption of House bill 5170, to establish a military park along the Palisades of the Hudson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a memorial of the New York legislature, against curtailing the postal facilities in New York City—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: A memorial of the Massachusetts legislature, relative to the frigate *Constitution*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LEWIS of Washington: A memorial of the Washington legislature, for the establishment of a life-saving station on the coast of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARBER: A memorial of the Maryland legislature, to improve the Severn River, in Maryland, and to establish a national dry dock thereon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

#### 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. BANKHEAD: A bill (H. R. 8884) for the relief of the estate of A. N. Perkins, deceased, late of Tuscaloosa, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BODINE: A bill (H. R. 8885) to reimburse Louis Benecke—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 8886) for the relief of the estate of Naphtalie Solomon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARMACK: A bill (H. R. 8887) to increase the pension of Annie B. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMP: A bill (H. R. 8888) to remove charge of desertion from the military record of Adolphus Fritch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOOTE: A bill (H. R. 8889) for the relief of James Supple—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 8890) granting a pension to Rosetta Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8891) granting a pension to Isaac K. Boney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 8892) to remove the charge of desertion against Edwin Higgins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 8893) for the relief of Andrew J. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAXWELL: A bill (H. R. 8894) making an appropriation for the payment of the judgment of E. H. Barnard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McDOWELL: A bill (H. R. 8895) to grant a pension to Mary B. Wotring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OTEY: A bill (H. R. 8896) for relief of W. S. Hodges, of Halifax County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8897) to vest title to certain property in Leopold Luchs—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RIDGELY: A bill (H. R. 8898) to remove the charge of desertion against F. F. Graham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8899) to remove charge of desertion against George W. Grigsby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8900) removing charge of desertion against Charles W. Botkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH: A bill (H. R. 8901) to amend the military record of Capt. A. M. Dobbelaere—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPRAGUE: A bill (H. R. 8902) granting an increase of pension to John McVicar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHARLES W. STONE: A bill (H. R. 8903) to place Henry Zell on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STALLINGS: A bill (H. R. 8904) to pension Mrs. Mary E. Taylor—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SUTHERLAND: A bill (H. R. 8905) for the relief of Austin G. Jacobs, of Edgar, Nebr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TONGUE: A bill (H. R. 8906) to pension J. S. Waggener, of Hillsboro, Oreg.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 8907) for the relief of Benjamin Richardson, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8908) for the relief of Elam Cooper, of Lauderdale County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8909) to pension Sallie K. Lawing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8910) for the relief of Matthew N. Grimmett, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8911) for the relief of John McMurtry, of Lauderdale County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8912) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of the claim of the Walnut Grove Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Madison County, for destruction of said church by the United States military authorities during the war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8913) granting a pension to Edwin R. Mahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ZENOR: A bill (H. R. 8914) granting a pension to Margaret Bomke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8915) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kemper, late a private in Company I, Twenty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 8917) removing the charge of desertion and granting an honorable discharge to William Zimmermann—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8918) removing the charge of desertion and granting an honorable discharge to John D. Long—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8919) granting a pension to Mrs. Mary E. Lacey, an army nurse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 8920) for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by the explosion of an ammunition chest of Battery F, Second United States Artillery, July 16, 1894—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARBER: A bill (H. R. 8923) for the relief of James G. James and William J. Thomas, surviving executor of Edward Thomas, of Dorchester County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOOTE: A bill (H. R. 8924) to correct the military record of Roswell M. Shurtleff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HANDY: A bill (H. R. 8926) to correct the military record of Thomas W. Ferree, late regimental quartermaster-sergeant Fourth Illinois Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

