

New Jersey—Posts Nos. 13, 52.  
New York—Posts Nos. 3, 16, 35, 40, 66, 82, 92, 95, 102, 152, 179, 216, 232, 242, 256, 259, 273, 275, 277, 285, 308, 338, 355, 370, 560, 655, 666.

Ohio—Posts Nos. 367, 468.

Oklahoma—Posts Nos. 2, 3, 30, 44, 51, 54.

Oregon—Post No. 15.

Pennsylvania—Post No. 222.

South Dakota—Posts Nos. 22, 38.

Tennessee—Posts Nos. 65, 72.

Texas—Post No. 23.

Vermont—Posts Nos. 3, 10, 22, 29, 33, 66, 94, 110, 115.

Washington and Alaska—Posts Nos. 23, 54, 73.

West Virginia—Posts Nos. 9, 45.

Wisconsin—Posts Nos. 6, 10, 36, 41, 54, 63, 66, 71, 92, 118, 125, 130, 136, 159, 219, 237, 268, 274.

By Mr. BURKETT: Resolutions of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, opposing the free distribution of medicinal remedies—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of E. P. Geer and other citizens of Weeping Water, Nebr., in favor of an amendment to the Constitution against polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolutions of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, opposing the free distribution of medicinal remedies—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolutions of the Wisconsin Teachers' Association, favoring the reorganization of the Bureau of Education on broader lines—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Douglas Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington, D. C., favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GROUT: Testimony to accompany House bill granting a pension to John Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolutions of the Hartford Board of Trade, relating to the Potomac Memorial Bridge—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL: Petition of citizens of Jamesburg, N. J., urging the restriction of the liquor traffic with natives of Africa—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JOY: Petition of Branch 343, National Association of Letter Carriers, of St. Louis, Mo., in relation to House bill No. 10315, being a claim of letter carriers for extra services performed—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of J. C. Cantley and 12 other internal-revenue gaugers, storekeepers, etc., of the State of Missouri, asking for an increase of pay—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of St. Louis Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, for the creation of a commission to consider improvements in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolutions of the Central Trades and Labor Union of St. Louis, Mo., and vicinity, for the retention of stamp tax on checks, drafts, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of tobacco firms of St. Louis, Mo., urging the passage of House bill No. 12459, for a customs warehouse at St. Louis—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LACEY: Resolutions of the Presbyterian Assembly of Brooklyn, Iowa, for the ratification of the treaty between civilized nations relative to alcoholic trade in Africa—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolutions of the Iowa Academy of Science, Des Moines, Iowa, for a national park on the Leech Lake Indian Reservation, at the head of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LATIMER: Resolutions of the League of American Municipalities, favoring an appropriation in behalf of the Southern States and West Indian Exposition at Charleston, S. C.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MIERS of Indiana: Petition of citizens of Daviess County, Ind., in favor of the passage of House bill granting an increase of pension to James Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORRELL: Paper to accompany House bill granting an honorable discharge to Francis Remmlen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill correcting the military record of Thomas McReynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill amending the military record of John Halpin—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON of Alabama: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sallie C. Smith, administratrix of the estate of Gabriel C. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of the Young Women's Christian

Association of New York City, favoring anti-polygamy amendment to the Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STARK: Papers to accompany House bill No. 9700, granting an increase of pension to James V. Morrill, of Belvidere, Nebr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New Berne, N. C., favoring the establishment of a national forest reserve in the mountains of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Amelia Engel, of Philadelphia, Pa., to accompany House bill granting her a pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, January 21, 1901.

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

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

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the Journal will stand approved.

### ELECTORAL VOTES OF VERMONT, NEVADA, AND NORTH DAKOTA.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate three communications from the Secretary of State, transmitting certified copies of the final ascertainment of the electors for President and Vice-President appointed in the States of Vermont, Nevada, and North Dakota, at the election held therein on the 6th day of November, 1900; which, with the accompanying papers, were ordered to lie on the table.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 5258) to allow the commutation of homestead entries in certain cases.

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. 4728) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government;

A bill (H. R. 4910) to establish a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine;

A bill (H. R. 8814) to provide for the entry of lands formerly in the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.;

A bill (H. R. 9595) to authorize the purchase of a steam launch for use in the customs-collection district of Galveston, Tex.;

A bill (H. R. 10226) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 11598) for the relief of Frank B. Case;

A bill (H. R. 11785) to provide for the construction of a bridge by the Fargo, Duluth and Northwestern Railroad Company across the Red River of the North at Fargo, N. Dak.;

A bill (H. R. 11786) to declare a branch of the Mississippi River, opposite the city of La Crosse, Wis., and known as West Channel, to be unnavigable, and that the said city be relieved of necessity of maintaining a draw or pontoon bridge over said West Channel;

A bill (H. R. 12548) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Grays Point, Missouri; and

A bill (H. R. 13437) providing for the construction of a bridge across the Yalobusha River, in Grenada County, State of Mississippi.

The message further requested the Senate to return to the House the bill of the Senate (S. 2245) directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost check drawn by William H. Comegys, major and paymaster, United States Army, in favor of George P. White.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the President pro tempore:

A bill (H. R. 10498) to create a new division in the western judicial district of the State of Missouri;

A bill (H. R. 11008) authorizing the Solicitor of the Treasury to quitclaim and release certain title and interest of the United States to Mrs. Lutie M. Nowlin;

A bill (S. 91) granting a pension to J. J. Groff;

A bill (S. 292) granting an increase of pension to Martha G. D. Lyster;

A bill (S. 349) granting an increase of pension to James H. Coventon;

A bill (S. 667) granting a pension to B. H. Randall;

A bill (S. 1400) granting a pension to William Lyman Chittenden;

A bill (S. 1413) granting a pension to Erie E. Farmer;  
 A bill (S. 2166) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. D. Wiswell;  
 A bill (S. 2400) granting an increase of pension to Edith Lockwood Sturdy;  
 A bill (S. 3457) granting an increase of pension to Laura Ann Smith;  
 A bill (S. 4054) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Eldridge;  
 A bill (S. 4441) granting an increase of pension to Gertrude B. Wilkinson;  
 A bill (S. 4574) granting an increase of pension to Mary Emily Wilson;  
 A bill (S. 4575) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Claiborne; and  
 A bill (S. 5093) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte W. Drew.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT of New York presented the petition of Theodore J. McVey, of Syracuse, N. Y., and the petition of John Lyttle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of A. C. Danforth and sundry other citizens of Mexico, N. Y., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of G. K. Cole, of Bellmore; of J. B. Foote, of Kirkland; of Rawling Grange, No. 831, Patrons of Husbandry, and of Randolph Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HEITFELD presented a memorial of the legislature of Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the leasing of public lands; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,  
 Secretary's Office, State of Idaho.

I, C. J. Bassett, secretary of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1, by Gooding, protesting against the enactment of legislation permitting the leasing of the public domain, which was filed in this office the 14th day of January, A. D. 1901, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 17th day of January, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

C. J. BASSETT,  
 Secretary of State.

[Senate joint memorial No. 1, by Gooding, protesting against the enactment of legislation permitting the leasing of the public domain.]

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

We, your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent that the almost unanimous sentiment of the people of the State of Idaho is opposed to the leasing of any portion of the public domain to any person, persons, or corporations for grazing purposes. Aside from the fact that such a policy would greatly interfere with the permanent disposal of the soil to the constantly increasing immigration coming into the State as home-seekers, it would inevitably result in great and almost irreparable injury to the entire agricultural interests of the State. Every farmer and rancher in the State raises more or less stock. Our lands are largely arid, and irrigation is a necessity. Water for irrigation purposes has generally to be conducted a considerable distance and largely through or over the public domain. It needs no argument to make apparent the injury which the occupation of the public domain by large bands of stock would inflict upon the farmer and rancher under the above-named conditions. The interests of the large stock owners, holding leases of vast tracts of the public domain, would of necessity conflict with those of the resident farmers and ranchers, and would, as we believe, and this belief is predicated upon experience, result in such a disturbance of social conditions and violations of law as would greatly retard the development of our State.

In addition to the above, the holding by lease of the vast extent of the public domain contemplated by such a policy would almost necessarily interfere with the development of our mining resources, embarrassing and obstructing as it would both the prospector and the miner.

For these and many other reasons, which we think a careful and candid consideration of the subject will develop, we most earnestly and respectfully protest against the enactment of any law by your honorable bodies recognizing or authorizing the leasing of any portion of the public domain.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to send certified copies of this memorial to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

This senate joint memorial passed the senate, under suspension of the rules of the senate and the constitution, on the 10th day of January, 1901.

THOS. F. TERRELL,  
 President of the Senate.

This senate joint memorial passed the house of representatives, under suspension of the rules of the house and the constitution, on the 12th day of January, 1901.

GLENN P. MCKINLEY,  
 Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This senate joint memorial was received by the governor on the 14th day of January, 1901, at 2 o'clock p. m., and approved on the 14th day of January, 1901.

FRANK W. HUNT,  
 Governor of Idaho.

Mr. FAIRBANKS presented the petition of W. W. Carey and 30 other citizens of Spencer, Ind., and the petition of Rev. J. A. Brody and 61 other citizens of Auburn, Ind., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PROCTOR presented the petition of E. E. Wood and 135 other citizens of Springfield, Vt., praying for the passage of the so-called ship subsidy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented sundry petitions of citizens of Stokesville, Forman, and Cass County, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of the Business Men's Association of Davenport, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the present bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Lewis Coppersmith and sundry other citizens of Dorchester, Iowa, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the petition of C. C. Moorehead and sundry other citizens of Ida Grove, Iowa, and a petition of 75 citizens of Plover, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, opium, and firearms to native races in Africa; which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of S. J. Coney and sundry other citizens of Ottumwa, Iowa, and a petition of the Amalgamated Wood Workers' International Union of America of Clinton, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. QUARLES presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oshkosh, Wis., praying for the repeal of the duty on hides; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union No. 60, of Racine, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. COCKRELL presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Missouri, relative to an appropriation for the repair and improvement of Galveston Harbor; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF MISSOURI, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
 City of Jefferson.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to submit to you a copy of the following joint resolution:

"Joint resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to cooperate with the Texas delegation in securing appropriations for the repair and improvement of Galveston Harbor.

"Whereas the city and port of Galveston, in our sister State of Texas, met with an appalling disaster in the storm and flood of September 8, 1900, resulting in a loss of many thousands of lives and properties of the value of many millions of dollars; and

"Whereas the people of Missouri and of the Southwest and of the entire Union are deeply interested in the maintenance of the deep-water port on the Gulf of Mexico at Galveston: Therefore, be it

"Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein), That our Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States be requested to cooperate with the Texas Senators and Representatives in securing at the present session appropriations in the river and harbor bill for the repair and improvement of Galveston Harbor.

"Resolved further, That the clerk of this house transmit a copy of these resolutions to each Missouri Senator and Representative in Congress."

Very truly,

JOSEPH TOLL, Chief Clerk.

Mr. COCKRELL. I present resolutions adopted by the people of my home city, Warrensburg, Mo., relative to the liquor traffic in the Philippine Islands. I ask that the resolutions be printed as a document, printed in the RECORD, and that they be referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed as a document, to be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on the Philippines, as follows:

Realizing the fact that all mankind, wherever found, came from a common parentage, possess like appetites and propensities, and are tending to a common destiny; that by their nature and environments are dependent upon each other and society for life, protection, and development; and that to secure and promote these ends governments, organized societies, and institutions of learning have been created and established throughout the world; and

Whereas the burden and responsibility of promoting the happiness, welfare, and prosperity of the less favored and enlightened inhabitants of the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, and of the Philippine Archipelago have fallen and now rest upon the Government and people of the United States: Therefore, be it



*Resolved by the people of the city of Warrensburg, in the county of Johnson and State of Missouri, in mass meeting assembled.* That we are opposed to the extension of the liquor traffic into any of the foregoing territories, and especially the Philippine Islands, where it was until recently unknown; that we declare it to be the plain duty of the United States Government, in view of said relation, to protect the inhabitants of said islands, who, while pagans and semicivilized, are moral and sober, from the ruinous, desolating, and soul-blighting consequences of this one of the greatest of human curses.