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

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of officers and members of Company C, First Regiment Infantry National Guard, of Mississippi, asking for the passage of House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. BABCOCK: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Fennimore; Second Quarterly Conference Methodist Episcopal Church, the Christian Church, and citizens of Viroqua, Wis., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of R. P. Benham, F. Ellsworth, C. W. Tuckins, D. Brunbaugh, and other citizens of Texas, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARHAM: Petition of citizens of Palermo, Cal., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARLOW: Six petitions of citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., 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—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BARRETT: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and various religious associations of Wakefield, Mass., in favor of the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., favoring legislation 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.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., asking for the passage of the bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Wakefield, Mass., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BELL: Seven petitions of citizens of Colorado, asking for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of Presbyterian Church, Methodist Church, and Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Idaho Springs, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Colorow Baptist Church, of Olathe, all of Colorado, in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Pueblo County (Colo.) Medical Society, protesting against the passage of Senate bill 1552, known as the anti-vivisection bill—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolutions of the Sons of the Revolution of Colorado, in favor of the purchase of Fort Ticonderoga by the Government—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of the Clerks' Union of Pueblo, Colo., urging the passage of sundry bills for the protection of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of the Aspen Trades Association, of Aspen, Colo., against the anti-scalping bill and in favor of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Cripple Creek (Colo.) Trades Assembly, urging the passage of the so-called Bartholdt bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. BELDEN: Petition of James R. Day, chancellor, Edgar C. Morris, secretary, Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y., in behalf of the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOUTELLE of Maine: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Fort Fairfield, Haynesville, Presque Isle, and Casco, Me., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Island Falls and Casco, Me., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Casco, Me., in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Casco, Me., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROMWELL: Petitions of J. Killmer, C. Robinson, A. D. Wells, R. C. Bates, F. W. Clark, Lang & Bodley, and many citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, and other cities, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of various councils of the Daughters of America, of Cincinnati, Ohio, asking for the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BRUMM: Petition of citizens of Schuylkill County, Pa., praying for the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Weeks Mills, Me., favoring a bill 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.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Weeks Mills, Me., favoring the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Weeks Mills, Me., praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Weeks Mills, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of citizens of Chester County, Pa., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CASTLE: Petitions of Christian Endeavor Society and Good Templars' Lodge of La Mesa, Cal., and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rialto, Cal., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rialto, Cal., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rialto, Cal., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rialto, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Rialto, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COONEY: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, Baptist Young People's Union, Presbyterian Christian Endeavor Society, and Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, all of Bolivar, Mo., in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school and Christian Endeavor Society of the Presbyterian Church of Bolivar, Mo., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DE VRIES: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of the State of California, favoring legislation 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.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., urging the passage of House bill No. 6346, for a naval reserve—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DINGLEY: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, Me., in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, Me., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Popham Beach, Me., for the passage of a bill to forbid interstate transmission of lottery and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of F. O. Ludden and 52 others, M. F. Ricker and 52 others, C. Greeley and 52 others, F. G. Brigham and 47 others, E. W. Dresser and 19 others, R. C. Pingree and 52 others, J. H. Litchfield and 20 others, and F. H. Hayes and 19 others, all citizens of the State of Maine, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FENTON: Memorial of the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park Association of Virginia, for the establishment of a battlefield park at and near Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FISCHER: Petition of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for the passage of the bill to raise the age of protection of girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Kings County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, of Boston, Mass., in favor of enactment of House bill No. 5359, known as the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Rev. John W. Houlihan and others, of Dexter, Me., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLETCHER: Resolution of officers of Battery B, First Artillery, Minnesota National Guard, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 2876, relating to the militia—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Sparta, Wis., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of commanding officers and members of Company B, Third Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, in favor of the passage of House bill No. 2876, to promote the efficiency of the militia, increasing the annual appropriation to \$1,000,000—to the Committee on the Militia.

By Mr. HARTMAN: Petitions of S. N. Mullen, R. M. Boyer, and many others, of Butte, and N. J. Myers, and others, all citizens of the State of Montana, favoring the passage of a law which will exclude from entrance into the United States undesirable immigrants of all classes—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of M. Fowler and 19 others, H. Larbinger and 18 others, and J. T. Finn and others, all citizens of the State of Montana, in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAY: Three petitions of Jackson Council, No. 45, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Mount Jackson and vicinity; P. S. Roller and 15 others, of Shenandoah; Triumph Council, No. 63, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Harrisonburg; A. J. Koontz and 24 others, of Rockingham County; Eugene West and 10 others, of Rockingham County, all citizens of the State of Virginia, favoring the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HENDERSON: Resolutions of Division No. 67, Order of Railroad Conductors, Waterloo, Iowa, in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping ticket bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and

Joiners, Local Union No. 678, of Dubuque, and Iowa State Federation of Labor, of Des Moines, Iowa, in favor of the passage of House bills 7389 and 6092 and Senate bills 35 and 95, known as the eight-hour bill, prison-labor bill, anti-injunction bill, and seamen's bill—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolutions of Iowa Commandery, Loyal Legion, asking Congress for a liberal appropriation for the Gettysburg National Military Park, for permanent monuments to mark the lines of battle—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HENRY of Indiana: Resolutions of Local Union No. 127, American Flint Glass Workers, favoring certain legislation believed to be in the interest of labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Cooper Lodge, No. 19, Association of Iron and Steel Workers, asking legislation in favor of sailors—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. JETT: Resolutions of the Aurora Rheinlander Verein, Aurora, Ill., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: Resolutions of conductors of Division No. 153, Order of Railway Conductors, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., in favor of the passage of a bill to suppress ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the Loyal Legion of Iowa, in favor of marking the position of the regular troops at Gettysburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of the Chicago Board of Trade, protesting against a tax on blended flour made from mixing wheat and corn flour—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petitions of Carl Rosenberg and 49 others, Parker, Bridget & Co. and 46 others, Wright & Lynch and 40 others, H. E. Mitchell and 43 others, O. H. Allen and 18 others, all citizens of Washington, D. C., in opposition to the so-called anti-scalping bill or any similar measure—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Petition of W. E. Duckert and others, of Washington, D. C., for amendments to House bill No. 8656, relating to the Capital Traction Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, favoring the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winchester, Mass., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winchester, Mass., in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winchester, Mass., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winchester, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Winchester, Mass., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McDONALD: Petition of citizens of Garrett County, Md., for the restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the heirs of Washington Stone, deceased, late of Frederick County, Md., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of David A. Ziegler, deceased, late of Montgomery County, Md., asking reference of his claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of B. C. Scott and other citizens of Oakland, Md.; miners of Alleghany County, Md.; and citizens of Washington County, Md., protesting against the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany House bill No. 6044, for the relief of the Milroy Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OTJEN: Resolutions adopted by the Wisconsin Sunday Rest Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, protest of the Municipal League and citizens of Milwaukee, Wis., against the modification of the civil-service law—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Resolutions of Indianapolis Division,

No. 103, Order of Railway Conductors, of Indianapolis, Ind., in favor of the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PERKINS: Resolution of the Order of Railway Conductors, Division No. 232, Sioux City, Iowa, favoring the passage of the anti-scalping bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POWERS: Papers to accompany House bill No. 8508, granting a pension to Mary J. Dwinell, guardian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of the Young People's Society of Moline, Ill., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBBINS: Petition of farmers of Armstrong County, Pa., adopted at a meeting of Pomona Grange, No. 11, Patrons of Husbandry, for free delivery of mail in rural districts—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petitions of Hulton Lodge, No. 87, Fountain Lodge, No. 77, and Saltsburg Lodge, No. 16, Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, of Pennsylvania, in support of certain bills supposed to be beneficial to labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. ROBINSON of Indiana: Resolution of C. T. Wilcox Division, No. 376, Order of Railway Conductors, of Ashley, Ind., in favor of the passage of the bill prohibiting ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RUSSELL: Petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London, Conn., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and Methodist Episcopal Church of New London, and the First Congregational Church, of Norwich, Conn., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London and the First Congregational Church, of Norwich, Conn., in favor of the passage of the Broderick bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of New London and the First Congregational Church, of Norwich, Conn., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHAFROTH: Petition of citizens of Denver, Colo., asking for the enactment of legislation more effectually to restrict immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petitions of Royal Arcanum, Tarrytown, N. Y.; Department Grand Army of the Republic, State of Illinois; Kincaid Division, Order of Railway Conductors, Utica, N. Y.; Department Grand Army of the Republic, State of Pennsylvania; Houston Business League, Houston, Tex.; Louisville (Ky.) Board of Trade; Commercial Club of Atchison, Kans.; board of managers Episcopal Orphanage, Philadelphia; San Jose (Cal.) Board of Trade; Rev. Bishop John M. Walden, Methodist Episcopal Church, Cincinnati, and 95 other clergymen of the United States; Philadelphia Baptist Conference, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. D. B. Floyd and others, of Newville, Pa.; Rev. E. M. Rodman and 7 others, of Plainfield, N. J.; St. Vincent Archabbey, Beatty Station, Westmoreland County, Pa.; Rev. Isaac Krider, of Duncansville, Pa., and 307 other clergymen of the United States, in favor of House bill 7130 and Senate bill 1575, relating to ticket brokerage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SPALDING: Resolution of Company A, Company C, and Company G of the First Michigan Infantry and Company G of the Fourth Michigan Infantry, asking for an increase of the appropriation for the National Guard of each State—to the Committee on the Militia.