*Be it further resolved.* That the President and the Congress of the United States are earnestly petitioned to exert and employ all means and authority of their respective departments of our great Government in the enactment and enforcement of such laws as will exclude and prohibit the importation and sale of intoxicating liquors in said territories.

*Be it also further resolved.* That these resolutions be subscribed to by the chairman of this convention, that he be authorized and directed to transmit copies of the same, one to the Hon. DAVID A. DE ARMOND, Representative in Congress, one to each of the United States Senators, the Hon. F. M. COCKRELL and GEORGE G. VEST, and one to His Excellency the Hon. William McKinley, President of the United States.

George H. Howe makes oath and says that he was the chairman of and presided at the mass meeting held by the citizens of Warrensburg, in Johnson County, Mo., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, November 25, 1900, and that the above and foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted at and by said convention.

GEORGE H. HOWE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of January, A. D. 1901.

[SEAL.]

MAUDE C. HENDRIX,

Notary Public, Johnson County, Mo.

My commission expires March 29, 1903.

Mr. MCCOMAS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bourbon, Md., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Davenport Business Men's Association, of Davenport, Iowa, praying for the repeal of the present bankruptcy law; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of H. O. Pratt and 33 other citizens of Manchester, Iowa, and the petition of E. E. Farwell and 46 other citizens of Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of O. Collins and 75 other citizens, of C. S. Wells and 23 other citizens of Palo Alto County, of C. W. Jordy and 34 other citizens of Oneida, and of George S. Stratton and 47 other citizens, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented the memorial of W. M. McFadden and 84 other citizens of West Liberty, Iowa, and the memorial of A. Sloane and 20 other citizens of Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Z. F. Titus and 15 other citizens of Ottumwa, Iowa, and the petition of C. A. Hagberg and 675 other citizens of Ottumwa, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and also to protect free labor from prison competition; which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. FOSTER presented a petition of Local Lodge No. 104, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders, of Seattle, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the hours of daily labor of workmen and mechanics, and to protect free labor from prison competition; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the Teachers' Association of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the reorganization of the Bureau of Education; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the State Federation of Labor of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called ship-subsidy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Palmyra, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the traffic in intoxicating liquors in the Philippine Islands; which was referred to the Committee on the Philippines.

He also presented the petition of Carl Anderson, keeper, and 13 other members of the life-saving crew of Sturgeon Bay Canal station, Wisconsin, and the petition of William Nequette, keeper, and 36 other members of the life-saving crew of Sheboygan station, Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service and to encourage the saving of life from shipwreck; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of A. H. Bennett and 39 other citizens of Richland County, of M. M. Lyden and 64 other citizens of Cashton, of D. B. Holt and 87 other citizens of Lowell, and of John McCrearty and 107 other students of the Dairy School of the University of Wisconsin, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the man-

ufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut presented the petition of Samuel L. Pierce and sundry other citizens of South Britain, Conn., praying for the enactment of the so-called Grout bill, to regulate the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Waterbury, Conn., praying that an appropriation be made providing for an adequate and permanent supply of living water for irrigation purposes for the Pima and Papago Indians in Arizona; which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Young People's Union of the Baptist Church of Norwich, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors to native races in Africa; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. TILLMAN. I present a petition of sundry citizens of Camden, S. C., praying for the improvement of the Santee and Wateree rivers in that State. I ask that the petition be printed in the RECORD and also as a document, and that it be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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

THE COMMERCIAL IMPORTANCE OF THE WATEREE AND SANTEE RIVERS,  
SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Wateree River itself is about 67 miles in length, from Camden to its mouth, where it joins the Santee. This latter river is about 184 miles long to its mouth, where it is connected with Winyah Bay by the United States Canal, thus giving Camden direct communication by water with the ocean.

The improvement of the Santee and Wateree rivers for steamboat navigation would not only furnish transportation facilities for a large number of the people of South Carolina living along its banks who are out of the easy reach of railroads, but also give the towns on the river which have the railroads a great relief from their excessive freight rates. It is no easy matter to estimate the cultivated acres of land and the number of people which the United States works asked for would be of marked advantage to, from a monetary point of view, but any Senator or Representative in Congress from this State will understand as well as anyone the great advantage to follow the improvement of these streams.

Now, for example, we will take Camden, a city of some 5,000 inhabitants, having four railroads and a river, with the latter not in use because of its being obstructed by sand shoals and snags, which it is in the range of the United States to remove without extraordinary cost.

The total value of the commerce at Camden yearly amounts to about \$2,000,000. In this amount is represented about 20,000 bales cotton, 5,000 tons cotton seed, 15,000 bushels rough rice, 3,000 tons hay, 5,000 tons fertilizer, and 20,000 tons of naval stores, general merchandise, etc.

Now, it is perfectly evident that all of the foregoing, which is transported to and from Camden, must, of necessity, travel by rail since there is no steamboat traffic permissible. This is a hardship on the people, because the railroads can combine and make freight rates which the people can not break without the aid of the river, and they can not get this without the assistance of the United States Government.

Take the aggregate as being \$280,000 paid now on freight yearly. By contrast, take this same amount of freight in the past, when the condition of the Wateree River allowed a small steamer to make occasional trips to Camden, as being \$180,000. By subtracting one from the other, it is shown that \$100,000 may be saved yearly to the people by river navigation, on freight rates alone. Everyone understands the firm and unmerciful grip railroads have upon our people, when placed in their power, as to freight rates.

A prominent business man of Camden complained to one of the railroad managers that his freight rate was too high and asked for a reduction. He replied that he could not give it because he was in a combination of railroads which had resolved not to reduce rates. His own inclination, however, was to give the Camden gentleman the relief he asked for, and, continuing, the railroad man said: "Just let a steamboat come up your river and blow a whistle at Camden, then I guarantee that there will be no further delay about the reduction of freight rates that you desire."

It is beyond all question of doubt that the Wateree and Santee rivers are of great importance to the State, in so much that they drain vast areas of country and are capable of being developed into streams of great commercial importance.

The commerce on the Santee River is reported by the United States engineers to amount yearly to about \$2,500,000. With low-water navigation and regular river traffic these figures will probably be increased.

On the Wateree River alone, exclusive of Camden, for the year 1899, there is reported, from the same source, to have been about \$272,000 worth of commerce, consisting, for the most part, of timber rafts, with no steamboat trade.

If the river was opened for low-water navigation from Camden to the Government canal at Winyah Bay, with steamers plying between these places, of necessity there would be carried over these streams a large portion of the inward and outward freights, because the railroads could not afford to bring heavy groceries from New York to Camden, even at a reduced rate, as cheaply as they could come by Clyde steamship to Winyah Bay, thence by river steamer to Camden. This same rule would hold good in much of the outward freight.

What is needed is a survey of the river from Camden to the mouth of the Santee with the view of forming a project for the improvement of these streams so that they may be navigated by steamboats of about 6 feet draft at dead low water, and no doubt such a survey would produce a report and map which would prove the necessity for the work asked for through Congress, and that the depth desired would be within reach of acquiring by a reasonable outlay of money.

C. H. Yates, cashier Bank of Camden; W. M. Shannon, attorney at law; F. M. Zemp, druggist; E. V. Zemp, cashier Farmers and Merchants' Bank; C. L. Winkler, attorney at law; A. D. Termed, merchant; Thos. J. Kirkland, attorney at law; Springs & Shannon, merchants and bankers; G. Herman Baum, attorney at law; M. Baum & Co., merchants; Zemp Bros., merchants; Hirsch Bros. & Co., merchants; David Wolfe, merchant; Camden Cotton Mills; P. T. Villepeque, merchant; H. G. Garrison, president Bank of Camden; E. Miller Boykin, president De Kalb Cotton Mill; E. V. Zemp, secretary Camden Loan and Trust Company.



Mr. SHOUP presented a memorial of the legislature of the State of Idaho, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation permitting the leasing of the public domain; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FRYE presented the petition of S. S. Hersey and 22 other citizens of Auburn, Me., praying for the repeal of the revenue-stamp tax on bank checks; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the select and common councils of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the passage of the so-called ship-subsidy bill; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City, praying that an appropriation be made for the completion of the breakwater at Point Judith, R. I.; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2170) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the record of Thomas Blackburn, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8966) for the relief of certain Indians in the Indian Territory who desire to sell their lands and improvements and emigrate elsewhere, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Amos Van Nausdle, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Matthew McDonald;

A bill (H. R. 8594) granting a pension to Matilda Rapp;

A bill (H. R. 9570) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Rice;

A bill (H. R. 10761) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Cram;

A bill (S. 5622) granting an increase of pension to Georgina M. Mack; and

A bill (H. R. 6903) granting a pension to Lydia A. Tryon.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 5450) granting an increase of pension to Rachel J. B. Williams; and

A bill (S. 5428) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Cole.

Mr. QUARLES, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9106) granting a pension to Nancy Marshall, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HAWLEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8474) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Gustavus Adolphus Thompson, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary to report favorably an amendment to the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill, and I ask its reference to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. VEST. What is the amendment reported by the committee?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. The amendment is short, and can be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. HOAR to the bill (H. R. 12391) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, and for other purposes, viz: On page —, line —, insert the following:

That each of the United States circuit courts of appeals shall be entitled to retain and have expended, under the direction of the Attorney-General, for law books for its use a sum not exceeding \$2,000 in any fiscal year from any surplus which the clerk of said court is or may be required by law to pay into the Treasury of the United States.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4550) providing for an additional circuit judge in the Second judicial circuit, reported it without amendment.

#### GERMAN ORPHAN ASYLUM ASSOCIATION.

Mr. GALLINGER. From the Committee on the District of Columbia I report two additional amendments to the bill (S. 5244) to reincorporate and preserve all the corporate franchises and property rights of the de facto corporation known as the German Orphan Asylum Association of the District of Columbia. I move that the bill with the amendments be reprinted.

The motion was agreed to.

#### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PRITCHARD introduced a bill (S. 5652) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus W. Sampson; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT of New York introduced a bill (S. 5653) for the relief of J. G. R. Reiners, administrator of the estate of Amos D. Le Fevre; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

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

A bill (S. 5654) granting a pension to Orla E. Adams;

A bill (S. 5655) granting a pension to Samuel T. Wells (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5656) granting a pension to T. D. Britton;

A bill (S. 5657) granting an increase of pension to Jesse W. Bice;

A bill (S. 5658) granting an increase of pension to Matthew B. Noel;

A bill (S. 5659) granting an increase of pension to Carlos P. Cole;

A bill (S. 5660) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Geiger;

A bill (S. 5661) granting a pension to India Stewart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 5662) granting an increase of pension to William S. Camp;

A bill (S. 5663) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Ragland (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 5664) granting an increase of pension to Charles Carlisle;

A bill (S. 5665) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Winters; and

A bill (S. 5666) granting a pension to John D. Thomas.

Mr. WOLCOTT introduced a bill (S. 5667) to restore to the active list of the Navy the name of James G. Field, assistant surgeon, United States Navy, retired; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 5668) for the relief of James M. Schilling; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TOWNE introduced a bill (S. 5669) granting an increase of pension to John Gray; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LINDSAY introduced a bill (S. 5670) to authorize the purchase of a marble bust of Henry Clay; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. MORGAN introduced a bill (S. 5671) to organize the National Observatory of the United States; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. JONES of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 5672) granting an increase of pension to Annie A. Neary; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. RAWLINS introduced a bill (S. 5673) granting a pension to Henriette Salomon; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SPOONER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 5674) to provide for the purchase of square 863 in the District of Columbia for a hall of records; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 5675) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Holmes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

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

A bill (S. 5676) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Schwartz;

A bill (S. 5677) granting a pension to Annis M. Dixon (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 5678) granting an increase of pension to John M. Phifer.

Mr. McCOMAS introduced a bill (S. 5679) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased; which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CAFFERY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 151) authorizing proper officers of the Treasury Department to examine and certify claims in favor of certain counties in Arizona; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

#### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PRITCHARD submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$3,000 for maintenance of improvement of Beaufort Harbor, N. C., in accordance with the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.



He also submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to divert a sufficient sum out of the appropriation of \$25,000 heretofore made for improving Pamlico and Tar rivers, North Carolina, for the purpose of dredging and improving Indian Island Slough, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina, above Wilmington, from \$10,000 to \$250,000, with a view to obtaining a channel from Wilmington to Fayetteville, N. C., of a minimum depth of 8 feet, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing for a preliminary survey of Perquimans River, Shallowbag Bay, Carrot Island Slough, North Carolina, and Point Harbor, North Carolina, with a view to the improvement of the same, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PETTUS submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$300,000 for continuing the improvement of the Tennessee River at Colbert Shoals, Alabama, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TURLEY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for continuing the improvement of Big Hatchie River, Tennessee, from its mouth to Rialto, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARTIN submitted the following amendments, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$28,870 for improving Pagan River, Virginia;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,203.96 for improving Chesconnessex Creek, Virginia;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$25,000 for the improvement of the Appomattox River at Petersburg, Va.;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for extending the improvement of the James River, Virginia, to the head of navigation at the docks;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for additional improvements in the harbor of Norfolk, Va.; and

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving the harbor at Cape Charles, Va., from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Mr. CULBERSON submitted an amendment proposing to strike out the provision for the appointment of a board of engineers to make an examination and survey of the water route from the mouth of the jetties at the city of Galveston, Tex., through the ship channel, and up Buffalo Bayou to the city of Houston, Tex., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the aggregate amount of contracts that may be entered into for the improvement of Galveston ship channel and Buffalo Bayou, Texas, from \$300,000 to \$700,000, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WARREN submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$50,000 for the construction along Piney Creek, Wyoming, of three reservoirs for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of said stream, and also proposing to appropriate \$50,000 for the purpose of constructing a reservoir to hold back the flood waters of Grey Bull River, Wyoming, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing for the construction of reservoirs at the head waters of the Missouri River; for the construction along Piney Creek, Wyoming, of three reservoirs for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of that stream, etc., and for the construction along Grey Bull River, Wyoming, of a reservoir for the purpose of holding back the flood waters of that stream, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing that a State shall have ten years in which to irrigate and reclaim arid land taken from the public domain, 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.

He also submitted an amendment providing that any State taking advantage of the provisions of section 4 of the sundry civil appropriation act of August 18, 1894, shall have ten years from

date of final segregation of any tract as provided for in such act in which to cause the same to be irrigated and reclaimed, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$800,000 for improving the harbor at Portsmouth, N. H., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment proposing to change the United States consulate at Copenhagen, Denmark, from Class VI to Class V, and providing for an allowance of \$1,000 for clerk hire at each of the United States consulates at Copenhagen, Denmark, and Amsterdam, Holland, intended to be proposed by him to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relating to the permanent improvement of the Mississippi River between the Falls of St. Anthony, in Minnesota, and the Gulf of Mexico, and of the Missouri River between Fort Benton, Mont., and the mouth of said river, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MCOMAS submitted the following amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed:

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Rock Hall Harbor, Maryland, from \$5,000 to \$10,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Queenstown Harbor, Maryland, from \$5,000 to \$15,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Claiborne Harbor, Maryland, from \$5,000 to \$20,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the improvement of Cambridge Harbor, Maryland, from \$5,000 to \$8,100;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Breton Bay, Maryland, from \$5,000 to \$10,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Elk River, Maryland, from \$10,000 to \$19,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Warwick River, Maryland, from \$2,000 to \$4,000;

An amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for improving Pocomoke River, Maryland, from \$3,000 to \$4,500;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$20,000 for improving the Susquehanna River in the vicinity of Havre de Grace, Md.;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$2,500 for improving the La Trappe River, Maryland;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$6,798 for improving the Wicomico River, Maryland;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$13,200 for improving the Wetipquin (Tyaskin) River, Maryland;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$10,000 for the improvement of Broad Creek River, Maryland;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$50,000 for improving Patapsco River, Baltimore Harbor, Maryland;

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$5,000 for a survey of Baltimore Channel, Baltimore, Md., with a view to increasing its depth and width; and

An amendment proposing to appropriate \$200,000 for widening and deepening the channel at Curtis Bay, Baltimore, Md.

Mr. SEWELL submitted an amendment providing that \$25,000 of the amount appropriated for improving Raritan Bay, New Jersey, may be expended in dredging between the mouth of Raritan River to tail of Great Beds, and also providing for a preliminary survey of Raritan Bay, with a view to obtaining a channel 22 feet deep and 400 feet wide from South Amboy to tail of Great Beds, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STEWART submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$100,000 for deepening and rendering the channel navigable between Eldorado Canyon and Riville, Nev., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUTLER submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$1,320,000 for improving Cape Fear River, North Carolina, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, with a view to obtaining a channel of a minimum depth of 8 feet between those points, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment authorizing the appointment of a board of engineers to consist of not less than three and not more than five, to be taken from either the active or retired list of



engineers in the service of the United States, to consider the entire subject of a waterway of not less than 16 feet depth from Norfolk Harbor, in the State of Virginia, to Beaufort Inlet, in the State of North Carolina, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHILTON submitted an amendment providing for the widening and deepening of Galveston Channel from a point opposite Twentieth street to a point opposite Thirty-fifth street to a depth of 30 feet and a width of 1,200 feet, including the present channel, continuing improvement, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment providing for the appointment by the Secretary of War of a board of engineers to make an examination and prepare plans and estimates for a breakwater along the Gulf front of Galveston for the protection of the port of Galveston from excessive storms, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the Brazos River, Texas, from \$30,000 to \$325,000, of which amount \$175,000 is to be expended for repairs of jetties rendered necessary by the hurricane and \$150,000 for the completion of the projected improvements at the mouth of the Brazos River, intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

#### PROMOTION OF COMMERCE AND INCREASE OF TRADE.

Mr. VEST submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 727) to promote the commerce and increase the foreign trade of the United States, and to provide auxiliary cruisers, transports, and seamen for Government use when necessary; which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

#### PROPOSED REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

Mr. MARTIN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12394) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COCKRELL submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 12394) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, and to reduce taxation thereunder; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

#### OSAGE RIVER, MISSOURI, IMPROVEMENT.

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

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an additional estimate of the amount necessary to be appropriated for the completion of the work upon the lock and dam at Brennekes Shoals, on the Osage River, in the State of Missouri.*

#### BAYOU PLAQUEMINE, LOUISIANA, IMPROVEMENT.

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

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish the Senate and House of Representatives with a supplementary report as to the necessity of an appropriation of \$80,000 for completing the improvement of Bayou Plaquemine, Louisiana.*

#### BALTIMORE HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.

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

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Secretary of War be directed to transmit to the Senate an estimate of the cost of deepening the channel of Curtis Bay, Baltimore Harbor, in Maryland, to 30 feet, and widening the channel to 250 feet; and also an estimate of the cost of increasing the depth of the main ship channel of the Patapsco River and Baltimore Harbor to 35 feet, and the width thereof to 1,000 feet.*

#### MARY G. ISBELL.

Mr. COCKRELL. I move that the Committee on Pensions be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 498) granting a pension to Mary G. Isbell, widow of David S. Isbell, and that it be indefinitely postponed, the claimant having died.

The motion was agreed to.

#### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. ALLISON. Is morning business disposed of?  
The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The morning business is not concluded. Is there further morning business?

Mr. TURNER rose.

Mr. BERRY. If there is no further morning business, I should like to make a short statement.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. One moment, if the Senator

pleases. Does the Senator from Washington rise to morning business?

Mr. TURNER. I yield to the Senator from Arkansas, if I may retain the right to offer a resolution.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair prefers to conclude morning business.

Mr. BERRY. The Senator from Washington desires to make some remarks on his resolution. That is the reason why he agrees to yield to me.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Then the Chair will recognize the Senator from Arkansas.

#### ALBUQUERQUE GRANT.

Mr. BERRY. The bill (H. R. 5048) to confirm in trust to the city of Albuquerque, in the Territory of New Mexico, the town of Albuquerque Grant, and for other purposes, was read the other morning and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. PETTIGREW] objected to its consideration. He has withdrawn his objection and I ask that the bill be now passed. It has been read and there was no objection to it except that made by the Senator from South Dakota, which has been withdrawn.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill indicated by him. It has been read in full.

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

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

Mr. BERRY. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Washington.

R. E. BROWN.

Mr. TURNER submitted the following resolution; which was read:

*Be it resolved by the Senate, That the Secretary of State be directed to transmit to the Senate, if it be not incompatible with the public interest, information of what steps have been taken by the Department of State to protect and preserve, in the present condition of public affairs in South Africa, the rights of R. E. Brown, a citizen of the United States of America, in the matter of his claim against the South African Republic, together with copies of all correspondence and papers relating thereto.*

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, the facts relating to the claim of Mr. Brown are of sufficient public interest and sufficient magnitude, I think, to justify me in asking the Senate to listen to an explanation of them this morning, which will occupy a few minutes.

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. If the Senator will allow me, I think the resolution should be a request of the President rather than of the Secretary of State. We do not take the judgment of the Secretary of State as to whether a thing is incompatible with the public interest or not.

Mr. TURNER. What would the Senator suggest in lieu of that?

Mr. PLATT of Connecticut. That the President be requested.

Mr. TURNER. I will ask that the resolution be amended in that particular.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be modified accordingly.

Mr. TURNER. Mr. President, the facts I am about to relate to the Senate are of a stirring and almost dramatic interest, and yet they are a part of the recent authentic history of the South African Republic and had much to do with bringing about the state of feeling between the foreigners and the natives in that country which has resulted in the overthrow of the Republic.

Mr. R. E. Brown, a young American mining engineer, living and operating in the Cœur d'Alene district, in the State of Idaho, about eight years ago, at the invitation of English capitalists, left this country to go to the South African Republic for the purpose of assisting in the development of the gold mines of that country. It was about that time that Hammond, Clements, and other American engineers went there, and it is not too much to say that the genius and the energy of those young Americans more than anything else made that country a great gold producer and its mines the most valuable of any in the world.

At that time most of the mines were held by English companies or Germans. The laws were very simple, but in some respects appear to have been drawn in the interest of the wealthy syndicates. Upon the discovery of new mines the President of the Republic by proclamation opened them to mining locations, fixing a day and hour at which they would be opened to such location. Thereafter persons desiring to stake out mines had to go to the office of the responsible clerk of the district in which the mines were located to make application for licenses to locate the mines, and thereafter they were authorized, either in person or by deputy, to go on the ground and make mining locations.

Under this system most of the valuable mines of the country had been absorbed, as I said, by English and German syndicates. The mode in which they operated to absorb the mines was to place their men upon the newly opened ground and at the earliest possible moment apply for licenses to locate the mines, and then by



means of couriers with swift horses, or by signals from mountain to mountain where that was possible, to convey information to their men and cause the mines to be located before their rivals could get on the ground.

Mr. Brown had not been in the country very long before he learned of this antiquated system, and he determined on the next opening of mines to apply to their location some of the snap and go of American methods.

In June, 1895, President Kruger by proclamation opened the mines on the Witfontein farm, district of Potchefstroom, the responsible clerk for which resided at Doornkop, in that district. Mr. Brown determined that he would acquire some of these mines, at least, and as large a number of them as possible. Witfontein was only 30 miles from Doornkop. The mines were known to be very valuable, because they had been prospected on each side and it was found that valuable gold-bearing reefs ran through them from end to end.