Also, petition of the Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting kinetoscope reproductions of prize fights in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Lambertville, Mich., and Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich., in favor 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the transmission by mail or interstate commerce of newspaper descriptions of prize fights—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich.,

in favor of the passage of a bill to prohibit the sale of liquor in Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Good Citizenship League of Adrian, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation substituting voluntary arbitration for railway strikes—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of the Goddess of Liberty Council, No. 8, Daughters of Liberty, of New Haven, Conn., in favor of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church of Southbury, Conn., praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Congregational Church of Southbury, Conn., for the passage of a bill to prohibit the interstate transmission of gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SIMPKINS of Massachusetts: Petition of Frank Lindsay, George W. Williams, and 22 other citizens of Fall River, Mass., favoring the passage of a law which will exclude from entrance into the United States undesirable immigrants of all classes—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of numerous citizens of Hardeman County, Tex., asking for the passage of a bill to prevent the adulteration of flour—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolutions of the St. Paul (Minn.) Chamber of Commerce, favoring additional appropriation for a public building at St. Paul, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEWART of New Jersey: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hackensack, N. J., and 18 citizens of Passaic N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting interstate gambling by telegraph, telephone, or otherwise—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hackensack, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation raising the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia and the Territories—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hackensack, N. J., 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Hackensack, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAM A. STONE: Four petitions of citizens of Springdale, Allegheny County, Pa., urging the passage of the Lodge immigration bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. TODD: Protests of citizens of Hillsdale, Grand Ledge, Battle Creek, Schoolcraft, and Kalamazoo, Mich., against the passage of the Loud postal bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. VAN VOORHIS: Petition of citizens of Washington County, Ohio, in favor of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Lulu M. Brewster and 23 others of the Young People's Christian Union of Little Hocking, Ohio, asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WADSWORTH: Petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Darien and Pavilion, N. Y., and pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, 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—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Darien and Pavilion, N. Y., asking for the passage of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to 18 years in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of

Darien and Pavilion, N. Y., to prohibit the sale of intoxicating beverages in all Government buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance unions of Darien and Pavilion, N. Y., asking for the passage of a bill to forbid the interstate transmission of lottery messages and other gambling matter by telegraph—to the Committee on the Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILLIAMS of Pennsylvania: Petition of 63 citizens of Freeland and vicinity, State of Pennsylvania, favoring the enactment of legislation which will more effectually restrict immigration and prevent the admission of illiterate, pauper, and criminal classes to the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the Wilkesbarre Cleric, praying for the passage of a bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol and all Government buildings and certain other bills—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of Campbell's Ledge Division, No. 65, Order of Railway Conductors, of Pittston, Pa., in favor of the passage of the so-called anti-scalping ticket bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILSON: Petition of sundry citizens of Spartanburg, S. C., for a more rigid restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. YOUNG of Pennsylvania: Petition of Edward Devaney, for relief—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of the Philadelphia (Pa.) Board of Trade, in relation to railroad pooling—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Max Muller, for relief and correction of his record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ZENOR: Papers to accompany House bill to increase the pension of Joseph Kemper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Margaret Bomke, widow of Edmund Bomke, granting her a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, *March 8, 1898.*

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

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### HIGHWAYS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 1st instant, a statement from the auditor of the District of Columbia showing the expenditures made and liabilities incurred for fees and compensation to landscape gardeners and for making surveys and maps in execution of the act entitled "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in accordance with the terms of "An act to provide a permanent system of highways in that part of the District of Columbia lying outside of cities," approved March 2, 1893, a letter from the Treasurer of the United States, inclosing a certified copy of a decree of the supreme court of the District of Columbia in re suburban subdivision known as Dennison & Leighton's subdivision, included within section 1 of the plan for the extension of a permanent system of highways in the District of Columbia; which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced his signature to the following enrolled bills; which had previously been signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

- A bill (S. 619) to increase the pension of William N. Wells;
- A bill (S. 649) to grant a pension to Emeline C. Sewell, widow of Chief Engineer George Sewell, United States Navy;
- A bill (S. 666) granting an increase of pension to William H. Morgan;
- A bill (S. 1983) granting an increase of pension to Esther Williams;
- A bill (S. 2258) granting a pension to Joshua Parker;
- A bill (S. 2363) granting a pension to Annie Fowler;
- A bill (S. 2646) to authorize two additional regiments of artillery;
- A bill (S. 3339) authorizing the Mississippi River, Hamburg and