Accordingly he purchased heliographic instruments and employed expert heliographic operators, and without the knowledge of his rivals established heliographic communication between Doornkop and Witfontein. Then he placed his men upon the ground, and on the 19th day of July, 1895, the earliest period at which he was permitted to do so, he appeared at the office of the responsible clerk and sought licenses to locate 1,200 mines upon this ground.

However, on the day before the opening of the mines his rivals had found out about the heliographic communication, but they were beaten in the race. In that extremity they communicated with President Kruger by wire and induced him on the night of the 18th to issue a second proclamation, withdrawing the mines of Witfontein from the privilege of mining locations, and when Mr. Brown appeared at the office of the responsible clerk and tendered his money he was met with the information of this action on the part of the President of the South African Republic, and his application was refused.

But nothing daunted he caused his agents on the ground to locate the mines the same as if the licenses had been granted to him, and then he brought suit before the high court of justice of the South African Republic against the Republic, alleging the facts substantially as I have stated them and praying that the authorities be compelled to issue to him licenses for the mines located, or in lieu thereof that compensation be made to him in the sum of £372,400, amounting to about \$1,850,000.

While this suit was pending it was sought to reenforce the action of the President in withdrawing these lands, and the Volksraad passed the following resolution:

The Second Volksraad, regard being had to the communication of the Government now under consideration, containing a proclamation by his honor the State President, dated Pretoria, the 18th, 20th, and 23d days of July, 1895, whereby the operation of the proclamations, respectively, proclaiming the eastern portion of the farm Witfontein, No. 572, formerly situated in the ward Gatsrand, district of Potchefstroom, and now in the district of Krugersdorp, as a public digging from the 19th of July, 1895, and a portion of the farm Luipaards Vlei, No. 682, formerly situate in the ward Gatsrand, district of Potchefstroom, now in the district of Krugersdorp, as a public digging from the 22d July, was provisionally suspended until further decision in the matter, and regard being had to the circumstances under which these proclamations were issued, resolves:

1. To approve of the action of the Government in this matter, considering these (subsequent) proclamations to have been published in the public interests.

2. That no person whatsoever, deeming himself injured by this proclamation, shall be entitled to compensation out of the public treasury, or from any official who has been instrumental in carrying out the said proclamations.

3. That no pegging of claims, except those under sections 9, 10, and 14 of the so-called gold law, upon any of the farms shall be taken into account; but that all pegging off on the said farms be declared unlawful, and that no licenses shall be issued for the same.

It will be seen, Mr. President, that there was thus presented to the court in this case two questions—first, as to the validity of the proclamation of the President withdrawing these lands from the right of location, and, second, as to the validity of this retroactive resolution of the Volksraad, which undertook to do away with the vested rights of Mr. Brown.

While the case was pending in this attitude, with these questions for determination, the President sought the chief justice of the court and undertook to have him prejudice the case. The following conversation between the President and the chief justice, published by the chief justice afterwards, took place. The chief justice makes this note concerning the conversation:

SATURDAY, September 7, 1895.

This afternoon, at 5 o'clock, I had, together with Messrs. P. W. T. Bell, E. F. Bourke, and Dr. Engelenburg, members of the colliers' memorial committee, an interview with the State President at his honor's house. When this interview was over, and we had bid the President good-bye, his honor said, "Judge, I wish to speak to you privately for a few moments." The other gentlemen then left the room and I remained behind, when the following took place between me and the State President. I have thought it necessary, immediately upon reaching my house, to place in writing the following memorandum or notes, which, as nearly as possible, contain the very words of our conversation:

PRESIDENT. Look; I wish to speak to you a little about the Volksraad resolution concerning the proclamation and lottery of ground. I do not wish to enter into the case itself, but I am told that they have, after lots had been drawn for the ground, again proceeded to peg over the ground, and they will

again bring the matter before the court. Now, how can this happen, for the law says a Volksraad resolution is law, and if I have published it, everyone must respect it as law. What is now your view on the subject?

CHIEF JUSTICE. I do not know anything of the particulars of the case, and of what has taken place on the ground, with regard to the lottery or subsequently. I can in no event speak about that, for if the case should come on there is but one course open to the court, and that it is to enforce the law.

PRESIDENT. Yes, I know, and therefore I speak to you about it; not upon the facts, for possibly my information may not be quite correct, but on the resolution of the Volksraad. What has happened at the lottery, and how the people came up there in numbers and rushed each other, proves that I could not do otherwise than withdraw the proclamation, or murder and manslaughter would have occurred in the land. But never mind that for the present. What I wish to speak to you about is that the court must respect the Volksraad resolution. I hear you stated in the Hess case that you had changed your opinion expressed in the case of Doms, and that the court is not bound by a resolution of the Volksraad. How can this be? The law clearly says that all laws and resolutions published by me are of force, and can not be questioned; only the people can in the following year petition against these, and then the Volksraad can decide whether it will alter the resolution. You must now tell me that you also think that this is so, and strengthen the bond of brotherhood, so that no conflict may arise, otherwise the members and the people will rise against the court, and I will be in a difficult position. The country may get into great difficulty, rebellion may be occasioned, and you must set my mind at ease. Now, tell me what you do think.

CHIEF JUSTICE. I did not say in the Hess case that a resolution of the Volksraad can not under any circumstances have the force of law. This entirely depends on the circumstances. I said that I had altered the opinion expressed by me in the McCorkindale case in certain respects. Everything proceeds from the people. The court must inquire whether a given law be, indeed, law, and whether a law or a resolution is in conformity with the Grondwet.

PRESIDENT. Oh, no. Now, you speak too indistinctly. How can you say so? The Volksraad is the highest authority, and everyone must respect the resolutions and laws of the Volksraad as published and submit thereto; otherwise there will be discord and conflict. You may be sure of that, and I can take an oath to that effect, that if the court does not respect the Volksraad resolution, then there will be trouble. The Volksraad will rise up against the court. Look! When the other day the case for an interdict came on several of the Volksraad members told me the court would reject the resolution, and I defended the court, and said the judges would act according to the law and do justice and not reject the resolution. Now, you see, I always stand up for my judges, but if you [i. e., the judges] reject the resolution of the Volksraad, then I fear for the consequences. I will then be obliged to suspend you. [Chief justice smiling.] Yes; you laugh over it; it is a serious matter. A conflict will surely happen, and such is discord and danger to the state. How will I get the people satisfied again?

There is much more of conversation to the same effect, terminating with this declaration on the part of the chief justice:

CHIEF JUSTICE. I can not say anything else than that the judges will act carefully, according to the law of the land. The judges dare not do anything else.

PRESIDENT (rising). Now; yes. I trust you will think well over what we have here been talking about privately with each other.

After this conversation, Mr. President, it is scarcely necessary to say that the brave and incorruptible judges of that court decided the case as their consciences dictated without reference to the threats of the president of the South African Republic, and that that decision was in favor of Mr. Brown on every point. The opinion in that case discussed and determined for the first time in the South African Republic, and largely upon the strength of American decisions, that it was within the power and competence, and was the duty, of the high court of that Republic to determine whether the laws and resolutions of the Volksraad were in consonance with their constitution, and if not to declare them invalid.

I shall not read that opinion, but I wish to read the conclusions of the judgment for the purpose of showing what was decided in favor of Mr. Brown. The court decided:

- (1) The proclamation of 18th June, 1895, setting open the ground in question began to take effect on the morning of 19th July, 1895.
- (2) The suspending proclamation of 18th July, 1895, having first appeared in the Gazette of 20th July, 1895, can not affect the proclamation of 18th June.
- (3) The proclamation of 18th June, setting open the ground having begun to take effect, the farm thereby proclaimed as a public digging can only be closed in the manner prescribed by article 59 of the gold law of 1894.
- (4) Article 59 of the gold law can alone be altered by a subsequent law.
- (5) A resolution of the Volksraad has, according to the Grondwet, not the force of law.
- (6) The resolution of the honorable the Second Volksraad of 26th July, 1895, article 983, can not alter the Grondwet.
- (7) Article 32 of law No. 4, 1890, as interpreted by the attorney-general, is contrary to the Grondwet, and can not be enforced by the court in the present case.
- (8) The plaintiff was accordingly on the morning of 19th July, 1895, when he applied for a license in order to peg off claims on the eastern portion of Witfontein, entitled thereto.

Inasmuch as the resolution of the honorable the Second Volksraad has not the force of law, it becomes unnecessary to consider the further arguments, viz: (1) That the resolution must be held to have no retrospective effect; and (2) that the resolution was passed after the summons or citation had been issued and served upon the Government, and can consequently not affect the present suit, which must be considered as a pending case sub judice.

The plaintiff is entitled to be placed by the court in as nearly as possible the same position in which he would have been on the morning of July 19, 1895. He has framed his claim by means of a subsequent amendment, in the alternative that the responsible clerk at Doornkop shall be ordered, upon receipt of the necessary moneys, to issue to the plaintiff a license for 1,200 prospecting claims upon the proclaimed portion of Witfontein, or otherwise that the sum of £372,400 shall be paid him as and by way of damages. The plaintiff is clearly entitled to the license, whereby he will be able to peg off 1,200 prospecting claims on the eastern portion of Witfontein. Nothing definite was said during the argument about the measure of damages, and no special grounds have been submitted to us on behalf of the Government why, in the event of the court deciding in favor of the plaintiff, it would be impossible for him to proceed to peg off the 1,200 claims, which he has already informally pegged off.



Then they proceeded to say:

We can do no more at present, for, although the plaintiff is entitled to compensation against the State by reason of the unlawful conduct of an official acting upon instruction of the Government, the onus of showing, with more or less definiteness and nearly as possible, the amount of the damages lies on him, and the evidence which he has submitted on this point is too vague and uncertain to enable us to base any satisfactory calculation thereon. In the event of the court being called upon to fix the damages later on, further and more satisfactory evidence with respect thereto will, after notice served upon the Government, have to be laid before us. For the present there must be judgment in favor of the plaintiff with cost. The responsible clerk at Doornkop is ordered to issue to the plaintiff, upon due payment of the necessary amount, a prospecting license for 1,200 claims on the eastern and proclaimed portion of the farm Witfontein.

Upon the rendition of this judgment the President and the Volksraad were so very much incensed that, upon a mere resolution of the Volksraad, the President removed these judges and appointed others in their place, although the constitution of the Republic declared the independence of the judiciary and fixed the tenure of judges for life.

I now come to the last chapter of this history. The authorities declined to obey the mandate of the court, but issued to Mr. Brown instead a license for one month, not renewable, expressly declaring that it was not renewable, to go upon these lands and locate these mines—a license which was utterly and absolutely of no value to him. Thereupon he applied to the court in pursuance of the directions of this decree, upon notice to the Government, to fix the amount of his damages by reason of the deprivation of these claims, which, it was susceptible of proof, would amount to the sum he claimed, of about \$1,850,000. These claims are now worth five or six million dollars.

But the personnel of the court having been changed in the meantime for the purpose of defeating justice in his case, he was dismissed out of court with costs, and invited to commence a new suit for the establishment of his rights, which would have opened up the trial of all these questions de novo before a court packed for the purpose of defeating his claim. He wisely, I think, determined not to adopt that proceeding, but to apply to his Government to intervene for the purpose of securing justice to him under and in accordance with the terms of the decree of the highest court of that land, which had been made in his favor. That he was entitled to this intervention seems to me very clear, because his rights had been established by the decree of the court. The executive and the legislative departments of the Government had intervened unlawfully to prevent his securing his rights, and had packed a court against him, so that it would have been impossible for any further application before the court to have had any efficiency.

Mr. President, this being the fact, he was entitled to have these claims pressed by the Government of the United States against the South African Republic.

In a letter from Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, February 12, 1839, the duty of the Government in such cases as this is laid down as follows:

The proposition that those who resort to foreign countries are bound to submit to their laws, as expounded by the judicial tribunals, is not disputed. The exception to this rule, however, is that when palpable injustice—that is to say, such as would be obvious to the whole world—is committed by that authority toward a foreigner for alleged infraction of municipal law, of treaties, or the law of nations, the government of the country whereof the foreigner is a citizen or subject has a clear right to hold the country whose authorities have been guilty of the wrong accountable therefor.

Mr. Secretary Cass, in a letter to Mr. Dimitry, dated May 3, 1860, stated the right as follows:

It is quite true that, under ordinary circumstances, when citizens of the United States go to a foreign country they go with an implied understanding that they are to obey its laws and submit themselves in good faith to its established tribunals. \* \* \* The case, however, is very much changed when no impartial tribunals can be said to exist in a foreign country, or when they have been arbitrarily controlled by the government to the injury of our citizens. So, also, the case is widely different when the foreign government becomes itself a party to important contracts and then not only fails to fulfill them, but capriciously annuls them, to the great loss of those who have invested their time and labor and capital from a reliance upon its own good faith and justice.

I might read many other extracts from letters of our diplomatic officers establishing the same proposition, but I shall not take up the time of the Senate in doing so.

Mr. President, I do not know what action the Secretary of State took in reference to the South African Republic while that was in existence, but, unfortunately, it is no longer in existence; it has been overthrown by the Kingdom of Great Britain, and the lands of the Republic have been annexed to the Empire of Great Britain. Great Britain having succeeded to the sovereignties of the territory, upon well-known principles of international law likewise succeeds to the obligations of the Government of the territories which have been overthrown; and the object of this resolution is to ask the President to inform the Senate what steps have been taken and what steps are being taken to press upon Great Britain, who is now the sovereign of this territory, the meritorious claims, established and adjudicated by the highest court of that country, of this American citizen.

I ask unanimous consent that the resolution may now be put on its passage.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. SPOONER. Has the resolution been amended?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Washington [Mr. TURNER] has modified the resolution, and the question now is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

#### THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, it was

Ordered, That S. 4300 be reprinted as amended by the House and Senate, with amendments by the Senate numbered.

JOHNSON V. D. MIDDLETON.

On motion of Mr. CARTER, it was

Ordered, That the papers relating to the bill S. 5470, Fifty-fifth Congress, third session, case of Johnson V. D. Middleton, may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate, there being no adverse report thereon.

#### NARRATIVES OF EXPLORATIONS IN ALASKA.

Mr. CARTER. I submit the concurrent resolution which I send to the desk, and ask for its reference to the Committee on Printing.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed and bound 5,000 copies additional to the usual number of the compilation of Narratives of Explorations in Alaska, reported from the Senate Committee on Military Affairs April 18, 1900, of which 2,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 1,000 copies for the use of the War Department.

Mr. PETTIGREW. I think the resolution ought to be amended by increasing the number from 5,000 to 10,000. I hope the Senator will accept that.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Montana accept the amendment?

Mr. CARTER. I will accept the amendment and modify the resolution in that way. I desire, however, that the proportions as to distribution be preserved.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Let the proportions be preserved as to distribution.

Mr. CARTER. I will modify the resolution by making the number for the Senate 4,000, the number for the House of Representatives 5,000, and the number for the use of the War Department 1,000.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The concurrent resolution will be so modified; and as modified will be referred to the Committee on Printing.

#### PROMOTION OF TRADE AND INCREASE OF COMMERCE.

On motion of Mr. FRYE, it was

Ordered, That 500 copies of Senate Report No. 473, on the bill known as the shipping bill, be printed for the use of the Senate.

#### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

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

A bill (H. R. 8814) to provide for the entry of lands formerly in the Lower Brule Indian Reservation, S. Dak.; and

A bill (H. R. 10236) for the protection of cities and towns in the Indian Territory, and for other purposes.

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

A bill (H. R. 4728) providing for leaves of absence to certain employees of the Government; and

A bill (H. R. 11598) for the relief of Frank B. Case.

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

A bill (H. R. 9595) to authorize the purchase of a steam launch for use in the customs collection district of Galveston, Tex.;

A bill (H. R. 11785) to provide for the construction of a bridge by the Fargo, Duluth and Northwestern Railroad Company across the Red River of the North at Fargo, N. Dak.;

A bill (H. R. 11786) to declare a branch of the Mississippi River opposite the city of La Crosse, Wis., and known as West Channel, to be unnavigable, and that the said city be relieved of necessity of maintaining a draw or pontoon bridge over said West Channel; and

A bill (H. R. 13437) providing for the construction of a bridge across the Yalobusha River, in Grenada County, State of Mississippi.

The bill (H. R. 4910) to establish a lobster hatchery in the State of Maine was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

#### DUPLICATE OF LOST CHECK.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate the following resolution from the House of Representatives; which was read:

Resolved, That the Senate be requested to return to the House the bill of the Senate 2245, entitled "An act directing the issue of a duplicate of a lost



check drawn by William H. Comegys, major and paymaster, United States Army, in favor of George P. White."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate heretofore agreed to the amendments sent over by the House of Representatives to the bill. If there be no objection, the vote by which the amendments were agreed to will be reconsidered and the bill returned to the House of Representatives, in accordance with its request. The Chair hears no objection, and that order is made.

#### MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

The bill (H. R. 12548) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Grays Point, Missouri, was read twice by its title.

Mr. MASON. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill, the title of which has just been read. The bill is an exact copy of a bill which has been acted upon by the Committee on Commerce and reported favorably to the Senate.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill which has just come from the House of Representatives. Is there objection?

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

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

#### 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 19th instant, approved and signed the following acts:

An act (S. 2884) for the relief of Edward Everett Hayden, an ensign on the retired list of the Navy; and

An act (S. 5231) relating to the accounts of United States marshals and clerks of the district courts of the Territory of Utah.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House disagrees to the amendments of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 4300) to increase the efficiency of the military establishment of the United States, agrees to the conference asked for by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HULL, Mr. BROWNLOW, and Mr. HAY managers at the conference on the part of the House.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. FORAKER. 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 two hours and twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills:

A bill (S. 122) to amend the act entitled "An act to amend the criminal laws of the District of Columbia," approved July 8, 1898;

A bill (S. 1996) revoking and annulling the subdivision of Pencote Heights in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 4816) to provide for the closing of part of an alley in square 169, in the city of Washington, D. C., and for the sale thereof to the Young Men's Christian Association in the city of Washington.

#### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 4633) granting a pension to John Calvin Lane, and it was thereupon signed by the President pro tempore.

#### PERSONAL EXPLANATION—LIQUOR LICENSES IN MANILA.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President—

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask the Senator from Iowa to yield to me for just one moment.

Mr. ALLISON. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, during the morning hour I meant to call the attention of the Senate to a telegram that I received yesterday from General Otis. In the debate on the Army bill on Friday last, I believe I made the statement upon what I considered to be good authority that licenses in Manila were issued by an officer of the Army whose residence was in California. I meant General Otis. General Otis telegraphs me as follows:

[Telegram.]

LOS ANGELES, CAL., January 19, 1901.

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,

United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

Am constrained to remind you that I am not the man. I never granted or had power to grant a single liquor license in Manila. Only connection I ever had with a like matter was to act officially twenty years ago in enforcing Government restrictions against importation of liquor and firearms into Alaska.

HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

As I have just said, I made the statement upon what I considered to be the highest possible authority, which I will not name, and I simply desire to express regret that I inadvertently attributed a matter to General Otis which he disclaims.

Mr. COCKRELL. Does he tell who did issue them?

Mr. GALLINGER. He does not.

#### LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, AND JUDICIAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the legislative, executive, and judicial appropriation bill.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (H. R. 12291) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, 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 may be dispensed with, that it may be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments may be first considered.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Iowa asks unanimous consent that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that it be read for amendment, and that the committee amendments shall first receive consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The reading will be proceeded with.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill. The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "Office of the Vice-President," on page 2, line 6, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the telegraph operator from \$1,200 to \$1,400; and in line 8, to increase the total appropriation for the office of the Vice-President from \$5,460 to \$5,660.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading was continued to line 8 on page 6.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 6, line 8, after the word "room," I move to insert on behalf of the committee:

To be selected by the Official Reporters, in lieu of messenger provided for by Senate resolution of December 7, 1900.

So as to read:

Messenger to Official Reporters' room, to be selected by the Official Reporters, etc.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "Office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper," on page 6, line 9, to increase the appropriation for the salary of messenger in charge of storeroom from \$1,200 to \$1,440; in line 19, to increase the number of laborers at \$840 each from 3 to 4; in line 21, to increase the number of laborers at \$720 each from 49 to 53; and on page 7, line 1, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the office of Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper from \$146,104 to \$150,064.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 1, on page 7, I ask that the total be changed so as to make the amount \$151,504.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "Under Architect of the Capitol," on page 8, line 4, before the word "conductors," to strike out "five" and insert "seven;" in line 6, after the word "dollars," to insert "machinist and electrician, \$1,000;" and in line 10, before the word "hundred," to strike out "twenty-two thousand five" and insert "twenty-five thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

Under Architect of the Capitol: For chief engineer, \$2,100; 4 assistant engineers, at \$1,440 each; 7 conductors of elevators, at \$1,200 each; machinist and assistant conductor of elevators, \$1,000; machinist and electrician, \$1,000; 3 firemen, at \$1,095 each; 6 laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$25,925.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Capitol police," on page 10, line 10, to increase the number of privates from 25 to 31, and in line 15, to increase the total appropriation for the Capitol police from \$69,400 to \$75,160.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 15, line 12, in the appropriations for the "Office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives," after the words "bill clerk," I move to strike out the words "under resolution of February 2, 1900." This is a House matter, and the amendment is made at the request of the House.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 15, on page 15, on behalf of the committee, before the word "laborers," I move to strike out "seven" and insert "ten," so as to read:

Ten laborers, at \$720 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend, in line 23, on page 16, by striking out "\$137,110" and inserting "\$139,270," so as to correct



the total of the appropriation for the office of the Doorkeeper of the House in accordance with the amendment just made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the subhead "House of Representatives," on page 17, after line 16, to insert:

To continue the employment of the special messenger, authorized in the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives December 18, 1900, to serve in the room assigned the minority side of the House, at the rate of \$1,200 per annum, from March 4, 1901, to June 30, 1902, inclusive, \$1,593.33.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Office of the Public Printer," on page 21, line 11, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the chief clerk from \$2,500 to \$2,750; and in line 13, to increase the total appropriation for the office of the Public Printer from \$15,200 to \$15,450.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Library of Congress," on page 21, line 22, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the Librarian's secretary from \$1,500 to \$1,800; in line 23, to increase the appropriation for the salary of one clerk from \$900 to \$1,000; and in line 25, to increase the total appropriation for the general administration of the Library of Congress from \$15,620 to \$16,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, line 18, before the word "assistants," to strike out "two" and insert "three;" in line 19, before the word "assistants," to strike out "five" and insert "six;" in line 20, after the word "each," to insert "three assistants at \$1,400 each;" in line 21, before the word "assistant," to strike out "six" and insert "eight;" in line 22, after the word "each," to strike out "one assistant, \$1,000," and insert "five assistants, at \$1,000 each;" and on page 23, line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "fifty-two thousand two" and insert "sixty-six thousand one;" so as to make the clause read:

Catalogue and shelf: For chief of division, \$3,000; 3 assistants, at \$1,800 each; six assistants, at \$1,500 each; 3 assistants, at \$1,400 each; 8 assistants, at \$1,200 each; 5 assistants, at \$1,000 each; 11 assistants, at \$900 each; 2 assistants, at \$800 each; 10 assistants, at \$720 each; 3 assistants, at \$600 each; 10 assistants, at \$540 each; 4 assistants, at \$480 each; 6 messengers, at \$360 each; in all, \$66,180.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 23, line 22, to increase the appropriation for the salary of 1 assistant (reading room for the blind) from \$900 to \$1,000, and on page 24, line 10, to increase the total appropriation for reading rooms in the Library of Congress from "\$47,340" to "\$47,440."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 25, line 1, I move to strike out the words "two assistants, at \$720 each," and insert "one assistant, at \$900; one assistant, at \$720."

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, line 1, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to strike out "two assistants, at \$720 each," and insert "one assistant, at \$900; one assistant, at \$720;" so as to make the clause read:

Manuscript: For chief of division, \$1,500; 1 assistant, at \$900; 1 assistant, at \$720; 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$3,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I also move to change the total of the appropriation to correspond with the amendment just made, by striking out, in line 3, on page 25, after the word "all," the words "three thousand three hundred dollars" and inserting "three thousand four hundred and eighty dollars."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent to go back to page 6, line 4, where, after the word "each," I move to strike out "forty-six" and insert "forty-seven," as the number of messengers in the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper of the Senate. I supposed that amendment had been made.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 26, line 9, after the word "dollars," to insert "one assistant for evening service, one thousand five hundred dollars," and in line 11, before the word "hundred," to strike out "six thousand two" and insert "seven thousand seven;" so as to make the clause read:

Law library: For custodian, \$2,500; two assistants, at \$1,400 each; one messenger, \$900; one assistant, for evening service, \$1,500; in all, \$7,700.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 26, line 13, after the word "dollars," to insert "chief clerk, \$2,000;" in line 14, before the word "clerks," to strike out "four" and insert "three;" and on page 27, line 2, before the word "hundred," to strike out "four" and insert "six;" so as to make the clause read:

Copyright office, under the direction of the Librarian of Congress: Register of copyrights, \$3,000; chief clerk, \$2,000; 3 clerks, at \$1,800 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,600 each; 4 clerks, at \$1,400 each; 9 clerks, at \$1,200 each; 8 clerks, at \$1,000

each; 8 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 clerks, at \$800 each; 7 clerks, at \$720 each; 1 clerk, \$600; 1 messenger boy, \$360. Arrears, special service: Three clerks, at \$1,200 each; 1 porter, \$720; 1 messenger boy, \$360; in all, \$55,680.

The amendment was agreed to.

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

To enable the Library of Congress to be open for reference use from 2 until 10 o'clock p. m. on Sundays, \$10,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the extra services of employees and additional employees under the Librarian.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, in reference to this proposed amendment of the committee, to open the Library of Congress on Sunday, I simply want to express my dissent from it, as I believe it unwise and unnecessary.

I do not believe the Library of Congress ought to be opened on Sunday. The Capitol is not opened on Sunday; the Treasury Department and the other Departments of the Government are not opened on Sunday. This is essentially a national library, and I can not for the life of me understand why it should be opened on Sunday.

We yielded to the importunities of the people of the District of Columbia to open the Library in the evening, and it seems to me, as the Library is now opened for thirteen hours a day six days in the week, it ought to satisfy the people who desire to consult the books that are there stored.

I have a letter from a very intelligent woman, a resident in this city, whose name I will not mention, who enters a protest against this proposition, from which I will read an extract, which I think is sound sense:

The proposed amendment to the legislative bill to open the Library of Congress from 2 p. m. to 10 p. m. on Sundays is objectionable on many scores, but chiefly so because of the fact that it is the library of Congress, directly acting under its supervision, control, and patronage. It is, moreover, essentially a reference library, and not a public library in the same sense that the Carnegie Public Library will be a public institution when completed.

If the trustees of the Carnegie Library, which is a municipal library, see fit to open its doors seven days in the week, that is a matter of personal conscience and judgment; but for Congress, the highest law-making body in the United States, to give its sanction and approval to opening its library on the Sabbath day is a grave departure from those ideals of decorum and godliness which have dignified us as a nation hitherto.

It does appear that thirteen hours a day, from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m., six days in the week, is sufficient library service, and that the employees of this institution, covering not only the Librarian's force, but also the force of Mr. Green, superintendent of the Library building and grounds, should not be compelled to do violence to their religious scruples, deprived of their Sabbath, and treated with such marked and exceptional harshness by Congress. Many of these men have only this one day to spend with their wives and little ones. It is a day sacred with religious precedent and association; it is a day the most pronounced materialists advocate for the mental and physical rest it affords to tired humanity; it is a day this country has always held in veneration, and we should long hesitate to take the first steps, officially by Congress, toward the meretricious standards of the continental Sunday.

Mr. President, I am not narrow in my views concerning matters of this kind, but it seems to me that Congress has dealt with great generosity concerning this Library and that the people of the District of Columbia should certainly not find fault with what Congress has done.

The nation has built the Library; the nation sustains it; and in this bill we are appropriating at least \$375,000 for its maintenance in various forms. While I am quite aware of the fact that a great many libraries throughout the country are open on Sunday, they are municipal institutions; but it is somewhat different when we come to deal with this national Library.

I do not care to be hypercritical in the matter. The clamor has come from citizens of this District that this Library shall be opened on Sunday, and yet they have done very little for themselves in the establishment of libraries. In the little State of New Hampshire we have over 200 town libraries. In the State of Massachusetts there are only two or three towns where a town library does not exist, but the great city of Washington did not have a library until Congress came to its rescue and provided to pay one-half the expenses of it; and Congress is paying one-half its maintenance. For that municipal library the nation gave the land and Mr. Carnegie gave the money to build it. That will be a city library, and I am glad Washington is to have it. The people of Washington will take great pride in it as a city institution. The Congressional Library is a great national library, built and supported by the nation. We have dealt very generously in its construction, in its equipment, and in its maintenance; and I submit, Mr. President, that I think we ought to go slow in reference to opening it on the Sabbath day.

I shall vote against the amendment, and trust that it may not be incorporated in this bill.

Mr. ALLISON. This amendment did not originate in the Committee on Appropriations, but in an amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McMILLAN], the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia. It was referred to the Committee on the Library, and that committee communicated with the Librarian of Congress, who wrote to the chairman of the Committee on the Library a very strong letter recommending the opening of the Library during the hours specified in the amendment.

Mr. CHILTON. What are those hours?



Mr. ALLISON. From 2 until 10. The amendment was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. There is a printed document respecting it, known as Report No. 1761, made by the Library Committee, which accompanies the amendment.

The Senator from New Hampshire states very truthfully that the United States provides liberally for the Library in the appropriation bill. This appropriation bill, instead of carrying the sum named by the Senator from New Hampshire, carries an appropriation for the Library of \$550,000.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator from Iowa that I simply glanced over it hurriedly.

Mr. ALLISON. If we shall deduct this item of \$10,000, which has been inserted by the committee, after being proposed by the Committee on the Library and introduced by the Senator from Michigan, we will be able to reduce the appropriation to \$540,000 per annum, making a saving of \$10,000.

The Library cost more than \$6,000,000, and the whole sum was expended by the Congress of the United States from taxation paid by the people. I can conceive of no better way for the good people of the United States who happen to be sojourning in Washington to spend time than to spend two or three hours or more on a Sunday afternoon in the Library, either reading or contemplating what is to be found there. There is always a time, during the sessions of Congress especially, when there are a very large number of strangers in the city who would be obliged otherwise to remain at their hotels. I think it would be a great service to them to have an opportunity to spend a portion of the Sabbath day in this way. I am sorry that it shocks the sensibilities of the lady correspondent of the Senator from New Hampshire. There are a great many clerks in this city, and while they work only seven hours a day during the week days it certainly will do some of them, and perhaps all of them, who are willing to spend the afternoon in the Library as much good as it would to spend the time in any other way that I know of.

When the committee found this amendment, coming from the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia and then from the chairman of the Library Committee, strongly recommended by the Librarian as a wise measure, the committee adopted it. If Senators would like to hear what the Librarian says upon this subject—it occupies only a closely printed page, giving intelligent reasons why we should open the Library for this short period during the Sabbath—I should be glad to send it to the desk and have it read. I think notwithstanding the objections made by the Senator from New Hampshire that the amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I was fully conversant with the fact that this proposition had received the indorsement of the Committee on the Library and of the Librarian of Congress. I was also fully aware of the fact that this amendment is likely to remain in the bill, so far as the Senate is concerned. I did not flatter myself that it would be rejected by the Senate, but I wanted to put myself on record as being personally opposed to it by voting against it. I do not believe it is wise policy to open the Congressional Library on Sunday, notwithstanding it is the popular idea at the present time, and I will repeat that if we are to open the Library we ought to open our public buildings.

Two Sabbaths ago two citizens of New Hampshire tried to get into this building. They were to be here only a day or two. They were met at the door by an official, who said that the Capitol was not open on the Sabbath, and I think it is properly closed. But if we are to open the Library on Sunday, I think we ought to open these other buildings, which are equally as valuable by way of instruction as the Library. There will be very few books seriously read on Sunday. There are very few books read seriously in that Library on the evenings of the week days. Unless I am misinformed, the character of the literature that is read there in the evenings is not calculated to greatly improve the minds of those who visit that great Library in the evening. However, I do not wish to delay the consideration of this bill for a moment. I simply want to have the privilege myself of voting against the amendment, that is all.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the amendment reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 27, line 14, to increase the appropriation for purchase of books for the Library and for freight, commissions, and traveling expenses, etc., from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 27, line 16, after the word "of," to strike out "law books for the Library" and insert "books and subscription to periodicals for the law library," so as to make the clause read:

For purchase of books and subscription to periodicals for the law library, under the direction of the Chief Justice, \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 2, before the word "and," to strike out "purchase of periodicals, serials" and insert "subscription to miscellaneous current periodicals;" so as to make the clause read:

For subscription to miscellaneous current periodicals and newspapers, \$5,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 28, line 4, to increase the total appropriation for increase of Library of Congress from \$61,300 to \$111,300.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 29, line 2, before the word "dollars," to strike out "three hundred and twenty-five" and insert "four hundred and eighty;" in line 6, before the word "dollars," to strike out "one hundred and eighty" and insert "two hundred and forty;" in line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert "one assistant engineer, \$1,200;" in line 9, before the word "assistant," to strike out "four" and insert "three;" and in line 17, before the word "dollars," to strike out "sixty-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty-five" and insert "seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-five;" so as to make the clause read:

Custody, care, and maintenance of Library building and grounds: For superintendent of the Library building and grounds, \$5,000; for clerks, messengers, watchmen, engineers, firemen, electricians, elevator conductors, mechanics, laborers, charwomen, and others, as follows: Chief clerk, \$2,000; clerk, \$1,400; clerk, \$1,000; messenger, \$840; assistant messenger, \$720; telephone operator, \$600; captain of watch, \$1,400; lieutenant of watch, \$1,000; 18 watchmen: carpenter, \$900; painter, \$900; foremen of laborers, \$900; 13 laborers, at \$480 each; 2 attendants in ladies' room, at \$480 each; 2 check boys, at \$325 each; mistress of charwomen, \$425; charwoman, \$240; 40 charwomen, at \$240 each; chief engineer, \$1,500; 1 assistant engineer, \$1,200; 3 assistant engineers, at \$1,000 each; electrician, \$1,500; assistant electrician, \$1,000; two machinists, at \$900 each; plumber, \$900; two elevator conductors, at \$720 each; 9 firemen; 6 skilled laborers, at \$720 each; in all, \$70,875.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 3, page 29, after the word "at," I move to strike out "three hundred and twenty-five" and insert "four hundred and eighty."

The SECRETARY. On page 29, line 3, after the word "at," it is proposed to amend the amendment by striking out "three hundred and twenty-five" and inserting "four hundred and eighty;" so as to read:

Two check boys, at \$480 each.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I wish further to modify the amendment by changing the total from \$71,875 to \$71,185.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed. The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 29, after line 17, to insert:

To pay for extra services of employees and additional employees under the superintendent of the Library building and grounds, on account of keeping open the Library of Congress on Sundays, \$2,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 30, line 4, to increase the appropriation for furniture, including partitions, screens, shelving, and two covered ways across courts, from "\$55,000" to "\$65,000."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Civil Service Commission," on page 31, line 24, after the word "messenger," to insert "one assistant messenger;" on page 32, line 1, after the word "watchmen," to insert "two firemen, at \$720; one elevator conductor, \$720; two messenger boys, at \$360 each;" and in line 5, before the word "hundred," to strike out "ninety-one thousand three" and insert "ninety-four thousand nine;" so as to make the clause read:

For 3 Commissioners, at \$3,500 each; chief examiner, \$3,000; secretary, \$2,000; 8 clerks of class 4; 10 clerks of class 3; 13 clerks of class 2; 15 clerks of class 1; 3 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 2 clerks, at \$900 each; 1 messenger; 1 assistant messenger; 2 laborers; engineer, \$840; 2 watchmen; 2 firemen, at \$720; 1 elevator conductor, \$720; 2 messenger boys, at \$360 each; in all, \$94,940.

Mr. ALLISON. I move to amend the amendment by inserting after the word "dollars," in line 2, the word "each."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head "Department of State," on page 32, line 16, to increase the salary of the chief clerk from \$2,500 to \$3,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 1, on page 33.

Mr. McCOMAS. I should like to ask the chairman whether that is a change of the existing law. I read from the bill:

For a law clerk, to be selected and appointed by the Secretary of State, to edit the laws of Congress and perform such other duties as he may require of him, at \$2,500 per annum, to be available from March 4, 1901, \$3,319.44.

Mr. ALLISON. It makes the provision a little more specific than now. There is no requirement that this editing shall be done by a law clerk.



Mr. McCOMAS. That is just what I object to. I desire to move to strike out the words "for a law clerk." I should like to state the reasons for it.

Mr. ALLISON. Does the Senator from Maryland propose to strike out "law clerk" or only the word "law," so that it will read "for a clerk?" Is the Senator willing that the word "clerk" shall remain?

Mr. McCOMAS. I think that possibly might make it worse. My point is this: These laws are now very late in being issued as it is. Years ago it cost \$50,000, I believe, paid Little, Brown & Co., to have the laws properly margined. I will bring the matter up later, if the Senator from Iowa desires.

Mr. ALLISON. It will be in order later, but not now under our agreement.

Mr. McCOMAS. I merely wish to reserve the right to move the amendment later.

Mr. ALLISON. I will state that the object of this provision is to facilitate the publication, and to have the laws edited by an intelligent lawyer, and to have no mistake made about them.

In line 24, page 32, after the semicolon, I move, in behalf of the committee, to strike out "seven" and insert "eight."

The SECRETARY. On page 32, line 24, it is proposed to strike out "seven" and insert "eight;" so as to read:

Eight chiefs of bureaus and 2 translators, at \$2,100 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 33, line 1, after the word "each," to insert "additional to chief of Bureau of Accounts as disbursing clerk, \$200;" in line 6, before the word "clerks," to strike out "twenty-three" and insert "twenty-five;" in line 8, after the word "each," to strike out "chief messenger, \$1,000; one messenger" and insert "two messengers;" and in line 15, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty-five thousand five hundred and forty-nine" and insert "forty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-nine;" so as to make the clause read:

#### DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Seven chiefs of bureaus and 2 translators, at \$2,100 each; additional to chief of Bureau of Accounts as disbursing clerk, \$200; private secretary to the Secretary, \$2,250; 10 clerks of class 4; 4 clerks of class 3; 10 clerks of class 2; 25 clerks of class 1, 1 of whom is to be a telegraph operator; 5 clerks, at \$1,000 each; 10 clerks, at \$900 each; 2 messengers; 2 assistant messengers; packer, \$720; and 13 laborers; for temporary typewriters and stenographers, to be selected by the Secretary, \$2,000; in all, \$148,489.44.

Mr. HALE. I see that the committee, in reporting the bill, have changed the provision as it came from the House in lines 8 and 9. The House provision is for a chief messenger, at \$1,000. The committee has struck that out and has put in 2 messengers, which, of course, is at the old rate. Now, many of us know this old messenger, who has been for years in the State Department. He is very attentive and has a very long and faithful service, and I should hope very much that he might get the \$1,000, unless there is some good reason why the committee has changed it. I ask the chairman of the committee, the Senator from Iowa, what induced the Senate committee to strike out this provision and change the bill as it came from the House?

Mr. COCKRELL. What page is that?

Mr. HALE. Page 33, lines 8 and 9.

Mr. ALLISON. Many of us very well know the messenger who is intended to be benefited by the provision inserted in the House. There are several such messengers in the public service in the city of Washington. A messenger is a well-known departmental designation, carrying with it a specific salary. There was not until this provision was inserted by the House any office known as chief messenger. If we so provide for such an office in the State Department, undoubtedly we will be called on to provide for such offices in every other Department.

Mr. COCKRELL. And an increase of salaries accordingly.

Mr. ALLISON. Undoubtedly; and to make a new arrangement respecting messengers. Therefore we thought it was unwise to make this provision exceptional or to provide for it in one Department now, making it necessary to provide for it in all the Departments next winter. I should be very glad to see this meritorious messenger promoted in some way, but I do not see how we can very well consistently provide for it in the manner adopted by the House. Therefore we have recommended that the Senate should strike it out.

Mr. HALE. The Senator is confident that corresponding messengers in other Departments, waiting at the main doors, are paid \$840 right through?

Mr. ALLISON. None of them are or ever have been paid, so far as I know, a higher sum than \$840.

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

Mr. ALLISON. I wish to modify the amendment, in lines 14 and 15, page 33, by striking out in the total "forty-eight thousand four hundred and eighty-nine" and inserting "fifty thousand five hundred and eighty-nine."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the head of "Treasury Department," on page 35, line 19, after the word "locksmith," to insert "and electrician;" in line 20, before the word "hundred," to strike out "two" and insert "four;" on page 36, line 14, after the word "charwomen," to insert "For the Butler Building: One fireman," and in line 20, before the word "dollars," to strike out "seventy-seven thousand nine hundred and sixty" and insert "seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and eighty;" so as to make the clause read:

Locksmith and electrician, \$1,400; captain of the watch, \$1,400. \* \* \* For the Butler Building: One fireman. For the Cox Building, 1700 New York avenue: Three watchmen-firemen, at \$720 each; and 1 laborer; in all, \$178,880.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to the end of line 14 on page 37.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 8, page 37, after the word "dollars," I move to strike out "four" and insert "two law clerks, at \$2,000 each; three."

The SECRETARY. In line 8, page 37, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to strike out "four" and insert "two law clerks, at \$2,000 each; three," so as to read:

Division of customs. \* \* \* Two law clerks, at \$2,000 each; three clerks of class 4.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. I move, in line 10, page 37, after the word "dollars," to strike out "three" and insert "two."

The SECRETARY. In line 10, page 37, strike out "three" and insert "two;" so as to read:

Two clerks of class 3.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. In line 13, page 37, I move to change the total by striking out the word "two" and inserting "eight."

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out, in line 13, page 37, the word "two" and insert "eight;" so as to read:

In all, \$29,890.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Division of loans and currency," on page 38, line 6, to increase the appropriation for the salary for chief of division from \$2,500 to \$2,750, and in line 24 to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the division of loans and currency from \$69,869 to \$70,119.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 39, line 10, to increase the number of clerks of class 1 in the miscellaneous division from 1 to 2, and in line 12, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the miscellaneous division from \$11,720 to \$12,920.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 40, to increase the number of clerks of class 4 in the offices of disbursing clerks from 1 to 2; in line 17, to strike out "1 clerk of class 3," and in line 19, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of offices of disbursing clerks from \$13,200 to \$13,400.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 41, line 19, after the word "each," to strike out "5 temporary clerks, during the fiscal year 1902, at \$1,600 each, to dispose of accumulated appeals from the Auditor for the War Department;" in line 24, after the word "accountants," to strike out "to be employed hereafter exclusively on work other than that of revising accounts and briefing opinions," and on page 42, line 5, before the word "thousand," to strike out "sixty-three" and insert "fifty-eight;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of Comptroller of the Treasury: For Comptroller of the Treasury, \$5,500; Assistant Comptroller of the Treasury, \$4,500; chief clerk, \$2,500; chief law clerk, \$2,500; 5 law clerks revising accounts and briefing opinions, 1 at \$2,100 and 4 at \$2,000 each; private secretary, \$1,800; 4 expert accountants, at \$2,000 each; 7 clerks of class 4; 1 clerk of class 3; 2 clerks of class 2; typewriter-copyist, \$1,000; 2 messengers; 1 assistant messenger, and 1 laborer; in all, \$58,960.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 43, in the items for office of Comptroller of the Treasury, after line 6, to insert:

For 5 temporary clerks, at the rate of \$1,000 per annum each, during the remainder of the fiscal year 1901, to dispose of accumulated appeals from the Auditor for the War Department, \$2,622.20, or so much thereof as may be necessary.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 44, line 10, to increase the number of clerks of class 4 in the Office of Auditor for Navy Department from 1 to 4; in line 12, to reduce the number of clerks at \$900 each from 5 to 2, and in line 15, to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of Office of Auditor for Navy Department from \$68,080 to \$70,780.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 45, line 24, to increase the



number of clerks of class 4 in the Office of Auditor for Post-Office Department from 13 to 18; on page 46, line 8, to increase the number of messengers from 2 to 6; in line 9, to reduce the number of male laborers from 25 to 23, and in line 12, to increase the total appropriation for maintenance of Office of Auditor for Post-Office Department from \$565,500 to \$576,540.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 46, line 24, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, Office of the Treasurer, from \$3,000 to \$3,200; in line 25, to reduce the appropriation for the salary of the assistant cashier from \$3,200 to \$3,000; on page 47, line 2, to increase the number of chiefs of division from 5 to 6; in line 13, to increase the number of expert counters from 22 to 30; in line 16, to increase the number of assistant messengers from 6 to 7; in line 17, to increase the number of pressmen from 4 to 6; in line 19, to increase the number of separators from 8 to 14, and in line 22, to increase the total appropriation for the Office of the Treasurer from \$297,500 to \$313,240.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the items for the office of the Register of the Treasury, on page 48, line 15, to increase the number of clerks at \$1,000 each from 1 to 3; in line 16, to reduce the number of clerks at \$900 each from 22 to 20, and in line 18, to increase the appropriation for the total expenses of the Office of the Register of the Treasury from \$65,770 to \$65,970.

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was continued to page 50, line 2.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 49, line 21, after the word "dollars" and the semicolon, I move to insert "bookkeeper, \$2,100," and in the same line, after the word "teller," I move to strike out "bookkeeper;" so as to read:

Bookkeeper, \$2,100; teller and assistant bookkeeper, at \$2,000 each.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. ALLISON. On page 50, line 2, I move to strike out "eight" and insert "nine;" so as to read:

In all, \$16,920.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 53, line 7, after the word "dollars," to insert:

Of which amount not exceeding \$500 may be used for the purchase of reference books, maps, and drawing materials necessary for the work of the office;

So as to make the clause read:

For payment of the services of experts, and for other necessary expenditures connected with the collection of facts relative to the internal and foreign commerce of the United States, \$4,000, of which amount not exceeding \$500 may be used for the purchase of reference books, maps, and drawing materials necessary for the work of the office.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 12, to reduce the appropriation for the salary of the Chief of the Secret Service Division from \$4,000 to \$3,500; in line 13, to reduce the appropriation for the salary of the chief clerk of the Secret Service Division from \$2,500 to \$2,000, and in line 16, to reduce the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Secret Service Division from \$14,020 to \$13,020.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 53, line 25, to increase the appropriation for the salary of the adjuster in the Office of Construction of Standard Weights and Measures from \$1,500 to \$1,800; on page 54, line 1, to increase the appropriation for the salary of 1 verifier from \$1,500 to \$1,800; and in line 4 to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Office of Construction of Standard Weights and Measures from \$9,410 to \$10,010.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 54, line 18, to increase the number of clerks of class 2 in the Office of the Director of the Mint from 1 to 2; in line 19 to reduce the number of clerks of class 1 from 4 to 3; and in line 23 to increase the total appropriation for the maintenance of the Office of the Director of the Mint from \$29,560 to \$29,760.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 55, line 15, after the word "production," to insert "and consumption;" so as to make the clause read:

For the collection of statistics relative to the annual production and consumption of the precious metals in the United States, \$3,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the appropriations for contingent expenses of the Treasury Department, including all buildings under control of the Treasury in Washington, D. C., on page 57, line 11, before the word "thousand," to strike out "one" and insert "two;" so as to make the clause read:

For postage required to prepay matter addressed to Postal Union countries, and for postage for the Treasury Department, \$2,500.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 58, line 3, to increase the appropriation for rent of buildings under the control of the Treasury Department from \$8,890 to \$9,394.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 62, line 8, after the word "dollars," to insert "assistant paying teller, \$1,500;" and in line 19, after the word "all," to strike out "forty-four thousand" and insert "forty-five thousand five hundred;" so as to make the clause read:

Office of assistant treasurer at Chicago: For assistant treasurer, \$5,000; cashier, \$2,500; vault clerk, \$1,800; paying teller, \$1,800; assistant paying teller, \$1,500; assorting teller, \$1,500; receiving teller, \$1,500; clerk, \$1,600; bookkeeper, \$1,500; 3 coin, coupon, and currency clerks, at \$1,500 each; 15 clerks, at \$1,200 each; messenger, \$840; stenographer, \$720; janitor, \$600, and 3 watchmen, at \$720 each; in all, \$45,520.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 64, line 18, to increase the number of "assistant tellers at \$1,200 each" in the office of the assistant treasurer at New York from "8" to "9;" in line 20 to increase the number of "assistant tellers at \$1,000 each" from "6" to "7;" in line 20 to increase the number of "assistant tellers at \$900 each" from "5" to "7;" and on page 65, line 8, to increase the total appropriation for maintenance of the office of assistant treasurer at New York from "\$204,780" to "\$208,780."

The amendment was agreed to.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the end of the clause making appropriations for the office of assistant treasurer at Philadelphia, on page 65, line 25.

Mr. PETTIGREW. We have been in session more than five hours and a quarter, and I think the bill might go over for to-day.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator to withhold making a motion to adjourn for a moment until we reach the appropriations for mints and assay offices, on page 67.

Mr. PETTIGREW. Very well.

The reading of the bill was resumed and continued to the appropriations for mints and assay offices, beginning on line 14, page 67.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask unanimous consent to go back to page 7, line 17. After the word "dollars," in line 17, on behalf of the committee, I wish to have inserted the amendment which I send to the desk.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 7, line 17, after the word "dollars," it is proposed to insert:

And the said document room is hereby transferred to and placed under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. ALLISON. The object of the amendment is to transfer to the Secretary of the Senate the control of our document room, which is now under the control of the Sergeant-at-Arms. The change is agreeable to both of these officers, and the Committee on Appropriations ask leave to offer the amendment. Probably it is in a way legislation, and I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be received.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The amendment will be received in the absence of objection.

Mr. McCOMAS. I should like to know what is the reason for the proposed transfer?

Mr. ALLISON. It is for the convenience of the employees in the document room and also for the convenience of the Secretary of the Senate and of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The period after the word "dollars," in line 17, on page 7, should be changed to a comma.

Mr. ALLISON. That is right. Let the period after the word "dollars" be changed to a comma.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. That change will be made in the absence of objection.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock at 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 22, 1901, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### EXECUTIVE BUSINESS—PRINTING OF EXECUTIVE JOURNAL.

Resolutions adopted by the Senate in executive session Monday, January 21, 1901:

*Resolved*, That the entire Executive Journal of the Senate from the 3d day of March, 1869, the date to which said proceedings have already been printed and published by order of the Senate, be printed to the end of the last session of the Fifty-first Congress, under the direction of the Secretary of the Senate, with a suitable index to each volume, and that 250 copies be printed.

*Resolved*, That the injunction of secrecy be removed therefrom.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 21, 1901.*

##### REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Franklin Moses, of Alaska, to be register of the land office at St. Michael, Alaska, vice Edmund D. Wiggin, resigned.



## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

First Lieuts. Henry Leonard and Henry W. Carpenter, to be captains in the United States Marine Corps, from the 23d day of July, 1900, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

Second Lieuts. Richard G. McConnell, John W. Wadleigh, William R. Coyle, and Richard S. Hooker, to be first lieutenants in the United States Marine Corps, from the 23d day of July, 1900, to fill vacancies existing in that grade.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

*Infantry arm.*

Lieut. Col. Philip H. Ellis, Eighth Infantry, to be colonel, January 17, 1901, vice Freeman, Twenty-fourth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general and retired from active service.

Maj. David J. Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, January 17, 1901, vice Ellis, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Daniel H. Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major, January 17, 1901, vice Craigie, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Douglas Settle, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, January 17, 1901, vice Brush, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

## DISTRICT JUDGE.

Francis J. Wing, of Ohio, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Ohio, as provided for by act of Congress approved December 19, 1900.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, January 21, 1901.

The House met at 12 o'clock m. Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of Saturday's proceedings was read and approved.

## POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LOUD, from the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, reported the bill (H. R. 13729) making appropriations for the service of the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902; which was read a first and second time, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and, with the accompanying report, ordered to be printed.

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

## WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I desire to call up for present consideration the bill H. R. 13660.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 13660) relating to the Washington Gaslight Company, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Washington Gaslight Company be, and it is hereby, authorized and directed from time to time to increase its manufacturing and distributing plant and the capacity thereof as the present and future needs and growth of the District of Columbia may render necessary; and for such purpose said company, under the supervision and permit of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, be, and it is hereby, authorized and empowered to construct and maintain such additional reservoirs and other works and improvements and to lay such additional mains and conduits in the streets, roads, avenues, and alleys in the District of Columbia as may be considered necessary by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and in all cases the approval of the Commissioners must be obtained prior to commencing work: *Provided,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require said company to lay such mains or conduits in any graded street, highway, avenue, or alley in the District of Columbia not already provided therewith as may be necessary.

Sec. 2. That in order to provide and furnish artificial light to all residents in the District of Columbia at a uniform rate, the Washington Gaslight Company, upon the assent of a majority in value of its stockholders, is hereby authorized to contract for, purchase, own, or hold the whole or any part of the capital stock of any other illuminating company now doing business in the District of Columbia; or, upon like assent, to contract to purchase, purchase, or lease the property, plant, distributing plant, rights, effects, and franchise of any such other illuminating company, and, so purchasing or leasing, to exercise in said District all the rights, privileges, and franchises of such other company. And in the event of any such purchase of stock, contract, purchase of property and franchises, or lease, the Washington Gaslight Company is hereby authorized to issue and sell so much additional capital stock, of the par value of \$100 per share, upon terms and conditions to be prescribed by a majority of the stockholders, as may be necessary to complete such purchase of stock, contract, purchase of property, or lease: *Provided, however,* That the existing liabilities of such other company or companies, and the rights of the creditors thereof, shall not be affected thereby: *And provided further,* That no action or proceeding to which said other company may be a party shall thereby abate, but the same may be continued against such other company unless the court in which said action may be pending shall order said Washington Gaslight Company to be substituted as party thereto.

Sec. 3. That in order to enable the Washington Gaslight Company to comply with the foregoing provisions and requirements of this act, and to provide such additional capital as the increase of its business herein provided for may require, and to change the par value of the present shares of its capital stock without increasing the same beyond the limitation of its actual value, the Washington Gaslight Company, upon the written consent of a majority of the owners of record of the capital stock of said company, or by a resolution of a majority of the owners of such capital stock represented at a special meeting called and held as prescribed by law, is hereby authorized to issue stock of the par value of \$100 per share, at such times and in such amounts as in the judgment of the board of directors may be necessary: *Provided,* That the new stock so issued shall be allotted to the stock-

holders of said company upon such terms as to the cancellation and surrender of the old stock as the said resolution or written consent of the stockholders shall specifically set forth and provide. The balance of the stock issued under this authority, not allotted, may be sold by the company for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act: *Provided further,* That the total amount of the stock of said company herein authorized to be issued shall not exceed its actual value, to be ascertained by its board of directors by a capitalization upon a 4 per cent basis of the average net earnings of the company for three years next preceding the issue or issues of said stock, the said capitalization by said board of directors to be made under the supervision and approval of the supreme court of the District of Columbia upon petition therefor by said company under such regulations as the chief justice and the justices thereof shall prescribe.

SEC. 4. That where asphalt pavements or trees are injured or destroyed by leakage from gas mains the company owning such mains shall be responsible for such damage or loss, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized to recover damages therefor by appropriate action in any court of said District having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 5. That all acts or part of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. That Congress reserves the power to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Mr. BABCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. PEARRE] who reported the bill.

Mr. PEARRE. Mr. Speaker, this bill is simple in its provisions, I do not know that it requires any lengthy explanation. The first section of the bill, as will be observed, authorizes and requires the Washington Gaslight Company to increase its manufacturing and distributing plant so as to meet the increasing demands of the growing city of Washington.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman permit a question? Why can not the company do that now under authority of law?

Mr. PEARRE. I do not know but what they could do that now by authority of law, but under this bill not only is authority granted here, but there is a requirement that it shall be done. In other words, Congress by this act will require the company to extend its works to meet the increasing demands of the city.

Mr. HOPKINS. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. PEARRE. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. Who is to determine that? Is there anything in the bill to indicate that? Suppose the people along a certain street wanted the gas, what provision is there in the bill to compel the laying of gas mains along such a street?

Mr. PEARRE. In answer to the gentleman, I will state that I apprehend that will be covered by the proviso to the first section, on page 2:

*Provided,* That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may require said company to lay such mains or conduits in any graded street, highway, avenue, or alley in the District of Columbia not already provided therewith as may be necessary.

Mr. HOPKINS. But is there any authority given to the people on the street?

Mr. PEARRE. I presume if the people living on a street wanted a gas main they could apply to the Commissioners of the District under the provisions of this section; and the Commissioners of the District, if they thought it necessary to meet the public and private needs, could require the gaslight companies to have provision made to meet that demand.

Mr. HOPKINS. In many of the cities of the country the gaslight companies are prohibited from extending their mains on any particular street without authority from the majority of the property owners abutting on the street. Is there any provision here to protect the people on a street if they do not desire the gas?

Mr. PEARRE. I presume that matter will be left to the discretion of the Commissioners of the District, in whose discretion it seems the practice and policy of Congress has been to leave these matters; and it is to be presumed that the Commissioners will look the ground over, consider the applications, petitions, or protests, and act as the property represented and public policy would suggest.

Mr. HOPKINS. Another question. There has been a great complaint by the people of Washington that the Commissioners have favored one section of the city to the detriment of another. Has the gentleman compared the provisions of this bill with the laws existing in many of the cities, where the authority is given to the people owning the property abutting on the streets to determine that matter for themselves?

Mr. PEARRE. The assumption of the committee in reporting this bill in regard to that matter is, of course, that the Commissioners of the District will deal fairly with the citizens of the District both in the direction of the extension of the mains and the protests against the extension of the mains in certain localities. Outside of that there is no provision.

The second section of this bill, Mr. Speaker, authorizes the Washington Gaslight Company to purchase or lease or contract for the purchase of any gas plant or illuminating plant in the District of Columbia upon the assent of a majority of its stockholders—that is, the stockholders of the Washington Gaslight Company—and the assent of a majority of the stockholders (properly determined) of the purchased company.

Mr. MOODY of Massachusetts. Will the gentleman permit me